

53.9
Australia
18-1919

9

SEASON 1919

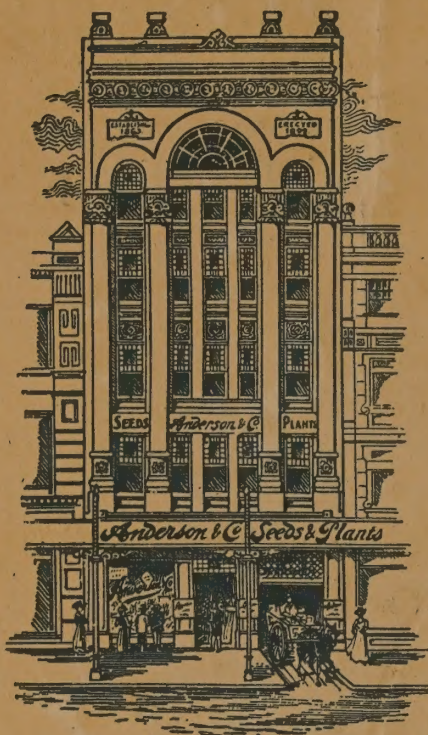
LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ JUN 6 ★
U.S. Department of Agriculture



Anderson & Co Limited,

309-401
George St. Sydney.

*Established
1863.*



Seed Warehouse,
399-401 George Street, Sydney,
March, 1919.

Since our last Catalogue was issued the Allies have forced an Armistice on our Foes; the cessation of the awful fighting, bloodshed and loss of life of the past four and a half years has happily ended, and we look for the consummation of an enduring Peace, and to follow in its train the adjustment of our Commercial Life, which has been so long disorganised.

This "outpost" of our great Empire has taken a worthy and noble part in the great victory, and we are proud of "Our Boys," and very grateful to them.

The Seed-growing for the world's trade has been much upset, and supplies have been very uncertain, and prices altogether abnormal.

We have "got through," that is the great thing, and have been able to supply all the requirements of a record season, we believe with the approval, and to the great satisfaction of, all our customers.

We thank them for this large trade, and shall continue to supply only the same high-class Seeds and Plants that we have always sent out.

ANDERSON & CO. LTD.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

WE PAY CARRIAGE OR POSTAGE

on all Retail Orders for Vegetable Seeds (except Peas and Beans), and on Flower Seeds and Bulbs; also on all Vegetable Seeds quoted by the pound on page 17 of this Catalogue.

WE DO NOT PAY CARRIAGE OR POSTAGE

on Agricultural Seeds, Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes, Fruit Trees and Plants, Garden Tools, Sundries, Manures or Implements, nor on Peas and Beans in bulk, quoted on page 17 of this Catalogue.

PLEASE MAKE USE OF ORDER SHEET AND ENVELOPE

enclosed, sending full instructions *re* route, address, etc., and sign name in full. We get many letters during the season without name, some without address, some without either name and address.

PLEASE SEND CASH WITH ORDERS.

It saves an enormous amount of work, and secures a liberal discount off retail orders for Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, or extra Seeds, Bulbs and Plants to an equivalent value; except on Collections, which are offered at specially reduced rates.

SENDING REMITTANCES.

These can be made by Crossed Cheques, Bank Drafts, Money Orders or Postal Notes; for very small amounts postage stamps may be sent. Please add exchange on all Country Cheques.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED

on satisfactory references, but prompt payment on receipt of account is expected. All Orders for Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes, etc., are considered "Cash Goods," and are payable when accounts are furnished.

■ Conditions of Sale. ■

WE believe that all Seeds, Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such Seeds, Bulbs, or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We, further, give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us.

Cable Address: "Boronia"
Code:
ABC, 4th & 5th Edition.

Anderson & Co. Ltd.

Telephones:
City 9593, 9594.
P. O. Box 1608.

— Established 1863. —

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT - - 399-401 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY
WAREHOUSE AND BULK STORES, KENT STREET

To ANDERSON & CO. Ltd.

Seedsman and Plant Merchants

Please do not Write here.

399 George Street, SYDNEY.

We shall be glad if you will send us the names and addresses of any of your neighbours using seeds to whom we can send a copy of this Catalogue.

This Blank Space for Office Stamp.

We get many Orders during the season, without name, some without address, some without either name or address.

Be sure and give yours.

Please forward the following order, and despatch goods per

(State if by rail, steamer, or parcel post)

to _____ c/o _____ and address to me in full as

(State name of station, port or post town)

(Name of _____)

under. I enclose £ _____

(State)

Quantity.

£ s. d.

Have you signed
your name and full address?

Messrs
Anderson & Co. Ltd

Seed & Plant Merchants.

399 & 401 GEORGE ST.

Sydney

Box 1608 G.P.O.

PLEASE WRITE FLOWER SEED ORDER AND REQUIREMENTS IN SUNDRIES ON OTHER SIDE.

PLEASE TEAR OFF HERE.

* PLEASE DO NOT OMIT NAME AND FULL ADDRESS

WE GET MANY ORDERS DURING THE SEASON, WITHOUT NAME, SOME WITHOUT ADDRESS, SOME WITHOUT EITHER NAME OR ADDRESS

FLOWER SEED ORDER

When Ordering Flower Seeds it is only necessary to give the numbers opposite the varieties appearing in this Catalogue

[illegible]

FRUIT TREE AND PLANT ORDER

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint horizontal lines and a vertical crease down the center, suggesting it was once folded. There are no markings, text, or illustrations on the page.

ANDERSON'S CULTURAL NOTES

ON HOME GROWN VEGETABLES.



— Suitable Land —

IN making a new garden, it is all important that the land should be well broken up and deeply worked or trenched, also that the drainage should be perfect; only by thorough preparation of the soil can the best results be expected. Rich, strong, virgin loam, or a rich sandy loam of good depth, is by far the best for vegetable production; but for summer crops, rich, peaty, swampy black soil gives wonderful results. If the only land available is naturally poor, it can be gradually brought into condition by trenching or digging it over deeply, and frequently enriching it with plenty of manure and other vegetable matter, and adding to it any of the constituent parts of a productive soil it may lack. Even sand will grow vegetables, but it should have plenty of manure, a good dressing of black soil if available, and rotted vegetable matter, if procurable, incorporated with it. Stiff soils should have sand and manure added to them, and as much light fibrous decayed vegetable matter as possible. Such land should be roughly broken up during summer, and be allowed to lie without a crop for some months. The action of the atmosphere will greatly improve it.

— A Seed Bed —

— Sowing and Transplanting —

Every garden should have a seed bed in a sheltered corner, where a stock of young plants can be raised for planting out when the weather is favourable and at the proper season. When about to form a seed bed, select good soil, if possible, and see that it is well drained. The soil should then be well and deeply dug over, and have old stable manure thoroughly mixed with it; the rake should then be run over it to level the surface. The seed can then be sown on it, and a light covering of soil only given. Half an inch is quite sufficient for Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, and such sized seeds, and only a slight increase for larger seeds is required. Then mulch the surface lightly with old stable manure, broken up fine; it will keep the roots cool, check evaporation, and promote the young growth. Water every evening during the dry, hot weather, and use a fine-rosed watering can. These remarks particularly apply to Cauliflower plants, which must be kept growing freely until they are planted out; otherwise good heads cannot be expected.

It is a common mistake to sow seed too thickly, for if the young plants are too numerous they must be thinned out directly they are fit to handle, otherwise they will become drawn and weak.

Sowing and Transplanting (Continued)

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Leek, Parsley, Tomato, Capsicum, should all be raised in a seed bed, and when ready, transplanted into their permanent position. Select a cool or showery day. Lift the plants carefully with a trowel or spade, being careful to preserve all the young fibrous roots, and put out the plants in the manner directed in cultural directions given under the list of each vegetable in this catalogue. A good watering is necessary to complete the operation, and a mulching is of great service during the summer season.

Sowing and Thinning in Open Ground

If you know your seeds to be good, it is a great mistake to sow thickly, as it necessitates heavy thinning, which might have been avoided. It is also a mistake to allow vegetable plants to crowd one another, and if you want a first-class crop, you must thin out the plants in the earlier stages of their growth. You will have a larger return from a given extent of land by so doing.

Sow just before or after rain, if possible. Before sowing a crop, always dig over the soil, thoroughly manure it, if required, and then reduce it to a fine tilth. Always sow in rows in preference to broadcast, as the former method has many advantages. Avoid deep sowing; a slight covering is enough for small seeds. Half an inch covering for Turnip, Lettuce, Onion, Radish, and such seed is quite enough; for Beet one inch, and for Peas about two inches.

See cultural directions under the heading of each vegetable in our "Select List of Vegetable Seeds."

— Manuring —

Most vegetables are strong feeders, and the land should be kept up to a high state of fertility by using plenty of manure to replace the chemical elements, which plants have extracted from the soil. Horse manure is excellent for vegetable crops, provided it is not perished by being exposed to the action of the atmosphere, which speedily extracts all the ammonia and other properties which it may possess. The best horse manure is that which is taken from the stable and placed in a heap or pit daily, and which is the excrement of well-fed, healthy horses.

Artificial manure, such as bonedust, superphosphate, blood manure, potash, lime, salt, are all excellent fertilisers, and if properly applied and selected for the requirements of the soil and the vegetables to be grown, they will always prove a profitable investment. "Special Manures" for various crops, and all information regarding their uses can be supplied.

Anderson's Manuals for the Gardener and Amateur

The Flower Garden and Shrubbery
The Vegetable Garden and Orchard
The Farm

1/6 each
Post Free

We have published these very complete and reliable Manuals at considerable pains. They are up-to-date guides, and have been most carefully written by Mr. Fred. Turner, F.L.S., etc., who has a very extensive practical experience of gardening, etc., in all its phases in this country.



Anderson's Kitchen Garden Calendar

JANUARY

(THIRD MONTH OF SUMMER.)

This is a trying month for the kitchen garden, but evaporation from the soil may be checked to a great extent by good culture and judicious mulching of growing crops with thoroughly decomposed stable manure. The surface soil should be kept as open as possible, the "Planet Jr." Cultivator being a capital implement for breaking up the surface soil. Watering should be done either early or late in the day—water is best applied through the mulching. All seeds sown in beds must be carefully shaded until germination takes place, and the shading should also be used during the heat of the day, until the plants are sufficiently strong to withstand the conditions which surround them at this season in the open.

Avoid overcrowding in the seed beds by thinning out the plants. Transplant with great care, and whenever weather conditions appear suitable, everything sufficiently advanced should be planted out into permanent quarters. The land must be thoroughly broken up, and very well enriched with farmyard manure for Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and plants of that character.

Sow a full crop of French Beans, Butter Beans, Swede Turnip, and Spinach; also Cabbage and Cauliflower in the seed beds and Celery in boxes.

A small sowing may also be made of Cucumber, Custard Bush Squash, Radish, Cress, Parsley, Onion, Carrot, Leek, Sweet Corn, and Peas—also Lettuce broadcast, in a moist place (to be thinned out, but not transplanted), and Parsley, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Borecole, in seed beds. Plant out from seed bed Cabbage and Cauliflower plants, also Celery in prepared trenches.

MARCH

(SECOND MONTH OF AUTUMN.)

This is a very busy time in the kitchen garden, for a large variety of crops must be sown or planted, and all vacant land should be prepared for future cropping. As March will probably be the last month for some time when the sun's rays will be sufficiently powerful to kill off surface weeds when cut, an endeavour must be made to rid the land of such unsightly encumbrances; therefore keep the Dutch hee going, also the "Planet Jr." Cultivator, which is the gardener's friend indeed.

Surplus vegetables of several kinds must be gathered and stored for winter use. Carefully look over the Pumpkin, Vegetable Marrow, and Preserving Melon plots, selecting all fully ripe and matured fruits, and store them in a cool, dry, airy place for future use; these will keep sound for months if harvested towards the end of March. Keep the early Cauliflowers and Cabbages growing freely; if the month be a dry one they will need plenty of water—without it, the former are sure to "button," and many of the latter to "bolt."

Sow a full crop of Cabbage (imported seed), Radish, White Turnip, Spinach, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Broad Beans, Parsley, and Watercress.

Also a small sowing of Beet, Carrot, Endive, Parsnip, French Beans (last sowing), and Mustard and Cress.

Plant out from the seed beds of Cauliflower, Cabbage, Leek, Celery and Brussels Sprouts; also plant Eschalon and Tree Onion Bulbs.

MAY

(FIRST MONTH OF WINTER.)

It will be necessary during the early part of this month to clear off what remains of several spent crops, prior to the manuring and digging of the soil in preparation for succeeding ones. It may be taken for granted that, secure in such a harbour of refuge as the old plants provide, many slugs will be found; therefore, immediately the old crop is removed, and ere these pests have time to secrete themselves in the soil, a fairly heavy dressing of salt should be sprinkled over the soil; it will work wonders upon them. A few days afterwards the manure may be dug or trenched in, and the bed made ready for its next crop. The Brassica tribe especially delight in soil treated after this method. At this season avoid planting in trenches, if your land does not part with water very freely or is imperfectly drained, as heavy winter rains may utterly destroy the crop if the practice is followed. New Asparagus beds may now be formed, and old ones top-dressed and otherwise attended to.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, Radish, Leek and Cabbage.

And a smaller sowing of Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Turnip and Spinach.

Make a planting of Garlic, Eschalots, Potato Onions and Tree Onion Bulbs, Asparagus Roots, Winter Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Herb Roots, and Celery Plants in trenches; also plant Chokos.

FEBRUARY

(FIRST MONTH OF AUTUMN.)

Occasionally we find this a more trying month than the preceding one, but a great many plants will have to go into permanent quarters, although the weather conditions be unfavourable, and great care will be needed in order to obtain a successful result. If it be necessary to plant out Cauliflower, Cabbage, etc., during a dry "spell" it can easily be done without the plants receiving any perceptible check, if a shovelful of manure with a handful of grass or loose litter be dropped upon the surface of the soil where you wish to plant; and if a thorough watering of the soil be given through the mulch, the soil will be exactly as it should be for starting operations on the morrow, while an overnight watering of the bed where the required plants are growing will prepare them for removal by charging them with water. Dull weather is, of course, to be preferred for such work. In selecting Potato "sets" for this planting, the best results will accrue from tubers averaging about two ounces in weight. What is known as "ripe seed" should in all cases be used. Look well to growing crops of Cucumbers, Marrows, Melons, etc., thinning out the growth, mulching, watering, etc., as may be thought desirable. Transplant from seed bed the strongest Cauliflower, Broccoli and Cabbage plants.

Sow a full crop of Swede Turnip, Cabbage, White Turnip, Savoy, French and Butter Beans, and make a small sowing of Celery, Leek, Carrot, Onion, Spinach, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Peas, Parsnips, Beet, Mustard and Cress, Radish, Lettuce, in moist soil, not to be transplanted. Plant out during favourable weather Cabbage and Celery plants, also Garlic and Eschalot Bulbs, and Early Rose or other seed potatoes.

APRIL

(THIRD MONTH OF AUTUMN.)

Sow at once all that is required to fill up the kitchen garden while the days are fairly long, and before the soil has parted with the greater portion of the warmth which for some months has been stored therein. Seeds will germinate freely and plants establish themselves more quickly now than during the cold weather soon to be expected.

Work the ground thoroughly between the rows of Peas, draw a little loose soil towards the plants, and stake tall varieties ere the wind or heavy rains batter down the crop. Slugs will now be getting in a little work during the night, and traps should be set; some fresh bran or a few lettuce leaves are both good baits, or freshly slaked lime, soot or tobacco dust over the surface of the soil will kill or keep them in check.

Herbs may be taken up, divided, and replanted, also Winter Rhubarb—if young plants are not to be had from the seed bed, which are to be preferred.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, White Turnip, Onion, Leek, Lettuce, Radish, Herb Seeds. Also a smaller sowing of Spinach, Broccoli, Carrot, Parsnip, Mustard and Cress, and Watercress.

Plant out from the seed bed Cabbage and Celery plants, making a planting of Garlic, Eschalots and Tree Onion Bulbs. Crimson Winter and other Rhubarb Roots can also be planted.

JUNE

(SECOND MONTH OF WINTER.)

Proceed with all digging and trenching operations at once, and be careful in removing the refuse of any previous crop to destroy all insects and other garden pests which may have found a home there. It will save much future trouble to have the digging finished some considerable time in advance of planting, for the soil will be sweetening, mellowing, and crumbling into finer particles than can ever be the case with land which is cultivated to-day and cropped to-morrow.

If it is intended to give to somewhat exhausted land a dressing of bonedust in addition to the more homely farmyard fertiliser, this is the month to apply it, so as to get it well incorporated with the soil. Land so treated—which it is intended to crop in August—will be in capital condition at that time.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts and Broccoli.

And a smaller sowing of Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Leek, White Turnip, Spinach, Tomato, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum.

Plant out Winter Rhubarb, Asparagus and Horse Radish Roots, Herbs, Eschalots, Garlic, and Potato and Tree Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes, Cabbage and Cauliflower plants; also Chokos.

This Calendar is equally applicable to the inland and highland districts of the State, by the adoption of the following suggestion. Make an allowance of, say, 10 days, i.e., sow 10 days later than you would do in Sydney (if guided by our Calendar), for every additional thousand feet of altitude above that of the coastal districts; by so doing it will bring the seasons of the coastal districts and those of the more elevated regions into line for seed sowing purposes.

for the Coastal Districts of New South Wales

JULY

(THIRD MONTH OF WINTER.)

Before the month is far advanced the gardener will congratulate himself if he has followed our advice relative to digging, etc., given in June Calendar, as July is an exceedingly busy month in the vegetable garden. Preparations may be made to advance by a stage some of the tender vegetables on hotbeds and under frames of glass or canvas. Many of them can be very easily advanced in this way; but success will depend upon the care with which plants are treated afterwards, more especially in inuring them to light and air, and in gradually hardening them off before being planted out in the open. Sow thus Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Squash, Marrows and Rock Melon Seed. Asparagus beds will need attending to during this month. A heavy dressing of manure and some salt should be given to the surface of the beds. Break up the soil accumulated in the alleyways, and make the beds tidy for the season. Keep the soil well and thoroughly worked between the rows of Potatoes, and destroy all weeds. Examine drains and paths, and see that all is as it should be.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans (last full sowing near the coast), Lettuce, Carrot, Beet, Rhubarb, Onion.

A smaller sowing of Cabbage, Parsley, Asparagus, Broccoli, Radish, Leeks (a full planting in rich soil), and Cucumber and Melons (under glass).

Transplant Onions and plant out Herbs. Make new beds of Asparagus, Horse Radish and Rhubarb Roots, also Eschalots, Garlic, Tree and Potato Onions, and make a general planting of Potatoes. (See our special Potato List). Plant Chokos.

SEPTEMBER

(SECOND MONTH OF SPRING.)

This is another busy month in the Kitchen Garden. With the advent of warmer weather the Summer Rhubarb will be starting into growth, and a good heavy surface dressing of decomposed stable manure will assist it much; there should be no stint in applying it, for the plant is a gross feeder, but is an exceedingly valuable one, and pays for doing well. The same remarks apply with equal force to the Asparagus, and if the manure has already been applied to it, a good dressing of agricultural salt may be given during the month.

Keep the hoe and "Planet Jr." Cultivator going, as weeds grow apace; look after Melons and Cucumbers, and pinch the runners when required. All crops are growing freely, and want special care and immediate attention in this way.

Sow a full crop of French Beans (dwarf and tall vars), Butter Beans, Leek, Spinach, Cucumber, Sweet Corn, Celery, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum or Chillies, Rhubarb, Egg Plant, Pumpkin, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Melons and Tomato.

Also a smaller sowing of Peas, Turnip, Beet, Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Swede Turnip, Parsley, Rock and Preserving Melon.

Plant out Tomatoes into good rich soil, and protect them until established. "Earliana" and "Matchless" are fine varieties.

NOVEMBER

(FIRST MONTH OF SUMMER.)

This month is frequently subject to very rapid changes of temperature, and it may also be taken for granted that from now onwards shade and surface mulching—light or heavy, according to the size and description of the seeds sown—must be applied. Do not fail to keep the soil moist after sowing, and remove any shading material which may have been used gradually, as soon as the young crop comes through the ground. Keep the surface between the rows of plants in the open frequently worked in order to check evaporation as much as possible. Vegetable Marrows, Melons, Pumpkins, etc., will need a lot of attention now in the way of thinning, pinching the points, and regulation of growth, for the plants will all be growing freely, and will soon get beyond control if neglected. French Beans will be one of the most important and useful vegetables for some months, and nothing prolongs the bearing of the crop more than regular picking of the pods as they fill; never allow any pods to ripen, and pull all old ones if not required for use. Remember Tall-growing Beans will need stakes on which to cling, and for a time the growth should be regulated upon them. A wire trellis or leafless boughs can be used for that purpose.

Sow a full crop of French Beans and Butter Beans, Lima Beans (tall and dwarf), most excellent vegetables, and smaller sowings for succession of Squash, Cucumber, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Celery, Melon and Pumpkin. Plant out Tomatoes. King of the Garden Lima Beans is one of the best; bears in winter if frost does not intervene.

AUGUST

(FIRST MONTH OF SPRING.)

On the proper germination of the seed the welfare of our plants depends. They may outgrow to a great extent any neglect of proper treatment in the earlier stages of their growth, but the ultimate results will never equal those grown under a more consistent and intelligent practice—moisture, heat (varying more or less in degree according to the nature of the plant), and air in combination bring about the germination of all good seeds. Some seeds are endowed with extraordinary vitality; they will, if kept perfectly dry and fairly cool, retain this for years; others, like the Parsnip, for instance, are decidedly bad keepers under any conditions, and can only be depended on for a short time.

Don't neglect the thinning out of all crops as they advance. A heavier and much superior crop of such things as Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Beet, etc., will be produced if this is attended to than if double the number of plants were permitted to occupy the same space. Keep the surface of the soil well worked, and slugs and other pests well in check.

Sow a full crop of Onion, Leek, Parsnip, Beet, Carrot, Tomato, Lettuce, Squash, Broad Beans, Cucumber, Melons, Peas, Pumpkin, French Beans, Butter Beans, Swede and White Turnip, Radish, Spinach, Capsicum or Chillies, Parsley, Broccoli, Egg Plant, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Vegetable Marrow, Cape Gooseberry, and Herbs.

Plant out Jerusalem Artichokes, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Eschalots, Garlic and Tree Onions, Early Rose and Other Potatoes. A few Sweet Potatoes may be planted in a light open compost (a mixture of bush scrapings and wood ashes being excellent for the purpose) to produce sets for planting out towards the end of next month.

OCTOBER

(THIRD MONTH OF SPRING.)

Keep the surface open and free from weeds. It will pay you to use the "Planet Jr." Cultivator between the rows of all growing crops as often as time permits—one can never do too much of this kind of work in the vegetable garden; it is often more beneficial than a heavy watering, and in some cases, perhaps, equal to a dressing of manure. It reduces to a minimum the loss of moisture from the soil by evaporation, promotes growth, and gives a finished appearance to the vegetable plots. Look over all seed beds, and thin out severely, in order to check any tendency towards overcrowding.

Our instructions for the previous month may be looked upon as applicable to this one also. Very many vegetables will need transplanting from the seed bed; the weather will be getting warmer day by day, and much watering will probably be needed, and in some instances, perhaps a little shading also until the plants are established. All tender vine seeds may be sown this month.

Sow a full crop of French Beans (dwarf and tall) and Butter Beans, Sweet Corn, Pumpkin, Melon (Water and Rock), Cucumber, Vegetable Marrow, Squash and Celery.

Also a small sowing of Peas, Cabbage, Leek, Radish, Lettuce, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Turnip, Tomato, Spinach, Beet, Parsley, Capsicum and Lima Beans (tall and dwarf varieties), a small early sowing towards end of the month.

Continue to plant out Tomatoes for succession.

Anderson's "Startler" Butter Bean is one of the best varieties to sow this month.

DECEMBER

(SECOND MONTH OF SUMMER.)

The Calendar for this month is not a heavy one, so far as it relates to seed sowing. A second sowing should be made ere it be too late, of any crops which, owing to unfavourable weather conditions prevailing during the previous month, are not in good condition.

We would again emphasise the necessity for thorough cultivation of the surface soil by the free use of the hoe or "Planet Jr." Cultivator amongst all growing crops. If those who do not follow this practice would but give it a trial, we feel sure they would, after carefully observing the results, admit that no matter what labour it entails, it is time well spent, and pays. Much of the success attending kitchen garden work depends upon this. Tomatoes grown on stakes will require to be carefully tied up, all surplus growth removed, and the points of shoots pinched if necessary, and the plants shaped as may be desired. Also look out for Tomato grubs; virgin soil suits Tomatoes admirably.

Sow a full crop of Cauliflower in a seed bed, Cabbage, French Beans, Butter Beans, and Tall Lima Beans.

Also smaller sowings of Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Carrot, Cucumber (for succession), Squash and Vegetable Marrow, Radish, Turnip (White and Swede), Lettuce, and Mustard and Cress.

Plant Eschalots and Tree Onions if procurable.

Mulch your Cucumber, Tomato and Melon Plants this month.

What is, however, of greater importance than a strict adherence to date, is the ability of the gardener to take advantage of climatic conditions as they occur, to sow or plant, as the case may be, all seasonable kitchen garden crops, immediately the favourable opportunity arrives. If the land has already been prepared for the reception of the seed, and is fairly moist, and the weather is calm, yet dull, then the conditions will be most favourable to successful germination of the seeds and for transplanting, and the work should be undertaken without a moment's delay, though the date of sowing, etc., differs slightly from that mentioned in our Calendar.

SELECTED LIST OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR ALL

CROPS

OUR SEEDS ARE
ALWAYS THE BEST

ALL RETAIL ORDERS FOR
GARDEN OR FLOWER SEEDS
ARE DELIVERED FREE EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

Asparagus

6d. and 3d.
per packet.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL.
PURPLE DUTCH.

CULTURE.—Plants are easily obtained from seed sown in July or August in good, rich soil. The plants should be thinned out in the seed bed to six inches apart, and in the autumn the bed should be heavily manured with stable manure, and a good dressing of salt or nitrate of soda should be spread over it. In the autumn of the second year, after sowing, the roots should be lifted and replanted.
Price of Roots, 7/6 per 100. Carriage extra. (See also page 20.)

NOTES ON THE CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

Plant out in beds not more than four feet wide, so as to allow the cutting of the Asparagus to be done without treading the surface. The rows should be twelve to eighteen inches apart, and the plants ten to twelve inches from each other. The soil should be trenched three feet deep, and if the subsoil be stiff or inferior, it should be broken up in the bottom of the trench and allowed to remain there, and heavily manured, being covered with the original top soil, which should also be very liberally enriched before planting, with old stable manure, bone dust, and a good dressing of coarse salt. When the plants are in position, a top dressing of three or four inches of stable manure should be placed over all the beds, and as the plants progress, care must be taken to keep them free from weeds. When the stems turn yellow in the autumn, they must be cut down close to the ground, the surface cleaned and weeded, and all seedling plants removed, and the beds thoroughly manured and top-dressed as before. Before spreading the top-dressing, fork in the manure between the rows of the plants, being careful not to injure the crowns.

Artichoke (Globe)

Green
Purple

6d. per pkt.

CULTURE.—The soil requires to be deeply trenched, as for Asparagus, and well enriched with manure. Sow in beds of light soil, in March or September, and transplant during the following autumn or spring, in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet in the rows. They will then produce flower-heads fit for use during the following season; the fleshy part at the base of the leaves of the crowns or flowerheads only is used.

Globe Artichoke Plants priced on page 20.

ARTICHOKES, JERUSALEM (White).—A Tuberous variety, with annual stems. The best time to plant is from July to August, in rows three feet apart and twelve to eighteen inches apart in the rows. Succeeds in any ordinary soil. Price of Tubers, 3d. per lb. Postage or Carriage extra. (See also page 20)

Broad Beans

6d. per pkt., postage 3d. extra.
9d. per lb., postage 6d. extra.

ANDERSON'S GIANT LONG POD.—Plants produce on an average 10 to 12 stalks, and an abundance of pods, from 15 to 18 inches long; delicate in flavour.

BROAD WINDSOR.—Very productive.

EARLY LONG POD.—Favourite with gardeners.

CULTURE.—Strong loam, and even somewhat clayey soil suits this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in March, April, May, June and July, in drills three to four feet apart and twelve inches in the rows.

Lima Beans

6d. per pkt., postage 3d. extra.
2/6 per lb., postage 6d. extra.

One of the most productive and delicious beans in cultivation, and quite distinct from any other. The Lima requires no special culture or attention; will begin bearing about Christmas, and continue to produce pods right on until frost comes, although the season may have been very dry. The beans are shelled when half or fully grown. Cooked and served with butter.

EARLY LEVIATHAN (Tall).—Very productive.

KING OF THE GARDEN (Tall).—Pods are large and well filled, and produced in great abundance. The quality is all that can be desired.

BURPEE'S DWARF.—Plants from 18 to 20 in. high.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED.—A dwarf variety, of very sturdy habit; four to seven pods in the cluster. Very finest quality.

HENDERSON'S DWARF.—A very early bush variety, 18 inches high.

CULTURE.—Sow the beans in October, November, or December, in good loamy soil if possible, which has been well enriched. Sandy soil will also produce good crops if liberally treated. Plants of the tall variety should stand two feet apart, and the dwarf sorts 18 inches apart. The tall sorts require stakes about 6 to 8 feet high. The beans bear their pods in great abundance; if carefully picked, bear all summer.

ASPARAGUS.

I have had splendid results from
all your seeds, and also found them
true to name.—Mr. THOMAS LOW,
—11/2/18.

Beet

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

For prices per lb., see page 21.

ANDERSON'S EXTRA EARLY TURNIP-ROOTED.—A beautiful deep crimson variety.

IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP.—Globular shape, bright blood red; flesh close, and of excellent texture; tops small.

ECLIPSE.—A very early variety, dark red, perfectly round, excellent for domestic use. Close grained, and fine quality.

EGYPTIAN TURNIP-ROOTED.—This is an extra early Beet, growing very fast; rather flat in shape, with blood-red flesh.

All the Turnip-rooted varieties are much earlier than the long shaped sorts, and quite equal in quality.

ANDERSON'S LONG BLOOD RED.—One of the finest table Beets. Short and crisp in the grain, beautiful deep rich colour; tender, and of fine flavour.

CULTURE.—Beet should follow some crop for which the land has been well manured, because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure is used. Sow in rows 18in. to 24in. apart; thin out to 10 or 12in., and be careful to "single" the plants—generally two plants spring from a single seed vessel. Strong soil is most suitable, but not essential. Make sowings every month from July to December, and again about February to March, should the weather be favourable.

Spinach Beet

1/- per oz.;

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

Quite a distinct section, grown for the leaves only. The green leaves are cooked like Spinach, and the broad white stems, served with white sauce, are delicious when flavoured with celery seed.

GIANT.—Pure white stalks, not unlike Seakale when cooked.

The seed we got from you last August is giving us great satisfaction; the plants are growing well, and looking splendid. We have had an abnormally dry season here, Cabbages and Tomatoes being the only two good crops.—Mr. F. LITTLE.—13/12/18.



SILVER OR SPINACH BEET.

For
Collections
of Assorted
Vegetable
Seeds,
see page 18.

French Beans

6d. per pkt., postage 3d. extra.

1/6 per lb., postage 6d. extra.

DWARF VARIETIES.

CANADIAN WONDER.—Very long pods, excellent flavour; wonderful bearer

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—The pods are stringless, long, and

nearly straight. A first-class bean. Early, prolific bearer, excellent.

NEGRO LONG POD.—Very productive, fine quality.

PALE DUN.—Old favourite, productive, medium pod.

RUNNER VARIETIES.

WHITE DUTCH.—Large and fine. Tall grower.

ZEBRA OR NAPOLEON.—Good variety.

SCARLET RUNNER.—Suitable for the colder districts.

EPICURE.—Grows 6 to 8 feet. Stringless. Continues to bear throughout the

season if young pods are kept pulled. In packets only, 6d. each.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—A very prolific stringless podded Bean; good flavour;

grows 6ft. Equal to Epicure. In packets only, 6d. each.

TONGAN (Black Seeded).—Called "Poor Man's Bean." A splendid type of Bean for slicing and boiling in the same manner as ordinary French Beans. Perennial. In packets only, 6d. each.

RUNNER FRENCH BEANS—Continued.

MADAGASCAR.—Large white seeds, mottled with pink. The pods of this variety cannot be cooked, but the seeds are used in a similar way to the Broad and Lima Beans. Perennial. In packets only, 6d. each.

CULTURE.—Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart, and four to six inches from plant to plant. The runners should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about 12 inches in the rows. These should be sown in September, October or November, and staked. Soil need not be too rich.

Butter Beans (Stringless)

6d. per pkt., postage 3d. extra.

1/6 per lb., postage 6d. extra.

Perfectly stringless, a distinct flavour. The pods when cooked are tender, and of a buttery, mellow taste.

THE STARTLER (Golden Pods).—Six inches long, perfectly stringless, buttery flavour. Plants 12 to 18 inches high; prolific.

ANDERSON'S WONDER (Golden Pods).—Strong, bushy-growing, dwarf variety; very stringless, fine flavour.

BRITTLE WAX.—Yellow-podded, stringless Bean, of excellent flavour, wonderfully productive.

BLACK SEEDED WAX.—Strong grower; pods golden colour; tender and productive. A dwarf variety.

KIDNEY WAX.—Very hardy and prolific, blight-proof; flat, fleshy pods, of good flavour. Dwarf.

WHITE WAX.—Of sturdy upright growth, heavy cropper; brittle yellow pods, white seeds. Packets only, 6d. each.

MONT D'OR GOLDEN BUTTER (Tall).—Grows about 6 feet. Need not be sliced before cooking.

CULTURE.—Same as French Beans.

Snake Beans

6d. per pkt.

Bears pods about two feet long, which are stringless and of good flavour, like French Beans, and used in exactly the same way. Plants grow six feet. The pods are produced with remarkable rapidity, and must be picked regularly to prevent the beans from ripening their seed. No trouble in preparation for table; only requires to be cut in sections. Sow in Spring.

NOTHING BETTER THAN "HOME-GROWN FRENCH BEANS."

Borecole or Kale 1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

DWARF GREEN CURLED.—Suitable for the colder districts of the State. An excellent Winter vegetable; highly esteemed for Winter greens, as it is rendered more tender by frost and snow.

CULTURE.—Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. Should be planted in rows two feet apart, and 12 to 18 inches in the rows.

Broccoli 2/6 per oz.; 6d. per pkt.

Adam's Early White. Knight's Protecting. Elletson's Mammoth.

CULTURE.—Sow for the main crop in December, January and February, and again in June and July, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready and the weather suitable. Good, strong, richly-manured soil is necessary to produce Broccoli in perfection.

Cabbage 6d. per pkt.

Hints on the Cultivation of Cabbage

Strong loam produces the finest Cabbage, but all soils, from clay to sand, if deeply worked and manured, will produce good Cabbage. There should be at least three main sowings in the year. In June store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be on poor unmanured soils, as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine, hardy, robust plants for putting out for several months. The two other main sowings, in December and March, should be made in richly-manured beds, and will generally require mulching and watering. Two successive crops must not be planted in the same ground, or after turnips, or any of the Brassica tribe. For the smaller kinds the rows may be 20 in., and the plants in the rows 15 in. apart, the distance apart to be increased for the stronger growing varieties. For the March sowing, only English or other imported seed should be used, otherwise the crop will run to seed in July and August.

ANDERSON'S "PEDIGREE" CABBAGE.—In every respect a splendid Cabbage, and one of the best ever offered; weighty and solid hearting; can be grown all the year round, and will not run to seed. It has fully maintained its character since first introduced by us.

SUCCESSION (HENDERSON'S).—This standard variety still maintains its position as one of the best market gardener's Cabbage that is grown in the State. For Autumn and Spring Sowing it is excellent, but it is an all-the-year-round variety. Short stemmed, with enormous flat heads packed very closely, of fine texture and quality, and large specimens are not coarse in flavour. It is esteemed not only for its size and quality, but is a grand keeper. It stands the summer heat excellently, and travels well.

BURPEE'S ALL HEAD EARLY.—Short stemmed, and a compact grower; has few spreading leaves. Heads are large, flat, and closely packed; the quality is of the best. Can be grown all the year round. 4/- per oz.

AUTUMN KING OR WORLDBEATER.—Fine late Cabbage. Outer leaves are of a glaucous green colour, and crimped. Produces enormous heart and very few outside leaves; goes all to head, and is fine and close-grained. Excellent for market or private use.

COPENHAGEN MARKET.—This variety has been well tested in Australia, and has proved a first-class variety for both private growers and market gardeners. An early maturing cabbage, of good form and with solid heads.

EARLY SPRING (Henderson's).—Resembling the Succession. Early and solid header, producing uniform crop.



ANDERSON'S IMPROVED ST. JOHN'S DAY CABBAGE.

Brussels Sprouts

1/6 per oz.; 6d. per pkt.

IMPROVED.—An excellent variety.

CULTURE.—Sow in June and August for midsummer use, and again in November and February for early and late winter use. Plant out in rows two feet apart.

I have been using your seeds for a considerable time now, and cannot speak too highly of them, as also of your Seed Potatoes, which I have found very satisfactory.
—Mr. W. PARKER.—21/11/17.

NOTE RE PRICES OF CABBAGE SEED IN BULK.
Owing to failure of crops and consequent shortage of supplies, it will be advisable to write us for quotations.



EARLY DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

ANDERSON'S IMPROVED ST. JOHN'S DAY.—One of the finest Summer Cabbages; will heart during the hottest months, and produce large solid heads. Can be sown at any time of the year, although better and larger in Summer. Turns in quickly, is all heart; dark green leaves; short stemmed. 1/6 per oz.

ST. JOHN'S DAY (Early).—Comes to maturity very quickly, and stands well; one of the best; fair sized; hearts well. Has all the qualities of Improved St. John's Day, but is not so large. 1/6 per oz.

LARGE WHITE BRUNSWICK.—A splendid large Summer variety, which is not so subject to aphids or grubs as other sorts. A favourite with market gardeners on that account. 1/6 per oz.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Favourite; medium size; fine table sort.

WINNINGSTADT.—Cone-shaped; good sort to market; very heavy; excellent keeper; resists aphids.

EARLY DWARF YORK.—Small, but very early; good flavour. 1/6 per oz.

LARGE YORK.—Medium size, fine quality, very early.
EAST HAM AND WEST HAM.—Excellent market varieties for Autumn and Winter crop. Large, firm, and white-hearted. 1/6 per oz.

LONDON MARKET AND ENFIELD MARKET.—Splendid sorts for general crops. White, firm hearts. 1/6 per oz.

SUGARLOAF.—Most delicate flavour, excellent for private use. 1/6 per oz.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A fine Winter Cabbage. 1/6 per oz.

ANDERSON'S "DEFIANCE" RED.—A grand pickling variety; large, solid heads, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. Colour, intense blood red; excellent strain. 2/6 per oz.; 6d. per pkt.

Savoy Cabbage

1/6 per oz.; 6d. per pkt., post free.

An excellent curled Cabbage; does remarkably well in the cooler parts of the State. Has a distinct flavour of its own; is at its best during cold, frosty weather.

CULTURE.—Same as Cabbage. See above.

FOR PRICES TO MARKET GARDENERS SEE PAGE 17.

ALL PACKET SEEDS (EXCEPT SWEET CORN .. PEAS AND BEANS) ARE POST FREE!!

SEEDS & PLANTS.

Garden Carrot

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt. For prices per lb., see page 17.

ST. VALERY.—An excellent Scarlet Carrot; longer and thinner than Intermediate—gardeners' favourite. Perfect shape, and fine quality.

IMPROVED SCARLET INTERMEDIATE.—Of fine size and shape, with short top; early and excellent.

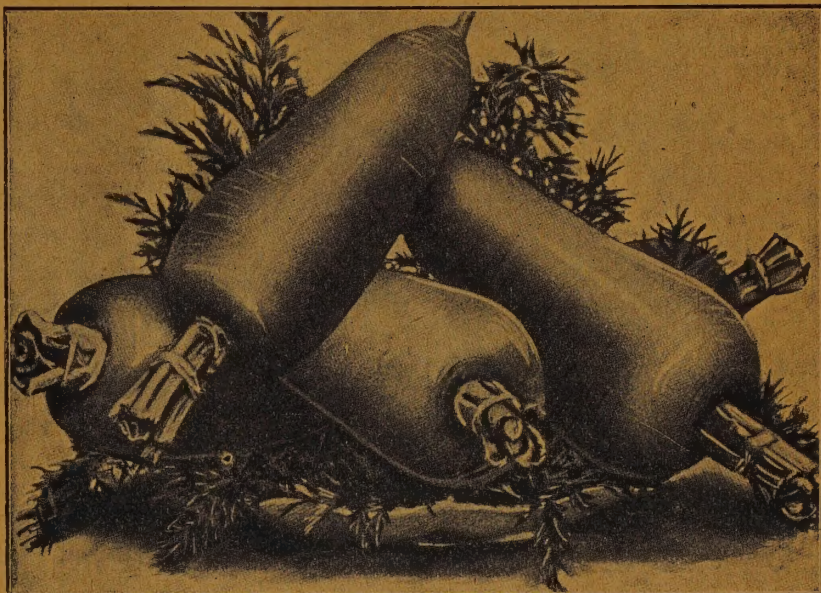
SCARLET LONG HORN.—Medium length; very early; good colour and flavour.

EARLY SHORT HORN.—Good colour and quality; very early; a favourite.

LONG RED SURREY.—Very long; grows to perfection on deep, rich land.

LARGE RED ALTRINGHAM.—Long red. See Field Carrots.

CULTURE.—Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in September, in drills, 18in. apart, and when fit thin out to 5 or 6in. Sand and sandy loam produce the best carrots; they will grow in any soil if not stony, but will fork if grown on freshly-manured land. They should, therefore, follow Cauliflower, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February; the Carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc. Plants need not be thinned to more than 3 or 4in. apart.



CARROT—EARLY SHORT HORN.



CAULIFLOWER—ECLIPSE.

Cauliflower

3/6 per oz.; 6d. per pkt. Except where otherwise marked. For prices per lb., see page 17.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—Produces magnificent, very large snow-white, firm heads; plants are of a vigorous growth, requiring plenty of room. It is not early, however. Best months to sow are December, January and February.

ANDERSON'S WHITE QUEEN.—A superb variety. Very early, very dwarf; produces large, firm, closely-set heads, beautifully white and tender, luxuriant foliage; excellent flavour. One of the finest grown, which we strongly recommend. Price, 7/6 per oz.

ECLIPSE.—A very superior variety that is suitable for private or market gardens; medium early, producing fine solid heads.

EARLY LONDON.—A first-class early variety. Fine white heads; not liable to button; for private gardens, one of the best; a very old favourite.

LARGE ASIATIC.—A large variety, of fine quality, for private use and for market, of excellent colour and very hardy.

WALCHEREN.—Good, reliable sort, and a favourite with some growers; medium, early.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, light soil in December and January, slightly shading, and keep well watered. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, or to become stunted. During dull or showery weather, plant out in rows 3ft. x 2ft. in liberally manured land; water the plants for a few days unless the weather is showery. If Cauliflower plants once get a severe check, they will never produce fine heads. Cauliflowers should never follow a Cabbage crop, nor be grown two seasons following on the same land.

Cape Gooseberry

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

ORDINARY VARIETY.—Can be used for dessert; makes a delicious jelly.

GIANT.—A variety from Japan, of erect habit, from 1½ to 2ft. high.

CULTURE.—Sow in September, and prick out in a row along a warm sheltered border in a rich soil, 2ft. apart. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the tops of the shoots occasionally to induce a sturdy, bushy growth.

Celery

1/6 per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

Except where otherwise marked.

CULTURE.—Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. Sow as to furnish plants for putting out for several months, a later sowing, say in December or January, may be made; in this case sow the seed in shallow boxes, and place in a situation where they can be shaded if necessary, until the seed has germinated. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such as a Cauliflower bed. The soil should be of a friable nature, and well pulverised. Open the trenches 18in. wide, and of a like depth; stack the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back into the trenches as the plants progress. In the bottom of trenches place about 6in. of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting; then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant along the centre of the trench, about 9in. apart. Weed often, and draw in soil as the plants advance, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried; continue to do so until the plants are full grown and the trench is nearly filled up. Keep plants going with water when young, if necessary, and use liquid manure. With this treatment Celery stalks will be well balanced and tender.

WHITE VARIETIES.

WHITE PLUME.—First-class variety; very tender. The stalks, inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process.

WHITE SOLID PASCHAL.—This fine Celery has remarkable breadth of stalk, fine flavour, fleshy, and very tender; self-blanching variety.

WINTER QUEEN.—The ribs are solid, crisp, and of nutty flavour, and when blanched are a fine cream white colour.

COLE'S CRYSTAL WHITE.—Large, and fine quality; crisp, well flavoured.

WRIGHT'S SELECTED GIANT WHITE.—A leading variety; excellent quality, tender and crisp; blanches well.

TURNER'S INCOMPARABLE WHITE.—Old favourite; very fine quality, always reliable; fine flavour; tender when blanched.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—Remarkably early, entirely self-blanching, with large golden yellow heart; very crisp and solid. 2/6 per oz.; 6d. per pkt.

RED VARIETIES.

ROSE RIBBED.—A self-blanching variety of beautiful rich golden colour, with rose-shaded ribs; splendid quality.

COLE'S RED SOLID.—Fine pink colour; large solid stems; tender, crisp.

LAING'S MAMMOTH RED.—Large strong stalks of good quality; blanches well; crisp and tender.



CELERY—GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.

Sweet or Table Corn

6d. per pkt., postage 3d. extra.

A delicious vegetable. The cobs should be cooked when they are quite soft and tender like green peas.

ANDERSON'S TABLE QUEEN.—

A superb variety; large cobs, and white grains of extra quality.

THE METROPOLITAN.—Ears gin. long; exceedingly white in colour during their eatable condition.

GOLDEN BANTAM.—A yellow-seeded variety; very early; dwarf, hardy and prolific.

Other fine varieties:—

EARLY CORY, CROSBY'S EARLY, TRIUMPH, EARLY MAMMOTH.

CULTURE.—Plant in September and October, in rows, three or four feet apart, and one foot in the rows. Sweet Corn will succeed in any moderately rich garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

HOW TO COOK SWEET CORN.

Boiled in the Cob.—Corn should be used as quickly as possible after it is gathered, and this should be when the cobs are soft. Before cooking remove the husks and every thread of silk, place the cob into a pot of boiling water, boil five minutes. Serve immediately, wrapped in a cloth on a dish, or like Asparagus.

Roasted.—Husk the corn and remove the silk. Brush each cob with melted butter, and dust with salt and pepper; line a cooking dish with paper, place the cobs in it, and put in a very quick oven 10 or 15 minutes to brown. Serve on a table napkin.

Pop Corn

6d. per packet
postage 3d. extra.

CULTURE.—Same as Sweet Corn. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop," shaking the vessel meantime. The corn is then taken out and slightly dusted with powdered sugar. It forms a delicious sweet.

Cress

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

CULTURE (Curled Cress).—Sow thickly every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of mustard seed. In Summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. Can be grown in any rich soil, in shaded beds or boxes; must have plenty of moisture. **Water Cress** can be raised from seed sown in a situation where it can be flooded or freely watered. If planted on banks of gently flowing shallow streams, or ponds, it will soon spread and afford a continuous supply.

TRIPLE CURLED.—Often grown with Mustard, making excellent salad.

WATER CRESS.—Sow in moist land, or on a creek bank. 1/6 per oz.

AMERICAN OR LAND CRESS.—Used as a Water Cress during Winter. 1/6 per oz.



COMMERCIAL CUCUMBER.

Cucumber

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

CULTURE.—Make a first sowing in the open ground about the middle of August, successional sowing in September and October, but in the colder districts six weeks later. The soil must be well and deeply worked, and made very rich to produce fine Cucumbers; three plants to each hill will be enough, and these should be about 6ft. apart; the ground should be mulched with manure, and the plants watered if necessary. In all cases the points of the shoots should be pinched out when the plants are in flower, to cause the fruit to set.

ANDERSON'S MARKET KING.—Fine strain of long prickly Cucumber, even in size, and beautiful dark green colour.

COMMERCIAL.—Early, hardy, very productive; dark green fruit; fine flavour; 6 to 8in. long. Market gardeners' favourite.

CHOICE LONG GREEN.—Excellent variety; fruit 18in. long.

LONG GREEN PRICKLY.—Fine size, deep green colour; crisp, delicious; a favourite.

SHORT GREEN PRICKLY.—Very hardy; a good sort.

FORDHOOK PICKLING.—Best pickling Cucumber; strong vine; thick skin, fine quality flesh; few seeds.

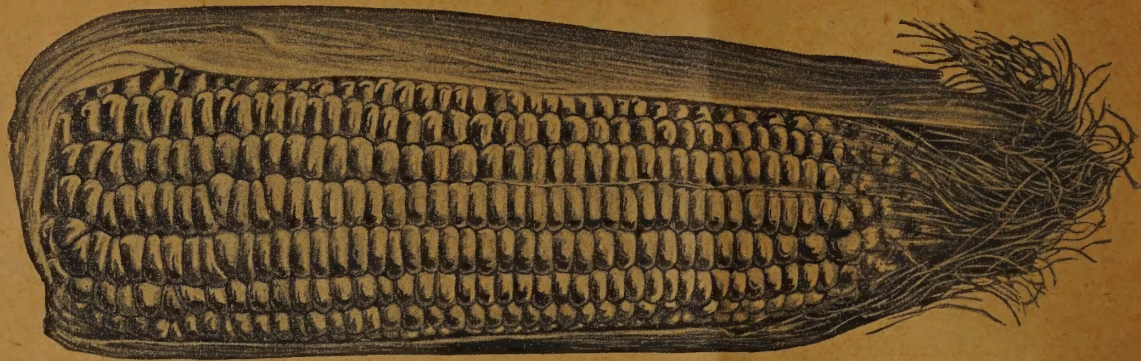
THORBURN'S EVERBEARING.—An excellent pickling variety, with short vine, and very early fruiting qualities; continues to produce till late in Autumn.

GREEN GHERKIN.—Very small fruit; used only for pickling.

APPLE-SHAPED.—Round in shape; fine white tender flesh.

JAPANESE CLIMBING (Green).—Very early, prolific, rapid climber; well adapted for pickling or slicing.

AFRICAN HORNED.—A very prolific and ornamental variety. When ripe the fruit is a salmon-red colour, and may be used in the same manner as Rock Melon. Does exceptionally well in our warmer districts.



SWEET CORN.

Endive

1/- per oz.;

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

This Salad Plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce.

BATAVIAN.

GREEN CURLED.

CULTURE.—Sow in February and March, and plant out, when fit, in rows two feet apart and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the heart, to blanch and keep them tender. Rich soil is indispensable.

Egg Plant

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

CULTURE.—Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped, to induce branching.

BLACK BEAUTY.—Large, brilliant, shiny black rind; early.

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE.

LONG WHITE CHINA.



EGG PLANT—PURPLE.

Ornamental and other Gourds

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

CULTURE.—Same as Cucumber or Marrow.

The fruit of this curious family is most fantastic in shape. Foliage is handsome, and the plants of rapid growth; highly ornamental climbers.

NEST EGG GOURD.—Suitable for trellis or veranda; bearing very profusely, fruit the size, shape and colour of the ordinary hen's egg. Can be used as Vegetable Marrow.

DISH CLOTH GOURD.—(Loofa or Vegetable Sponge). Dark green foliage; fruit about 2ft. in length; the woody fibre lining of the inside of the ripe fruit, when properly dried, is the dish cloth; most useful in the bath as a flesh-rubber.

KNOB-KERRI OR KAFFIR CLUB GOURD.—Highly ornamental, bearing fruit often attaining a length of four feet, terminating in a round club; hence the name.

CALABASH GOURD.—Ornamental hardy climbing plant. The fruit, when dried, is used in the manufacture of pipes.

MIXED ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.—A mixture of all the best sorts.

Herb Seeds (Culinary)

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in Autumn and Spring, and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some place where attention and water can be given, and where they can be gradually hardened off and planted out as soon as they are strong enough.

ANISE

BALM

BASIL (Bush)

BASIL (Sweet)

BORAGE

CARAWAY

CHERVIL

CORIANDER

DILL

DANDELION

HYSSOP

LAVENDER

MARIGOLD (Pot)

MARJORAM (Pot)

MARJORAM (Sweet)

PURSLANE

ROSEMARY

RUE

SAGE

SAVORY (Winter)

SAVORY (Summer)

THYME.

ANDERSON'S MANUAL OF THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD 1/6 POST FREE.

Lettuce

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

CULTURE.—With rich, light soil, and a supply of water, these salad plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The Cos and other non-solid sorts will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds grown. In planting out Lettuce should be lifted without breaking the roots, and planted out during dull and showery weather.

Lettuce—Cabbage Varieties

MAY KING.—Unexcelled for flavour and suitability for salads; hardy, and stands summer well; very early.

NEW YORK.—Of unusual size and solidity, with little tendency to run to seed; crisp, tender and of excellent flavour.

ICEBERG.—A quick grower, with hard, handsome heads, of exquisite flavour. A variety which we highly recommend.

DEACON.—One of the best; large heads; leaves pale green without, with beautiful rich cream yellow within; delicious buttery flavour, making a fine, fresh, crisp salad. Stands summer heat.

YELLOW SEEDED BUTTER.—One of the best Summer Lettuces. Solid heads of a bright yellow colour, handsome appearance, crisp and well flavoured.

HANSON.—Solid hearting variety, not liable to run to seed. The outside leaves are a lively green, but the hearts are white, crisp and tender.



LETTUCE—MAY KING.

For Prices to Market Gardeners
see page 17.

TENDER AND TRUE.—A splendid early crisp variety, fine curled leaves, pale green; flavour excellent.
OHIO.—Early, hardy, beautiful, crisp, hearts freely when young, finely curved leaves, medium size.
BOSTON CURLED.—Extra curled leaves. Globular shape, and large size, crisp, of good flavour.
CALIFORNIAN BUTTER.—Outside leaves a fresh green colour, slightly marked with brown spots. The inside leaves are of the same rich cream yellow so peculiar to this family. Stands heat well.
GRAND RAPIDS.—A strong grower, keeps tender and crisp; both leaves and ribs are very brittle; an excellent all-round Lettuce.

TOM THUMB.—A small compact variety, of good quality, and does not go to seed quickly.
MIGNONETTE.—Beautiful russet-coloured variety, of unique appearance, small, but very solid and compact.
MAMMOTH SALAMANDER.—Has wonderful heat-resisting qualities, and will yield fine solid heads of large size, when other varieties are only a bundle of loose leaves.
NEAPOLITAN AND DRUMHEAD.—The most popular varieties of Cabbage Lettuce among Sydney market gardeners, producing white solid hearts during winter and spring; crisp, and of fine flavour.

Lettuce—Upright or Cos Varieties

PARIS GREEN COS AND PARIS WHITE COS.—Favourite sorts, suitable for cold or warm districts, and will grow anywhere in the State, provided the soil is rich and moist. The leaves grow erect, and produce long-shaped loose hearts; leaves should be tied together to keep crisp.

Kohl-Rabi

Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

LARGE GREEN AND LARGE PURPLE.—A delicious vegetable, but must be tasted in good condition to be appreciated.

CULTURE.—Sow in beds like Cabbage from December to March; plant 18in. apart. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit this vegetable.

Leek

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

ANDERSON'S PERFECTION.—Very handsome, blanches beautifully.

LONDON FLAG.—A favourite with growers for market.

MUSSELBURGH.—A very large variety.

CULTURE.—No culinary vegetable is of easier culture. Sow in prepared beds in April, May or June at the latest, and plant out in rows 18in. apart and 8in. apart in the rows, if the soil is rich and a large Leek desired. When the plants are 6in. high they are fit for planting out.

I may tell you that I have had a great crop of Swede Turnips from the seed that I purchased from your firm, some of them weighing up to 5lbs., and of splendid flavour, and I expect a good crop of Peas from the seed that I got from your firm. They are showing well; I think that every seed has grown, and I am well pleased with the result so far.—Mr. J. F. LEGGE.—17/9/18.

English

Mushroom Spawn

1/- per brick; 1/9 post free in N.S.W.; other States, 2/2; or two bricks post free for 3/- in N.S.W.

How to Grow Mushrooms in the Open Air.

The following are instructions for successful outdoor culture:—Obtain good strong stable manure from well-fed, healthy horses (this is most important), with plenty of straw through it to make a bed of size required; stack the manure in a heap, and allow it to stand for a few days until it begins to ferment, then thoroughly turn and mix it again into another heap, and it will soon after be in a high state of fermentation, and in a few days be ready for another turning; it will then have reached the highest temperature, and begin to subside, and when that takes place mix the heap with one part of rough, light loam to two parts of manure, and with that compost form the beds wherein the Spawn is to be planted; make them about 4ft. wide, 1½ft. high; on this, when the temperature is no more than 50 degrees, plant out the Mushroom Spawn, pieces of about the size of walnuts, 4in. apart and 2in. deep; then cover the surface of the bed with 2in. of fine loam, beating it down with the back of the spade, so as to make it firm. The beds should then be covered all over to a depth of from 5 to 6in. with light, clean straw, which will give sufficient shade and keep the Mushrooms clean; no other shade is necessary. The beds should be in a sheltered position in the garden, a north-easterly aspect preferred, so as to avoid the westerly winds; the shelter of a building, close fence or hedge will be all that is required. Mushrooms will make their appearance in about six weeks after planting, and they should be constantly gathered as they appear for about a month; then the beds may be rested by keeping them quite dry for a similar period, starting them again into growth at the expiration of that time by giving them a good watering with warm water at a temperature of 48 to 50 degrees. If this alternative system is adapted the beds will continue to produce Mushrooms for one or two years without the addition of fresh spawn.



LEEK—ANDERSON'S PERFECTION.

Rock Melons

1/6 per oz. (except where otherwise priced); 6d. and 3d. per packet.

SPICY CANTALOUPE (New).—Very distinct in flavour and appearance; cream coloured rind, flesh deep rich salmon; 8 to 10 in. in length. 1/- per packet.

FORDHOOK.—Heavily netted and nicely ribbed; golden red flesh, of exquisite flavour; prolific yielder.

MELROSE.—Flesh pale green, shading to salmon, outside rind dark green, oval shape; valuable for market gardeners.

EARLY HACKENSACK.—Early, delicious, thickly netted green skin, deeply ribbed; green flesh.

NETTED GEM.—Light green flesh, melting and sweet; a hardy variety.

MILLER'S CREAM.—Nearly round; with dark green skin; thick, firm, fine, orange-coloured flesh.

EMERALD GEM.—Delicious, early and prolific; a smooth ribbed skin, emerald green colour; flesh salmon colour.

IMPROVED JENNY LIND.—Large and fine quality, rich and highly flavoured; an excellent keeper; bears freely.

SUGAR SWEET.—This is an excellent Melon, one of the best, beautiful flavour; flesh light green, with golden lining next to seed cavity.

NUTMEG.—A medium-sized Melon, delicious flavour, great favourite.

BALTIMORE.—Fine variety, excellent flavour, green flesh, large size.

BANANA.—Distinct variety, bearing long slender banana-like fruit; skin creamy white, and entirely free from netting; flesh deep salmon colour, thick, and of good quality.

SWEET HOME.—Beautifully netted and ribbed; flesh very thick; light green, and sweet and luscious in flavour. A very rapid grower.

CULTURE.—The culture of the Rock Melon is somewhat like that of the Cucumber. Sow out of doors in September and October. The hills need not be so wide as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water during dry weather to bring on the young plants and bearing vines. When the fruit begins to show signs of ripening, a frame of calico or canvas covering should be provided to prevent any external moisture injuring the fruit, otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery and worthless. But do not leave more than two of the strongest plants on each hill, and do not thin them out until they begin to run.

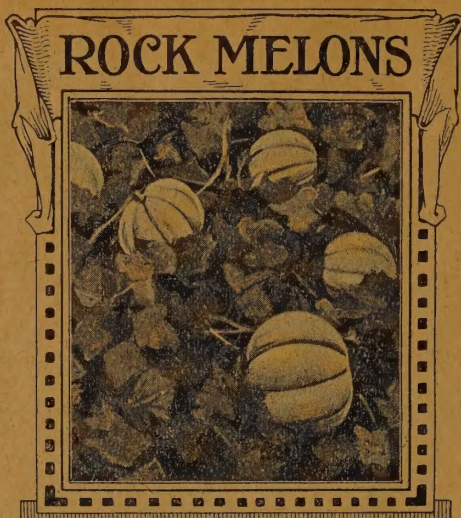
Mango Melon or Vegetable Peach

6d. per packet.

A very productive little Melon; fruit about the size of an orange, and of delicate flavour when baked or boiled like vegetable marrow.

I might mention that the Tomatoes grown from your seed were the largest we ever had, several weighing from 1lb. to 1¾lb. I picked a case, and not one under ½lb.; they were "Ponderosa." — Mrs. R. STEWART, Tilgaona Station, Cobar.—10/3/18.

ROCK MELONS



Water Melons

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet. For prices per lb., see page 17.

CULTURE.—Sandy loam is the most suitable, but in fair seasons they do well in any good garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills 5 or 6ft. apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hill. The best time for sowing is September and October.

SUGAR STICK.—Large light green; oblong in form, measuring 20 to 24 in. long; luscious, bright red, crisp flesh.

CUBAN QUEEN.—A very large, bright crimson-fleshed Melon, of superb quality and delicious flavour.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD.—Beautiful Melon, oblong, with mottled green skin, an average weight of 50lb., crisp, delicious flesh.

McIVER SUGAR.—Fruit often 2ft. in length; skin shows bands of white, shading into green. Superior quality. Flesh pale pink, crisp and luscious.

HALBERT HONEY.—Rich and tender when ripe, 18 to 20 in. in length; flesh rich crimson-like colour, deep green rind.

THE DIXIE.—Very early variety; flesh bright red, skin dark green, beautifully striped, fruit oblong.

COLE'S EARLY.—Of good quality; very early; has bright red flesh, delicate flavour, and very prolific.

KOLB'S GEM.—Light green skin, nearly round in shape; 30 to 50lb. in weight; flesh bright red; rich and sweet.

KLECKLEY SWEETS.—Rich bright scarlet flesh, crisp, sugary, and melting, free from stringiness; ripens close to the skin. Fruit 18 to 20 in. long, with dark green skin.

ICE CREAM.—White seeded, excellent, with a delicious flavour; old favourite.

SWEET SIBERIAN.—Suitable for the colder climates of the Commonwealth. Very distinct, of oval shape and medium size.

Cassaba Melons

CULTURE.—Same as Rock Melon. 6d. per packet.

This Melon can be classed as a Rock Melon, but the fruit is somewhat distinct in appearance from it.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—Bright yellow, with wrinkled skin; flesh white.

PINE APPLE.—Very solid, late in ripening, green skin.

Preserving Melons

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CITRON.—A round variety, with red seeds.

LONG GREEN.—Excellent for jam or pie-making, but cannot be used without cooking.

Mustard, Finest White

2/6 per lb., post free; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—As a salad Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with Curled Cress; but as fresh Mustard seed is used as a common condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables, and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for that purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with Cress all the year round; for a seed crop, in February.



MUSHROOM SPAWN (For description and prices see page 9)

Onion

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet, except where otherwise priced.

Onion Seed by the lb., see page 17.

CULTURE.—For ordinary garden culture, and to produce large bulbs, sow in rich well-prepared soil in the months of March or April, transplanting during the following July and August into drills two feet apart and ten inches in the drill. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground, the ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left underground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect, bad-keeping bulbs.

FOR FIELD CULTURE.—The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the State is during July and August. In the coastal districts, however, and in the warmer parts of the State, it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in. The seed may be sown either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seeds as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding, it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished, and loss of plants prevented in using either hand or horse hoe. The barley is, of course, removed as soon as the rows can be distinguished. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation. Sow the seed in drills 15in. apart; 4lbs. per acre is sufficient; but if sown by hand in an open drill, 8lb. will be required; and when grown for pickling purposes, 15lb. to the acre should be sown in drills, and 20lbs. per acre broadcast.

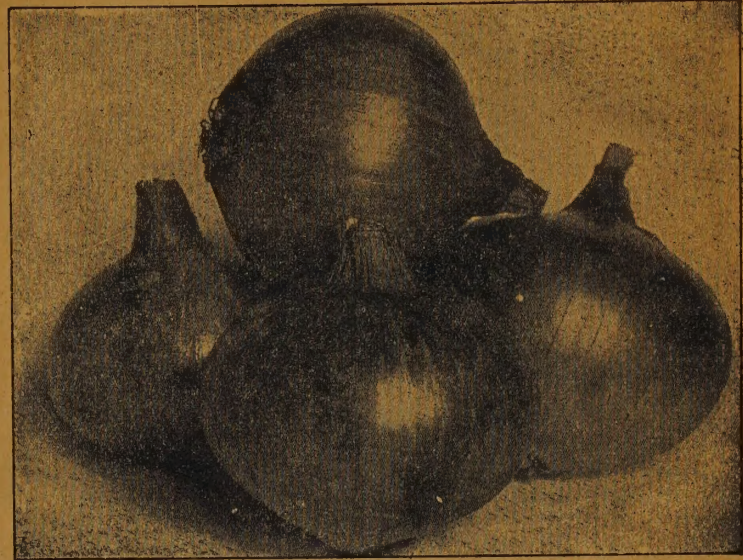
ANDERSON'S MARKET MODEL.—Of remarkable size and quality; colour brown. The bulbs are perfect in form, and very mild flavoured; large and early, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. 6d. per packet; 2/- per oz.; 4-ozs. for 6/-; 20/- per lb., post free.

ANDERSON'S MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—Skin a beautiful silver white, mild and pleasant flavour. 1/- per packet.

BROWN SPANISH.—A splendid variety, large and firm, largely grown for market; brown skin, good keeper, solid.

BROWN GLOBE.—Like Brown Spanish, with all its good qualities; in shape more globular; a fine keeper, very solid.

EXTRA EARLY YELLOW GLOBE.—Very early, remarkable keeper; excellent domestic variety.



BROWN GLOBE ONION.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT RED.—Very early; mild flavour; keeps well; moderate size.

JAMES' KEEPING.—One of the best; keeps well; brown skin; resembles Brown Globe.

GIANT ROCCA.—A fine Onion, mild flavour. Large bulb, reddish yellow colour. 1/- per packet.

ANDERSON'S WHITE PICKLING ONION, "CHAMPION."—Small, mild flavour, very early; exceedingly suitable for pickling. Sow thickly.

SILVER SKIN.—Excellent pickling variety, with clean silver skin. Sow thickly.

THE QUEEN.—Silver-skinned pickling variety, fine flavour; early. Sow thickly. 1/- per packet.

SILVER SKIN SPANISH GLOBE.—A beautiful mild Onion, of delicious flavour. Particularly suitable for private use. Specially recommended for salads. 6d. per packet.

Okra

6d. and 3d. per packet.

IMPROVED DWARF.

LONG GREEN.

CULTURE.—This vegetable is not much grown here, but in India and America it is in general use for thickening soups and stews. Sow in September, October and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit. The plants should be 2ft. apart. The pods are used while green and tender. Also utilised as pickles.

Market Model



ANDERSON'S MARKET MODEL ONION.

For
Potato
and Tree
Onions
see page
15

I grew the
biggest "Pedi-
gree" Cab-
bages last
season that
were ever
grown in this
district, some
of them up
to 45lb. in
weight.—Mr.
DAN LEWIS.
—1/6/18.

Parsley

6d. and 3d. per packet.

EXTRA TRIPLE CURLED.—Fine garnishing; one of the best; beautifully mossy.
CHAMPION MOSS.—Beautiful dwarf-growing, moss-like variety.
FERN LEAVED.—Ornamental; of strong flavour.

CULTURE.—Sow in March, and again in August, September and October. The soil should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills and lightly covered; the seeds take a long time to germinate. When the plants are a few inches high they should be thinned to about 18in. apart. The plants can also be raised in a seed bed and transplanted into rows; two sowings a year should be made, as old plants generally go to seed in the spring.

Pepper or Capsicum

6d. and 3d. per packet.

RUBY KING.—Handsone large scarlet fruits, flesh thick, sweet, mild. Desirable variety for slicing in salads and for stuffing.

IMPROVED BULL-NOSE.—Large scarlet fruit, compact plants, early, mild flavour.

CELESTIAL.—Very ornamental; fruit creamy white colour, changing to vivid scarlet; beautiful decorative plants.

ELEPHANT'S TRUNK.—Very large, 10 to 12in. long and 3 to 4in. wide; useful and ornamental.

BIRD'S EYE.—Highly prized for hot pickles, and the peppers when ripe can be kept for a long time if they are kept dry; very small.

CORAL GEM BOUQUET.—Plants covered with very small peppers; intensely hot.

LONG YELLOW CAYENNE **SWEET SPANISH** **CHERRY**
RED CAYENNE **SMALL CHILLI** **GOLDEN DAWN**

CULTURE.—Sow in pots or boxes in a frame or bushhouse in July and August, or in beds in the open border in September or October, and plant out when the plants are 3in. high—2 or 3ft. apart. Water and shade until they are established plants. The soil can hardly be too rich; but Chillies will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

Garden Peas

1/- and 1/3 per lb. Postage, 6d. extra.
 6d. per packet. Postage 3d. extra.

CULTURE.—The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May, June and July, but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive plantings during Winter and Spring. In fair seasons, by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months in warm localities. Peas like a strong, loamy soil; if somewhat sandy the better. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming, either from artificial or natural sources.

EARLY VARIETIES. 1/3 per lb.

GRADUS.—An early large podded marrow Pea; one of the leading varieties.
THE DAISY.—Height 12 to 18in. Covered with pods 5in. in length; one of the best of its class.
MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—1½ft. An excellent Pea, and one of the very best dwarfs; an abundant bearer, pods well filled; excellent flavour.
THE SHERWOOD.—One of the best early wrinkled Peas grown; pods large.

AMERICAN WONDER.—1ft. A very early and very dwarf Pea, and a wonderful bearer; pods well filled, of deep green colour, and of superb flavour.

WM. HURST.—1½ft. One of the very best dwarf marrow Peas grown; large, well filled pods, of fine flavour.

KING EDWARD VII.—A dwarf early Pea of robust growth, and wonderfully prolific; long pods, slightly curved, height 12in.

ENGLISH WONDER.—2ft. Very prolific variety; a few days later than American Wonder, and pods slightly larger.

MEDIUM VARIETIES.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—2½ to 3ft. The most highly esteemed wrinkled Pea grown. A wonderful cropper, with abundant well-filled pods; delicious flavour, and vigorous growth. 1/- lb.

VEITCH'S PERFECTION.—2½ to 3ft. A somewhat more deliciously-flavoured Pea than the Yorkshire Hero, and a little taller; not quite so hardy, however. 1/- lb.

STRATAGEM.—2½ to 3ft. Fine dwarf wrinkled marrow; crops wonderfully; pods large and fine, deliciously flavoured, 1/- lb.

TELEPHONE.—Tall wrinkled marrow, with pods of 10 to 12 peas; fine flavour; grows 4½ft. high. A very strong grower.

DWARF DEFIANCE.—2½ft.; heavy cropper, beautiful dark green pods, well filled. 1/- lb.

DUKE OF ALBANY.—Height 3½ to 4ft. A Pea of unusual merit; thrives well, early or late, and withstands the frost remarkably well, even in the coldest climate. 1/3 lb.

SENATOR.—A heavy cropping Pea, and a great favourite; height, 2½ft. 1/3 lb.

LATE VARIETIES.

BEDMAN'S BLUE IMPERIAL.—2ft.; heavy bearer. 1/- lb.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—Superior, grand show variety; very prolific. 1/3 lb.

TELEGRAPH.—Great bearer, excellent quality. A valuable Pea for market or private use. Height, 4ft. 1/3 lb.

Sugar Peas (Edible Podded)

6d. per packet. Postage, 3d. extra.

TALL.—The pods are cooked whole while young. It may also be used in the same manner as the other varieties of garden peas.

DWARF.—Does not require staking; used also as the ordinary garden pea.

CULTURE.—Same as the ordinary variety.

Parsnip

6d. and 3d. per packet.
 For Prices per lb., see page 17.

HOLLOW CROWN. **LARGE GUERNSEY.**

CULTURE.—Parsnip prefers rather stronger soil than the Carrot, but is otherwise grown exactly like it; however, the land must be well and deeply worked. Freshly-manured land is not suitable, as it will cause the roots to fork. The rows should be 2ft. apart, and the plants should be thinned to 8 or 10in. Parsnip seeds, not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants.

Pe-Tsai

(CHINESE CABBAGE.)

6d. per packet.

CULTURE.—Chinese Cabbage, with large loose leaves, will succeed in dry seasons where other varieties of Cabbage do not. Sow during the Autumn and Spring. The leaves are used like Spinach Beet, which it somewhat resembles.

Pumpkin

FOR TABLE USE.

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CROWN.—Medium size, thick flesh, fine quality; good keeper, and dry.

LARGE BUTTON.—Fine dry sort, good keeper.

IRONBARK.—Not large, but of fine quality; thick flesh; good flavour; excellent keeper.

TRIANGLE.—A very popular variety, peculiar shape, very prolific. Good table sort.

CALHOUN.—Resembling the Gramma; salmon-coloured.

JAPANESE.—Flesh a rich salmon colour, fine grained; very dry when cooked.

CUSHAW.—Large bottle-shaped fruit, with crooked neck; very prolific; keeps well.

TURK'S CAP.—Fine table variety, good keeper; red top.

GRAMMA.—A very useful sort, both for cooking in various ways and for cattle or pig feed.

CULTURE.—For garden culture heavily manure the land all over, and dig in deeply; give an extra dressing to the holes or hills where the seed is to be sown, and fork well in. The holes should be 6 or 8ft. apart, and only two plants should be allowed to remain in each hill. Sow six or eight seeds in each hill, so as to guard against total loss of plants by insects. A good mulch of manure greatly increases the yield. Sow August to November.



PEA—ENGLISH WONDER.



PEA—YORKSHIRE HERO.

SEEDS & PLANTS.

Radish

6d. and 3d. per packet.

For prices per pound, see page 17.

CULTURE.—Sow in light, rich sandy soil every fortnight, for succession; use a shaded border during summer months and a mulching manure on the surface, and water freely. Sow in drills or broadcast.

LONG SCARLET.—Splendid strain; bright coloured, crisp and tender.

MIXED TURNIP.—A mixture of red and white varieties in equal proportions.

CHARTIER.—Very fine bright crimson colour, shading off to white; crisp.

LORD CARDINAL.—Early; smooth and tapering; crimson, slightly tipped white; crisp and tender.

RED TURNIP.

WHITE TURNIP.

CELESTIAL OR WHITE CHINESE.—Large white sort.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Red, tipped white.

BLACK SPANISH.—Very large.

SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED.—A delicious variety; white flesh.

Rosella

6d. and 3d. packet.

It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome plant (*Hibiscus subdiorifa*) that the celebrated Queensland Rosella jam is made.

CULTURE.—This plant requires a hot climate and should be suitable for warm, sheltered situations near Sydney and on our coast. To get the plants early so that they may have a long summer and flower freely, it should be here raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows 4 or 5 ft. apart.

Rhubarb

6d. and 3d. per packet.

For prices per lb., see page 17.

GIANT.

MITCHELL'S ALBERT.

MYATT'S LYNNÆUS.

CRIMSON WINTER.

CULTURE.—Sow under shelter of a few dry, leafless boughs, and a manure mulch, in August or September. The young plants should be kept growing with frequent waterings if the weather is very dry. Let the plants remain in the seed bed until autumn, when they should be transferred to the permanent beds, made of the best soil, trenched 2 ft. deep, and manured with half-decomposed stable manure. The plants should be 3 by 4 ft. apart, and the whole bed dug and manured every year.

(For Roots of all sorts see page 15)

Seakale

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. packet.

CULTURE.—Raise in seed beds, and when yearlings transfer plants to permanent beds (which have been trenched and manured to a depth of 2 ft.), and plant from 2 to 2½ feet apart each way. Forced Seakale is a greater delicacy than Asparagus, and all that is necessary to produce it is as follows:—Early in June place a roin, common drain pipe, chimney-pot (no matter if cracked or damaged), box or barrel over each plant, and stack a good heap of fresh stable manure around them to the height of 3 ft.; cover the tops of the pipes or boxes with a board or slate, so as to keep the plants in the dark. The heat produced by the manure outside will cause the plants to grow, and owing to the darkness the shoots will be blanched pure white. The growth may be cut for four or five weeks, when it is more than 5 to 6 in. long; then the pots should be removed and the plants allowed to make their natural growth.

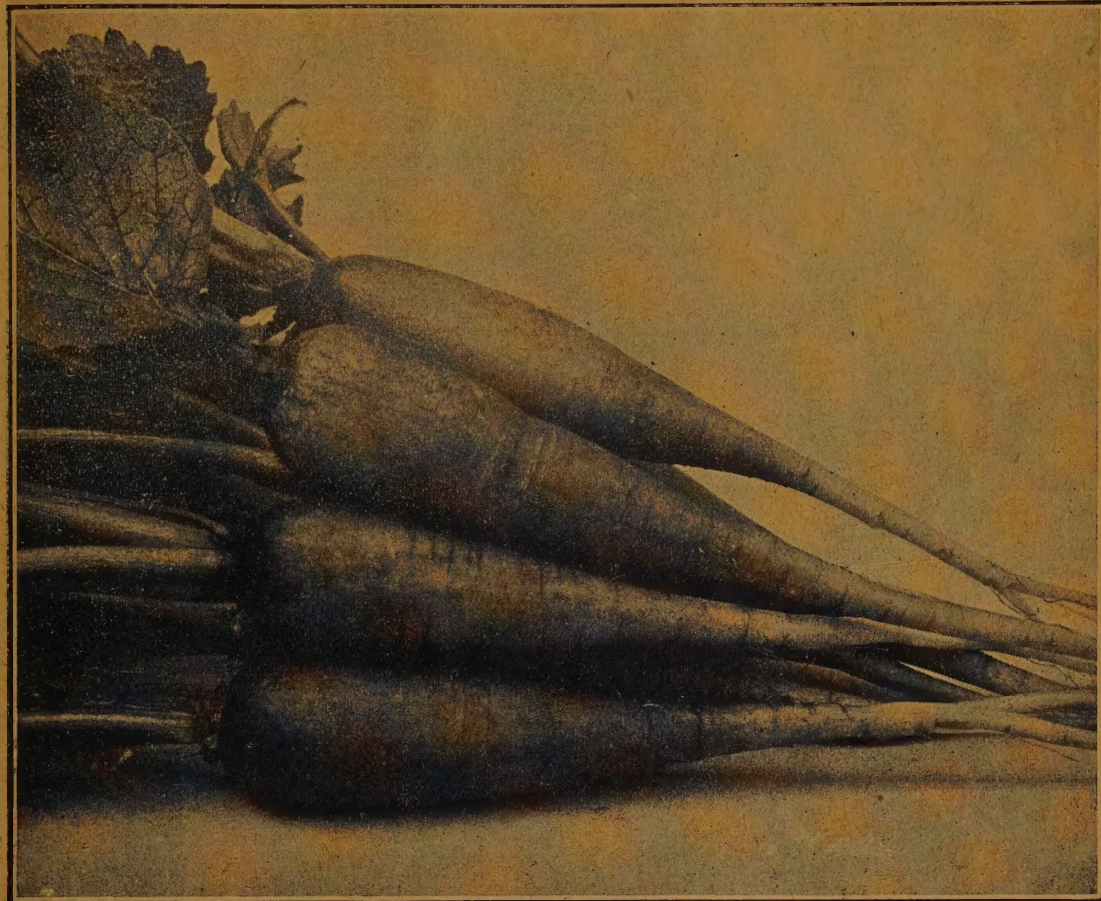
For price of Seakale Roots see page 15.

Salsify

(Vegetable Oyster)

6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—This delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. The roots are used like Carrots or Parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is in drills at similar distances and similar soil. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster."



LONG SCARLET RADISH.

Spinach

6d. and 3d. per packet.

ROUND, PRICKLY, MONSTROUS, VIROFLAY, AND NEW ZEALAND.

CULTURE.—Sow in rows about 18 in. apart, and thin out to about 9 in. Good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, but where moisture is obtainable Spinach may be grown six months in the year.

Squash

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

EARLY WHITE CUSTARD.—Wonderful bearer, delicate flavour, compact growth.

EARLY GOLDEN BUSH.—With all the good qualities of the former, but yellow skin.

IMPROVED HUBBARD.—One of the most reliable; very hard skin.

FORDHOOK.—Flesh dry and sweet, will keep if well ripened; rind yellow; flesh straw colour; delightful flavour.

DELICATA.—One of the earliest of the running varieties, and very prolific; fruit small and solid, dry and rich.

BOSTON MARROW (Runner).

CROOKNECK (Bush).

All the above are good, serviceable varieties for table use.

CULTURE.—Sow in August, September, October and November, successively. Prepare the beds as for Pumpkins, including the manure and top-dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about 2 ft., and the rows about 4 ft. apart for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance as Pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom still adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained before being placed on the table.

Vegetable Marrow

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

ANDERSON'S SELECT LONG EARLY WHITE.—Abundant bearer, large fruit; running variety.

LONG-FRUITED BUSH (White).—Excellent quality and flavour, prolific, very early; plants do not run.

LONG-FRUITED BUSH (Green).—Of equal merit to white fruiting variety.

CUSTARD SHAPED.—A bushy, compact grower; good flavour.

MOORE'S VEGETABLE CREAM.—A selected variety, productive; fruit of medium size.

CULTURE.—Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for squash.

Spray Vegetable Crops

In order to obtain satisfactory results from vegetable crops, it is becoming necessary to regularly and systematically spray them. Not only are insect pests more or less always present, but fungus diseases make headway unless checked in time—with the result that a large proportion of the fruits of your labour is wasted.

For Spray Fluids and Apparatus see pages 76, etc.



SEAKALE.



SALSIFY.

Tomato

6d. and 3d. per packet.
SEE PAGE 17 FOR PRICES PER OZ.

CULTURE.—Sow under glass in July and outside during September, October and November, and plant out as soon as ready into good strong, rich soil. Plenty of room and manure is all that is necessary to produce this favourite fruit-vegetable in abundance. We consider by far the best way to grow them is to plant in rows four feet apart each way, and grow them on poles, or a trellis five feet high, regularly pinching back all the laterals to the second joint, until the plants have reached the top of the stakes; then top the main stem and continue to pinch back the laterals, and so remove all useless growth, until the trellis or stakes are covered with fruit from top to bottom. Mulch the plants well, and spray to keep down the caterpillar.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—Large, extra early; heavy cropper; very robust and compact grower; uniform size; fruit bright scarlet; fine flavour.

LANDRETH'S EARLIEST.—Extra early variety, producing large red fruit.

MIKADO.—Fruit purplish red, of large size produced in clusters.

SPARK'S EARLIANA.—This exceedingly early Tomato has a large fruit of bright red colour, and is very solid.

PONDEROSA.—A splendid large red variety, of immense size; solid and fine, strong-flavoured fruits, smooth; a great bearer.

STONE.—Superior red Tomato, uniform size, large and handsome; fruit in clusters, smooth, solid and fine grained; splendid.

BURWOOD PRIZE.—One of the best for market garden purposes; good yielder.

DUKE OF YORK.—Rich scarlet, smooth, round in shape, flesh very firm, fine flavour; ripens uniformly; fruit in clusters of sometimes eight or ten.

MATCHLESS.—Very large, and of the brightest cardinal red colour; flesh nearly solid; entirely without core; not liable to crack.

EARLY RUBY.—Heavy bearer, very early; good form, colour and solidity; the plant grows very openly.

DWARF CHAMPION.—A beautiful red Tomato, medium size, solid, prolific, excellent; self-supporting on strong upright stems.

DWARF CHAMPION GOLDEN.—A counterpart of the well-known Dwarf Champion; fruit a beautiful colour, solid, and of a fine flavour.

DWARF GIANT.—Colour a rich purple crimson. The skin, though thin, and easily removed in peeling, is strong, and protects the fruit in travelling; the flavour delicious, and the growth uniformly bush-like, producing freely its nearly seedless fruit in abundance.

CRIMSON CUSHION.—Large; flesh very solid and of superb flavour.

PEACH.—A deep orange rose colour, with a bloom like the peach.

CLUSTEROSA.—Yellow, egg-shaped bunch Tomato; very productive, and well-flavoured small fruit.

KING HUMBERT.—A nice red Tomato, resembling a huge oblong Plum.

GOLDEN TROPHY.—Golden colour, medium sized; delicate flavour.

FORDHOOK FANCY OR POTATO-LEAVED.—Erect growth; bears large crops of handsome ruby-red fruit of delicious flavour.

We also supply the following well-known sorts:

YELLOW CHERRY.

SCARLET PEAR-SHAPED.

RED CHERRY.



A MATCHLESS CROP OF
MATCHLESS TOMATOES.

Turnip

6d. and 3d. per packet.

For prices per pound, see page 17.

CULTURE.—A good light soil suits Turnips best, but with fairly rich soil of any kind, and favourable weather, very fine crops are obtainable. Sow in February and March in drills 18in. apart, and thin out to 6 or 8in. Turnips may also be sown in November, and even earlier; but if dry weather sets in, only poor crops can be expected.

ANDERSON'S WHITE MODEL.—Fine clear, white skin, grand quality; perfect shape.

WHITE STONE.—Pure white flesh, oval-shaped; excellent for market.

WHITE NEPAUL.—Early short-topped, delicate, tender, snow white, flat shape.

EARLY RED AMERICAN STONE.—Flat shaped, but with a purple top.

GREEN-TOP STONE.—A most esteemed variety.

PURPLE-TOP MUNICH.—Extra early, fine flavour.

LONG WHITE.—Suitable for hot districts.

ORANGE JELLY.—Superior globular yellow-fleshed Turnip; flavour rich and excellent.

SCARLET KASHMYR.—Very remarkable variety, earliest of all; skin scarlet, flesh clear white; flavour excellent.

GARDEN SWEDE, "Laing's."—A favourite; suitable for autumn sowing.



ANDERSON'S WHITE MODEL TURNIP.

ALL PACKET SEEDS (EXCEPT SWEET CORN, BEANS AND PEAS) ARE POST FREE.

Culinary Plants, Roots and Bulbs, &c

NOTE.—THE PRICES QUOTED ON THIS PAGE DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE, except where specially mentioned.
For rates of postage in N.S.W. and other States, see page 79.



ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus Plants

For Culture, see page 4.

Can be supplied during June, July and August.

Colossal	} 7/6 per 100.
Perfection	
Erfurt Giant	

Globe Artichokes

Can be supplied any time during the year.
Green and Purple Plants, 6/- per doz.

Jerusalem Artichokes

Price 3d. per lb.
Special Prices for large quantities.
Can be supplied June, July, August.

Horseradish

Can be supplied any time during the year.
Roots or Crowns 3/- per doz.

Seakale

Can be supplied any time during the winter months.
Plants, two years old 6/- per doz.



TOMATO.

PLANTS

Of the following may be sent by Post at an additional cost of 6d. to 9d. per 100, according to size of plants:—

Broccoli

Can be supplied from January to May.
Price 2/- per 100

Brussels Sprouts

Can be supplied from January to May.
Price 2/- per 100

Cabbage

Can be supplied from January to December, but only if in good condition.

St. John's Day	} 1/6 per 100.	
Succession		
Anderson's Pedigree		
East Ham		
London Market		
Early York	} 2/- per 100	
And other sorts		
Drumhead Savoys	A splendid Cabbage for cold districts; can be supplied from January to May.	

Celery

From February to July is the best time to plant.

White 2/- per 100

Cauliflower

Can be supplied from January to June, but only if in good condition.

Veitch's Autumn Giant	2/- per 100
Early London	2/- "
Asiatic	2/- "
Anderson's White Queen	3/- "

Lettuce

Can be supplied any time during the year.

Various Sorts 1/6 per 100

Tomato

Can be supplied from August till December.

Strong and well grown from the open ground.
6d. per doz.; 3/6 per 100. Additional cost by post of 3d. per doz.; 1/- per 100.
In September and October special quotations per 1000 lots.

Matchless	Crimson Cushion
Duke of York	Dwarf Champion
Fordhook Fancy	Mikado
Earliana	Burwood Prize.
Ponderosa	Golden Trophy.

And other varieties.

Rhubarb Roots

Can be supplied from May to end of October.	
	Each. Doz.
Tops Crimson Winter	9d. 7/6
Victorian Giant	9d. 7/6
Sydney Market Variety	6d. 4/-
Sydney Crimson Winter	6d. 4/-

Special Prices for large quantities.
Crimson Winter is at its best when all other varieties are dormant; it can be used nearly all the year round where the frosts are not severe.

Eschalots

9d. per lb., postage extra.

Special price for large lots.
Used like Spring Onions in Salad, and sometimes for flavouring. The cloves must be divided and planted separately. Fresh manure should be avoided.

Chokos

Price, 3d. each, postage extra.

Can be supplied May to July.
These are the best months to plant.

Potato Onions

8d. per lb. postage extra.

Special Price for large lots.
Plant during autumn; they yield good crops when Onions cannot be raised from seed, and come in at a time when Onions are scarce. The bulbs are produced like potatoes.



RHUBARB.

Tree or Top Onions

9d. per lb., postage extra.
Special Price for large lots.

Plant the sets or tops during the autumn and winter months; these will produce large bulbs at the base the first season. The large bulbs when planted produce the tops, which make excellent salad flavouring, and pickle well.

Garlic

1/- per lb., postage extra.

Special Price for large parcels.
This bulb, which belongs to the Onion family, is used for flavouring soups, stews, etc.

Sweet Potato Cuttings

Price 9d. doz.; 5/- per 100
We can supply from November to January.

Herbs

Strong plants of the following can be supplied all the year round:—

Sage	3d. each
Thyme	3d. "
Marjoram	3d. "
Mint Roots	3d. and 6d. per bundle

Clean Bird Seeds

Our stocks of Bird Seeds are carefully selected and machine cleaned. We have quoted the average prices per cwt., etc., but as Bird Seeds fluctuate very much in price, we are not bound by rates named.

Song Bird Mixture 1/- per 2lb. bag.
For Canaries and other small birds. The seeds are all machine dressed.

Canary, plain	6d. per lb. 50/- per cwt.
Hemp, Rape	6d. per lb.
Millet, White, French, Common and Red	6d. per lb.
Flax or Linseed	6d. per lb.
Parrot Food	3d. per lb.

This is a mixture specially proportioned for Parrots and other large birds, and contains a good variety of the best and most nourishing seeds.
Bird's Eye Chillies 2/6 per lb.
Pea Nuts 1/- per lb.



TREE ONION.

Anderson's Collections of Assorted Vegetable Seeds

WE WILL ARRANGE VARIETIES.

As a convenience to our clients and to save them time and trouble, we will do all the selecting for them.

We will send seeds of the varieties best suited to various districts.

There is no doubt about the popularity of these collections. We send them to all parts of Australasia.

Customers should be careful to send full address and post town.

VARIETIES CAN BE ALTERED.

Should there be any variety of Vegetable Seed in either of these collections which the purchaser would wish to be omitted, please advise, and we will gladly make any alteration asked, excepting the sending of Peas or Beans for other items.

Delivered to any Postal Address in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji at prices named.

In order to secure the advantage of these collections being sent POST OR CARRIAGE FREE, it is necessary that CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER, and 6d. exchange must be added to all Country Cheques.



The above were raised from Seed supplied by us.

THE AMATEUR GARDENER'S PLANTING TABLE.

The following information regarding distances and depths for sowing seeds and for planting out may be of interest to amateurs.

Distances apart for rows and plants, depths of planting, quantity of seeds, and number of plants required for 50 ft. of row, and time required for growth.

Kind of Vegetable.	Distance Apart.		Depth for Planting Seed.	Seeds and Plants for 50 ft. of row.		Time until ready for use (Days).
	Rows.	Plants in row.		Seed.	Plants.	
Asparagus ..	2 feet ..	15 inches ..	Inches. 1 to 1½	½ ounce	30 to 40	—
Bean—						
Dwarf French	2 feet ..	3 to 4 ins. ..	1½ to 2	½ pound	—	40 to 65
Dwarf Lima ..	2½ feet ..	6 to 10 ins. ..	1½ to 2	¼ to ½ lb.	—	70 to 90
Tall Lima ..	3 feet ..	3 to 4 feet ..	1½ to 2	¼ lb.	—	80 to 120
Beet ..	15 to 18 ins. ..	4 to 5 ins. ..	1 to 1½	1 ounce	—	60 to 80
Cabbage ..	2 to 2½ ft. ..	15 to 20 ins. ..	1	1 ounce	30 to 45	90 to 130
Carrot ..	15 to 18 ins. ..	3 to 4 ins. ..	1	½ ounce	—	70 to 100
Cauliflower ..	2 to 2½ ft. ..	15 to 18 ins. ..	1	1/16 ounce	30 to 40	100 to 130
Celery ..	18 to 24 ins. ..	4 to 6 ins. ..	1	1/16 ounce	100 to 125	120 to 150
Corn, Sweet ..	2½ to 3 ft. ..	10 to 12 ins. ..	2	1 pound	—	60 to 100
Cucumber ..	4 to 5 ft. ..	15 inches ..	1 to 1½	1 ounce	—	60 to 80
Eggplant ..	2 to 2½ ft. ..	18 to 24 ins. ..	1	1 ounce	25 to 35	100 to 140
Kale ..	18 to 24 ins. ..	8 to 10 ins. ..	1	1 ounce	—	90 to 120
Lettuce ..	15 to 18 ins. ..	6 to 10 ins. ..	1	1 ounce	60 to 100	60 to 90
Melons—						
Rockmelon ..	5 to 6 ft. ..	Drills 18 ins. ..	1 to 1½	¼ ounce	—	120 to 150
		Hills 5 ft. ..				
Watermelon ..	8 to 10 ft. ..	Drills 2 to 3 in. ..	1 to 2	½ ounce	—	100 to 120
		Hills 8 ft. ..				
Okra ..	3 feet ..	2 feet ..	1 to 2	1 ounce	—	90 to 140
Onion ..	15 ins. ..	3 to 4 ins. ..	½ to 1	1 ounce	—	130 to 150
Parsley ..	15 ins. ..	3 to 4 ins. ..	1	1 ounce	—	90 to 120
Parsnip ..	15 to 18 ins. ..	3 to 4 ins. ..	1	1 ounce	—	125 to 160
Pea ..	2½ to 3 ft. ..	1 inch ..	2 to 3	½ to 1 lb.	—	40 to 80
Potatoes—						
Ordinary ..	2 to 2½ ft. ..	12 to 18 ins. ..	4	2 to 3 lbs.	—	80 to 140
Sweet ..	4 to 5 ft. ..	14 to 18 ins. ..	2 to 3	2 pounds	—	140 to 160
Radish ..	12 to 15 ins. ..	1 inch ..	½ to 1	1 ounce	—	20 to 140
Salsify ..	15 to 18 ins. ..	1 to 2 ins. ..	½ to 1	1 ounce	—	120 to 180
Spinach ..	15 to 18 ins. ..	1 to 2 ins. ..	1 to 2	1 ounce	—	30 to 60
Squash—Bush ..	3 to 4 ft. ..	Drills 15 to 18 in. ..	1 to 2	1 ounce	—	60 to 80
		Hills 4 feet ..				
Vine ..	7 to 10 ft. ..	Drills 2 to 3 ft. ..	1 to 2	1 ounce	—	120 to 160
		Hills 8 feet ..				
Tomato ..	2 to 3 feet ..	2 to 3 feet ..	1 to 1	1/16 ounce	15 to 25	80 to 125
Turnip ..	15 to 18 ins. ..	2 to 3 ins. ..	1 to 1	1 ounce	—	60 to 80

"Little Garden" Collection

20 SMALL PACKETS 5/-

- 1 pkt. Beet, Red.
- 1 " Cabbage.
- 1 " Carrot.
- 1 " Cauliflower.
- 1 " Celery.
- 1 " Cress, Curled.
- 1 " Cucumber, Long Green.
- 1 " Lettuce, Fine Curled.
- 2 " Melons, Water and Rock.
- 1 " Mustard, White.
- 1 " Onion.
- 1 " Parsley.
- 1 " Parsnip.
- 1 " Pumpkin, Best Table Sort.
- 1 " Radish, Long Scarlet.
- 1 " Tomato, Large Red.
- 2 " Turnip, sorts.
- 1 " Vegetable Marrow.

"Cottage Garden" Collection

22 LARGE PACKETS 10/-

- 1 pkt. Beans, French or Kidney.
- 1 " Beet, Red.
- 2 " Cabbage, sorts.
- 1 " Carrot.
- 1 " Cauliflower.
- 1 " Celery.
- 1 " Cress, Curled.
- 1 " Cucumber, Long Green.
- 1 " Lettuce, Fine Curled.
- 2 " Melons, Water and Rock.
- 1 " Mustard, White.
- 1 " Onion.
- 1 " Parsley.
- 1 " Parsnip.
- 1 " Peas.
- 1 " Pumpkin, Best Table Sort.
- 1 " Radish, Long Scarlet.
- 1 " Tomato, Large Red.
- 1 " Turnip, sorts.
- 1 " Vegetable Marrow.

"Home Garden" Collection

45 LARGE PACKETS 20/-

- 1 pkt. Beans, Broad Long Pod, or Windsor.
- 2 " Beans, French sorts.
- 1 " Beans, Butter.
- 1 " Beans, Lima, Tall or Dwarf.
- 2 " Beet, Turnip-rooted and Long.
- 3 " Cabbage, sorts, including Pedigree.
- 2 " Carrot, St. Valery and Intermediate.
- 1 " Cauliflower, sorts.
- 1 " Celery, White.
- 1 " Cress, Curled.
- 2 " Cucumber, sorts.
- 1 " Leek, London Flag.
- 3 " Lettuce, Cabbage and Cos.
- 4 " Melons, Water and Rock.
- 1 " Mustard, White.
- 2 " Onion, sorts.
- 1 " Parsley, Triple Curled.
- 2 " Parsnip, sorts.
- 2 " Peas, Early and Late.
- 2 " Pumpkin, sorts.
- 2 " Radish, sorts.
- 3 " Tomato, sorts.
- 3 " Turnip, sorts.
- 1 " Vegetable Marrow.

Prices to Market Gardeners

And others who buy in Large Quantities

TERMS OF SALE

ANDERSON & CO., LTD., while using every care in the selection of all goods supplied, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs, or roots they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

NETT PRICES. POST FREE, except where otherwise mentioned.

Orders for half-pounds are supplied at POUND RATES. The prices are subject to fluctuation, but we will always do our best to adhere to them throughout the season.

Beet	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Anderson's Ex. E. Turnip Rooted ..	2/-	6/-
Eclipse, Turnip Rooted ..	2/-	6/-
Anderson's Long Blood Red ..	2/-	6/-
Silver or Spinach ..	1/6	5/-

Carrot	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Intermediate, No. 2 ..	2/-	6/6
Long Red, No. 1 ..	2/-	6/6
Early Short Horn, No. 3 ..	2/-	6/6
St. Valery, Fine Long Red Variety	2/-	6/6

Cabbage	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Anderson's Pedigree ..	5/-	15/-
St. John's Day, 3 months ..	5/-	15/-
St. John's Day, Anderson's Improved, 4 months ..	5/-	15/-
Succession (Henderson's) ..	15/-	50/-
Burpee's All Head Early ..	15/-	50/-
East Ham ..	4/-	12/-
London Market ..	4/-	12/-
Drumhead Early ..	4/-	12/-
Red Pickling ..	7/6	22/6
Pe Tsai (Chinese Cabbage) ..	3/6	12/-

Savoy Cabbage	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Drumhead ..	4/-	12/6
Green Curled ..	4/-	12/6

Cauliflower	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Veitch's Autumn Giant, 6 months ..	12/6	40/-
Early London, 3 months ..	12/6	40/-
Large Asiatic, 4 months ..	12/6	40/-
Eclipse ..	12/6	40/-
Late Metropole ..	5/- per oz.; 15/- per 1/4lb.	

Celery	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Crystal White ..	4/6	12/6
White Paschal ..	4/6	12/6
White Plume ..	4/6	12/6

Cress	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Triple Curled, for salads ..	1/-	2/6
Water ..		2/-

Cucumber	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Long Green ..	3/-	10/-
" Prickley ..	4/-	12/6
" Choice ..	7/6	25/-
Short Green ..	4/-	12/6
Commercial ..	4/-	12/6
Anderson's Market King, very fine		2/6
Apple Shaped ..		2/6

Herbs	Per oz.
Sage ..	2/-
Thyme ..	2/-
Marjoram, Sweet and others ..	2/-

Kohl Rabi	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Green ..	5/-	12/6
Purple ..	5/-	12/6

Leek	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Anderson's Perfection ..	4/-	12/-
London Flag ..	4/-	12/-

Lettuce	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Californian Butter ..	2/-	6/-
Drumhead ..	2/6	8/-
Neapolitan ..	2/6	8/-
Ohio ..	2/-	6/-
New York ..	2/6	8/-
Deacon ..	2/-	6/-
Mammoth Salamander ..	2/-	6/-
White Cos ..	2/-	6/-
Green Cos ..	2/-	6/-

Water Melon	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Cuban Queen ..	2/6	9/-
Mammoth Ironclad, White Seed ..	2/6	9/-
Kolb's Gem ..	2/6	9/-
Dixie ..	2/6	9/-
Ice Cream, White Seed ..	2/6	9/-
McIver, White Seed ..	2/6	9/-
Cole's Early ..	2/6	9/-
Kleckley Sweets ..	2/6	9/-
Sugar Stick ..	2/6	9/-
Halbert Honey ..	2/6	9/-

Rock or Musk Melon	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Baltimore ..	3/6	10/-
Melrose ..	3/6	10/-
Nutmeg ..	3/6	10/-
Early Hackensack ..	3/6	10/-
Jenny Lind, Improved ..	3/6	10/-
Nettled Gem ..	3/6	10/-
Sweet Home ..	3/6	10/-
Fordhook ..	3/6	10/-

Preserving Melon	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Green Seed ..	1/9	5/-
Citron, Red Seed ..	2/-	6/-

Mustard	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Finest White ..	1/-	2/6

Onion	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Anderson's Market Model ..	6/-	20/-
Brown Spanish ..	2/6	7/-
Brown Globe ..	3/-	10/-
Extra Early Flat Red ..	3/-	10/-
" Yellow Globe ..	3/-	10/-

Parsley	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Triple Curled ..	2/-	6/-
Moss Curled ..	2/-	6/-

Parsnip	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Hollow Crown ..	1/9	5/-

Pepper or Capsicum	Per oz.
Long Red ..	1/6
Long Yellow ..	1/6
And other sorts ..	1/6

Pumpkin	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Crown ..	1/9	6/-
Button ..	1/9	6/-
Ironbark ..	1/9	6/-
Turk's Cap ..	1/9	6/-
Triamble ..	2/6	8/-
Gramma, or Rio ..	3/-	10/-

Radish	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Long Scarlet ..	1/6	4/6
Red Turnip ..	1/6	4/6
White Turnip ..	1/6	4/6
Mixed Turnip ..	1/6	4/6
French Breakfast ..	1/6	4/6

Rhubarb	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Giant ..	5/-	18/-
Crimson Winter ..	5/-	18/-

Spinach	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Prickley and Round ..	2/6	8/-
Monstrous Viroflay ..	2/6	8/-
Silver or Spinach Beet ..	1/6	5/-

Squash	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
White Custard ..	3/6	10/-
Golden Bush ..	3/6	10/-
Hubbard ..	3/6	10/-
Boston Marrow ..	3/6	10/-

Tomato	Per oz.
Mikado ..	3/-
Duke of York ..	3/-
Matchless ..	3/-
Early Ruby ..	3/-
Dwarf Champion ..	3/-
Dwarf Champion Golden ..	3/-
Ponderosa ..	3/6
Golden Trophy ..	3/-
Crimson Cushion ..	3/6
Earliana (Sparks') ..	3/-
Fordhook Fancy ..	3/-
Burwood Prize ..	3/6
Early Jewel (Chalk's) ..	3/-
Landreth's Earliest ..	3/-
Red Stone ..	3/-

(Special quotations per lb.)

Turnip	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
White Nepal or Strap Leaved ..	2/6	7/6
White Stone ..	2/6	7/6
Red Top American Stone ..	2/6	7/6
Long White or Chinese ..	3/-	10/-
Anderson's Imp. Purple Top Swede ..	1/6	5/-
Skirving's Purple Top Swede ..	1/6	5/-

Vegetable Marrow	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Long White Select ..	2/-	6/-
Custard-shaped ..	3/6	10/-
Bush, Long Fruited, White ..	2/6	8/-
" " Green ..	2/6	8/-

PEAS and BEANS

in large quantities are delivered free on rail or steamer, Sydney. Sacks or bags extra.

PRICES ARE LIABLE TO FLUCTUATE.

Quotations on application.

Peas	Prices on Application.
Yorkshire Hero (Selected Stock), Gradus ..	
American Wonder ..	
McLean's Little Gem ..	
Stratagem ..	
Veitch's Perfection ..	
Daisy ..	
Wm. Hurst ..	
Sherwood ..	
English Wonder ..	

Broad Beans	Prices on Application.
Anderson's Giant Long Pods ..	
Broad Windsor ..	
Early Long Pods ..	

Dwarf or French Beans	Prices on Application.
Canadian Wonder ..	
Negro Long Pod ..	
Pale Dun ..	
Burpee's Stringless ..	

Butter or Waxpod Beans	Prices on Application.
Anderson's Startler ..	
Dwarf Black Seeded ..	
Anderson's Wonder ..	

Runner Beans	Per Bus.
White Dutch ..	30/-
Scarlet ..	40/-
Zebra ..	30/-
Epicure ..	
Kentucky Wonder ..	
Snake or Chinese ..	

Lima Beans	Per lb.
Early Leviathan, Tall ..	2/6
King of the Garden, Tall ..	2/6
Burpee's Dwarf ..	2/6
Henderson's Dwarf ..	2/6

ANDERSON'S FLOWER GARDEN.

ANNUAL



CALENDAR

This Calendar must be accepted only as a basis to work from, as favourable or unfavourable seasons will prolong or curtail the periods for sowing Flower Seeds, but when allowance has been made for these contingencies, our Calendar may be accepted as a guide. It has been compiled for the Coastal districts of New South Wales, which have a climate similar to that of Sydney, and due allowance will have to be made for the variations of temperature of colder districts.

JANUARY

This is generally a very hot and dry month, and unless rain falls little can be done in the way of sowing flower seeds out of doors, unless shading and a copious and regular supply of water is available, and a mulching of manure placed over the surface after sowing. Under these conditions all the seeds mentioned in List for Summer Sowing should produce a late autumn display. The beautiful *Amaranthus Salicifolius* (or fountain plant) with fine coloured leaves, the charming small single-flowered Sunflowers, the *Phlox Drummondii* of gorgeous colours, and the *Portulacca* and *Balsams* are some of the best and most effective, and will do well if sown now under the shade of the shelter frame, to be transplanted later. Make the first sowing of Pansies in rich soil, and as soon as the plants are fit to handle, transplant them into another position in the shelter frame, in rows 2 in. apart, so that they may make strong, well-rooted plants, to be planted out into the bed or border when ready. Early sowings of "Nice" and other Stocks can be made this month.

SUMMER

FEBRUARY

This is the first month of Autumn, and rains often fall at this season, and although the weather during the day is usually hot, the nights are cooler, and any favourable conditions of temperature should be taken advantage of, for making a full sowing of seeds of plants marked as seasonal.

The canvas shade frame should be taken advantage of if dry weather prevents sowing out of doors. Plants raised from seed now will make much more rapid progress than they will do a few weeks later, when the nights are cold. Another good sowing of Pansy should be made under canvas frame, in case of accident to previous sowing. Any strong seedlings in stock should be planted out to fill up vacant places in the garden, and if the sun's heat is strong, shade the young plants with light boughs until they are established. Such plants will provide flowers for the winter months, when they will be so much appreciated.

AUTUMN

MARCH

The nights are now becoming colder, although the days may be warm, and a full sowing of all annuals and biennials named in the List for Autumn Sowing should be made at once, as seeds germinate much more quickly when the soil is warm from the sun's heat.

Many of the seeds named can be sown out of doors, but any tender annuals and biennials, which do not object to transplanting, are better sown under the canvas shade frame even now, as they are so much better under control. Stocks are most beautiful plants, which should not be neglected. The Intermediate and Ever-Blooming and other sections should be sown under cover now; they like rich soil. Sow *Godetia*, a fine showy annual. Pansies can still be sown to advantage. If early sown Pansy plants are ready, plant them out into the border at once, so as to secure early bloom. The Winter or Early Flowering Sweet Peas should be included in the sowings for this month.

AUTUMN

APRIL

This is the last month of Autumn, and sowing of suitable annuals and biennials should not be delayed; old English favourites should not be neglected; Primrose, Forget-me-not, Foxglove, Stocks, Wallflower, Poppies, Sweet Peas and Pansy will all do well if sown this month. All the annuals mentioned in list can be sown out of doors, but many of the perennials and biennials marked P. and B. will do better in the shade frame, to be transplanted into the border when ready. The canvas shelter frame is not only useful for shading purposes, but is a protection against frosts; remove the cover entirely during the day when the weather is fine, replacing it at night. Continue to plant out seedlings and keep the soil well open with the hoe.

AUTUMN

MAY

Cold nights are to be expected this month, which will check the growth of plants, but many flower seeds may be now sown to keep up a succession of bloom. (See those recommended for winter sowing.) Early frosts would injure more tender varieties of biennials and perennials, but if these are sown under the protection of the canvas frame no danger may be feared. The hardier plants named for winter planting can, however, be sown out of doors; *Mignonette* and Sweet Peas will do well. These charming English flowers are appreciated by everyone, and should always have a place in the garden. Stock, Daisy, Violet, Primrose, Pansy (raised in a frame) should be planted out, also all other perennials from reserve stock.

WINTER

JUNE

This being mid-winter, there is little warmth in the soil, and only the hardiest varieties of flower seeds can be sown, such as mentioned in our Lists for Winter. The garden should be done up during the present month, all vacant land should be dug thoroughly over, manured and made ready for the coming season, as the busy months of July and August, when so much has to be done in sowing and planting, will keep the gardener fully occupied. All seedlings of hardy spring flowering plants remaining in reserve, such as Daisies, Violets, Primroses, Polyanthus, Wallflower, Forget-me-not, etc., should now be planted out.

WINTER

JULY

The weather during this month is usually warm in the daytime, with cool nights, and there is little growth, but preparatory work should be pushed forward, and if the season is a mild one, continue to plant out from the reserve bed, and sow all annuals mentioned in List. One of the most charming annuals, and now a general favourite, is *Salpiglossis*; its flowers are superb and of every shade of colour, and it cannot be surpassed for table decoration. The *Superbissima* varieties are wonderful in size, shape and colour. To have these charming plants in bloom early, sow now under canvas, but next month is perhaps better.

WINTER

AUGUST

Now Spring has arrived, all plant life will have become active, and growth will be much more rapid than it has been during the previous months. No time should be lost in making a full sowing of all the hardy annuals mentioned in List, in the open border, and the more tender varieties in the shelter frame; transplant from reserve all seedlings required to fill up beds; the gardener should always take into account the size of the plants when full grown, and the colour of the flowers, so as to produce a proper arrangement and a pleasing contrast of colours.

SPRING

Sow a full supply of Poppies, *Salpiglossis*, *Phlox Drummondii*. Two of the most charming varieties of the Poppy are the "Tulip" and "Shirley."

SEPTEMBER

Like all other plants, weeds will be growing very rapidly during this month, and they should be removed while they are small and easily got rid of; the surface of the soil should be frequently gone over, so as to conserve the moisture which may be in it, and obtain the full benefit of any rains which may fall. Continue to sow all seeds named in Spring List, and thin out any seedlings which may have been sown too thickly in the border.

SPRING

Remove any plants now past their best, and replace them with seedlings from reserves. As Summer is near at hand, the garden must now be filled up, to provide a brilliant display during the coming months.

Now is the time to mulch the surface of the soil with manure, which will greatly prolong the blooming season of annuals. It will keep the soil cool and retain the moisture.

OCTOBER

The Summer heat will soon be upon us, but if favoured with thunderstorms, we can still sow a great many hardy annuals with good prospects of success. The following are a few of the most valuable, as they are gay throughout the Summer, and should not be neglected:—*Portulacca*, *Zinnia*, Sunflower, *Clianthus Dampieri*, Coloured-leaved *Amaranthus* (*Salicifolius* is a gorgeous species, 4 to 5 ft. high); all these charming plants are admirably suited to our climate, and are very easily grown. For the several varieties to select from, the Catalogue must be consulted. A garden can be kept gay during the hottest months, if plenty of water and a little care is given to these beautiful plants. Water must be sparingly applied, however, to the *Clianthus*.

SPRING

NOVEMBER

We have now reached a season of the year when little can be done in the garden in the way of sowing, although the annuals mentioned in List are in excellent time, and must not be neglected. Most of these plants can be transplanted, and from the reserve bed a full supply of them can be put out, if available. They will be the feature of the garden during the dry Summer months.

SUMMER

Salpiglossis will now be in full bloom, and will continue to flower for months, and we are sure they will bear out all that we have said about them; they should be in every garden.

DECEMBER

Generally a very hot and dry month, during which little can be done in the way of sowing, except under careful treatment, when all plants named in List can be sown for Autumn display.

Water freely and well, if necessary, so as to keep the plants growing, but be careful not to allow the soil to cake; keep it loose with the hoe, but, better still, have it mulched; this will save labour and water.

SUMMER

THE FOUR SEASONS



IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

1919

These Selections of the best and most popular Flowering Plants, which can be grown from seed at the various seasons of the year, have been made from our Catalogue as a guide to our clients, but there are many other varieties to be found enumerated and illustrated in our General List.

~ SPRING ~

AUGUST.

Acroclinium, *A*
Adonis, *A* and *P*
Alyssum, *A*
Amaranthus, *A* (*Oct.*)
Angelonia, *A*
Antirrhinum, *B*
Aquilegia, *P*
Arctotis, *A*
Aster, *A*
Balsam, *A*
Begonia, *P*
Brachycome, *A*
Browallia, *A*
Calendula, *A*
Calliopsis, *A*
Campanula, *B*
Candytuft, *A*
Carnation, *P*
Carnation,
Marguerite, *B*
Celosia, *A*
Centaurea
(Sweet Sultan), *A*
Climanthus
Dampierii, *A*
Clintonia, *A*

SEPTEMBER.

Coleus, *P*
Collomia, *A*
Convolvulus, *A*
Cornflower, *A*
Cosmos, *A*
Cyclamen, *P*
Dahlia, *P*
Datura, *A*
Delphinium, *P*
Dianthus, *A*
Digitalis, *B*
Eschscholtzia, *A*
Forget-me-not, *P*
Gaillardia, *A*
Godetia, *A*
Gomphrena, *A*
Helianthus, *A*
Helichrysum, *A*
Heuchera, *P*
Hollyhock, *P*
Ipomea, *A*
Larkspur, *A*
Leptosyne, *A*
Linum, *A*
Lobelia, *A*
Lupinus, *A*

OCTOBER.

Lychnis, *P*
Marigold, *A*
Maurandya, *P* (*Clb.*)
Mignonette, *A*
Mimulus, *P*
Nasturtium, *A*
Nemophila, *A*
Nigella, *A*
Pansy, *B*
Petunia, *P* (*October*)
Phacelia, *A*
Phlox Drummondii, *A*
Poppy, *A*
Portulacca, *A* (*Oct.*)
Rhodanthe, *A*
Rcinus, *A* and *B*
Rudbeckia, *A*
Saintpaulia, *B*
Salpiglossis, *A*
Salvia, *P*
Scabiosa, *A*
Schizanthus, *A*
Stokesia, *P*
Sunflower, *A*
Sweet Pea, *A*
Zinnia, *A* (*October*)

~ AUTUMN ~

FEBRUARY

Acroclinium, *A*
Alyssum, *A*
Anemone, *A*
Antirrhinum, *B*
Aquilegia, *P*
Arctotis, *A*
Auricula, *P*
Brachycome, *A*
Calendula, *A*
Calliopsis, *A*
Campanula, *P*
Campanula, *B*
Candytuft, *A*
Canterbury Bells, *P*
Carnation, *P*
Carnation,
Marguerite, *B*
Centaurea, *A*
Chrysanthemum,
Annual *A*
Clintonia, *A*
Cornflower, *A*
Cowslip, *P*
Daisy, *P*
Delphinium, *P*

MARCH.

Dianthus, *A*
Digitalis, *B*
Dimorphotheca, *A*
Eschscholtzia, *A*
Forget-me-not, *P*
Gaillardia, *A* and *P*
Godetia, *A*
Gypsophila, *A*
Helichrysum, *A*
Heuchera, *P*
Hunnemannia, *P*
Larkspur, *A*
Leptosyne, *A*
Linaria, *A*
Linum, *A*
Lobelia, *A*
Lupinus, *A*
Lychnis, *P*
Maurandya, *P*
(Creeper) Stocks
Mignonette, *A*
Mimulus, *P*
Myosotis, *A*
Nasturtium, *A*
Nemesia, *A*
Nemophila, *A*

APRIL.

Nigella, *A*
Pansy, *B*
Pelargonium, *P*
Pentstemon, *P*
Petunia, *P*
Phlox Drummondii, *A*
Polyanthus, *P*
Poppy, *A*
Primrose, *P*
Ranunculus, *P*
Rhodanthe, *A*
Salpiglossis, *A*
Salvia, *P*
Scabiosa, *A*
Schizanthus, *A*
Stocks (Intermediate
and Brompton), *B*
(Nice Varieties)
(Ten Week), *A*
Stokesia, *P*
Sweet Pea, *A*
Violet, *P*
Wallflower, *P*

~ SUMMER ~

NOVEMBER.

Antirrhinum, *B*
Amaranthus, *A*
Anemone (January), *P*
Aster, *A*
Balsam, *A*
Calliopsis, *A*
Calceolaria (January), *B*
Celosia, *A*
Cineraria, *B* (January)
Climanthus Dampierii, *A*
Coleus, *P*
Cosmos, *A*
Coreopsis Lanceolata, *P*
Gomphrena, *A* (*Nov.*)
Helianthus, *A*
Marigold, *A*

DECEMBER.

Nasturtium, *A*
Pansy, *B* (January)
Petunia, *P* (October)
Portulacca, *A*
Phlox Drummondii, *A*
Primula (January)
Pyræthrum, *A*
Ricinus, *B*
Rudbeckia Sorts, *A*
Scabiosa, *A*
Stocks of sorts (Jan'y)
Sunflower, *A*
Sweet Peas, *A* (Winter
Flowering)
Zinnia, *A*
Mesembryanthemum, *A*

JANUARY.

Classification of Flower Seeds .

A after the name indicates
Annual Plants, which
flower, seed, and die within
one year.

B indicates Biennial Plants,
which flower during the
season after sowing, then seed
and die.

P after the name indicates
Perennial Plants, which
can be raised from seed and
generally flower the same
season they are sown, and
continue to flower from year
to year.

~ WINTER ~

MAY.

Antirrhinum, *B*
Aquilegia, *P*
Calliopsis, *A*
Campanula, *P*
Candytuft, *A*
Carnation, Marguerite, *B*
Centaurea, *A*
Coreopsis Lanceolata, *P*
Daisy, *P*
Delphinium, *P*
Dianthus, *A*
Eschscholtzia, *A*
Forget-me-not, *P*
Godetia, *A*

JUNE.

Larkspur, *A*
Linaria, *A*
Linum, *A*
Lupinus, *A* and *P*
Mignonette, *A*
Nasturtium, *A*
Nemophila, *A*
Pansy, *A*
Phlox Drummondii, *A*
Rhodanthe, *A*
Sweet Pea, *A*
Stocks (Intermediate and
Brompton), *B*

JULY.

ANDERSON'S SEEDS are ALWAYS RELIABLE, and are Post Free to any address, except where otherwise mentioned.

FOR NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES

THE FLOWER GARDEN

ANDERSON'S PRACTICAL HINTS TO THE AMATEUR

THE SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION.

It is absolutely necessary that the soil in which flower seeds are to be sown should be thoroughly well dug over to a depth of 12 to 18 inches and that the top soil should be worked into a fine tilth if the best results are aimed at, and before sowing, a good dressing of old stable manure or other suitable fertiliser should be dug in, and if the land is of a clayey nature, the addition of sand, loam, charcoal or wood ashes or decayed vegetable matter, worked into the top soil, will very much improve it; and again, if it is poor white sand, a dressing of peat, loam, or even clayey soil, broken up very fine, will help to give it body, and greatly increase the vigorous growth of the plants. Keep the soil well stirred, so as to allow the air to penetrate freely and sweeten it; and during the summer months especially, the surface should never be allowed to become hard.

SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

Nearly all flower seeds are very small, some of them being like fine sand, and they must therefore be sown very near the surface, with only a slight sprinkling of soil over them, and no seeds should be covered to a depth of more than two or three times their diameter. Do not sow thickly, otherwise you will have to thin out the seedlings, or have them drawn. When the soil has been prepared as advised, level it with the rake, and pat it down with the spade to make it firm, and sow the seed over the surface in rows or patches, as desired, but not too thickly. Cover very lightly, and sprinkle a little fine, well-rooted manure over the soil, water carefully, and the operation is completed.

TRANSPLANTING.

Do not plant too close; take into consideration the size of the full-grown plants when you are planting out. Seedlings should be lifted from the seed-bed with a trowel, so as to secure a ball of earth round the roots, but when they are growing thickly in clumps they must be separated, and the best rooted seedlings, with plenty of small fibrous roots, should be selected. The ground having been

dug over and manured, mark off the positions which the plants are to occupy by the aid of a garden line; open a space with a trowel sufficiently large to accommodate the plants which have been lifted with a ball, and carefully place them into it, filling in the soil around them and making firm. The seedlings with bare roots can be planted by making a hole with a pointed stick large enough to allow the roots to drop down and hang perpendicularly; the soil should then be filled in and made firm. Zinnias and Stocks can be planted in such a way as to allow for thinning, as they always produce a percentage of single flowers which are useless, and as they flower when the plants are small, the single ones can be detected and pulled up, leaving the double-flowered plants plenty of room.

THINNING OUT.

As flower seeds are generally sown far too thickly, it is often necessary to thin out the plants; this should be done as soon as they are fit to handle—when in the second or third leaf; transplant surplus if necessary, but do not allow the plants which remain to stand too close.

ARRANGEMENT OF COLOURS.

Beautiful effects can be produced in the flower garden by the blending or contrasting of the various colours, and we offer special facilities for so doing, as we supply the leading annuals in separate colours in collections. Of Phlox Drummondii, for instance, we offer 12 distinct colours; these can be sown separately and planted out in a bed according to the taste of the gardener. He will choose his favourite colours for a first place, and the less important ones will be planted sparingly to give variety, and perhaps the whole bed will be margined with pure white; in this way one can carry out any favourite arrangement or design of colours.

SOW OFTEN FOR CONTINUOUS BLOOM.

By making frequent successional sowings at intervals, you can have in perfection the bloom of any annual during the entire length of its

flowering season, and it can be arranged that the early sowing will have flowered and died off just as the second sowing is coming into bloom; in that way a succession of flowers is secured throughout the season.

THE SEASONS.

Favourable or unfavourable seasons will greatly prolong or curtail the usual sowing period; thus a good fall of rain in September would allow the gardener to make a late sowing of many annual plants with every prospect of success, which he would not attempt under less favourable circumstances. Again, early frosts would check autumn sowing considerably.

KEEP THE GARDEN BRIGHT WITH FLOWERS.

As soon as annual plants are past their best, pull them up; they never recover after they have bloomed freely and gone off; remove all dead flowers, leaves and seed pods, and you will prolong the blooming season of the plants and give a freshness to their appearance.

FEED YOUR PLANTS WELL.

Do not forget that all plants grown from seed can be greatly improved by liberal treatment. Old stable or cow manure can be used to advantage, but artificial fertilisers, such as blood or bone manure, superphosphates and the many "special" garden manures we offer if used in smaller quantities, will give wonderful results; not only will they increase the vigour of the plants to which they are applied, but they will improve the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Charcoal or wood ashes, decayed vegetable matter to be found under old trees, are both invaluable as fertilisers in the flower garden.

MULCHING AND WATERING.

A top-dressing of old stable manure placed around the plants will prolong their blooming season and render watering more effective. During the heat of summer water freely and thoroughly. One good soaking weekly is worth a dozen sprinklings, which often do more harm than good.

The Useful Shade and Shelter Frame, and How to Make it

A FEW boards or battens to form the sides and ends, and some canvas or calico to make the covering, are all that is required to provide a frame such as we have referred to so frequently in our calendar.

It can be made of any required size, and should occupy a sheltered position, but where the plants will get the benefit of the morning sun. The timber forming it need not be more than six inches above the surface, but the top of the battens should be perfectly level. The canvas or calico forming the covering should be tacked on to a frame of hardwood, which will fit over the bed enclosed, and should be so fixed that it will not be liable to be blown off in windy weather.

The soil in the frame should be rich, well worked, and have plenty of old stable manure incorporated with it. The seeds should be sown on the surface in rows 3 to 4 inches apart, and

divided by battens so as to avoid mixing; a light mulching of manure, rubbed fine, will complete the operation of sowing and help germination.

The cover to the shade frame may be fixed close to the surface of the soil until the seeds germinate, but as soon as the seedlings are above ground it should be fixed so as to be at least 12 inches above the level of the soil, but it should always be removed in the evening and during dull, cool weather, to prevent the plants becoming drawn; it can be so arranged that the sides are always open. Seed sown in such a frame will make rapid progress, even in the hottest weather, as the moisture which can be given to them at any time and the sun's heat will make fine strong plants, to be lifted and put out where they are to bloom. The plants should be taken up with a trowel, with a ball of earth, so as not to check their growth when transplanted. If they are becoming large, and the weather is unfavourable for transplanting into the open ground, they will be

improved if they are transplanted singly into some other portion of the bed, there to remain until a favourable opportunity occurs to put them out. Such plants as Asters, Pansies, Salpiglossis, Antirrhinums, Phlox Drummondii, or, in fact, any annuals or biennials which can be transplanted, treated in this way, will give splendid results. Such a frame as we have described will always be useful in a garden, and it can be made any size.

The special advantage of a canvas frame is that seeds can be sown in it during the hottest and driest weather, and a fine stock of young plants can be secured which can be transplanted into the garden as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs. The seed can always be sown at the proper season, no matter what the weather may be, and it is particularly advantageous during dry seasons to have young plants to put out as soon as rain comes, instead of having to sow the seed; this would save several weeks, and prolong the blooming season.

FLOWER SEEDS

with hints
on
Cultivation.

SEE NOVELTY
PAGES
FOR NEW
ANTIRRHINUMS

AMARANTHUS—Continued.

Magnificent foliage plants, with gorgeous leaves of crimson and gold, and green and yellow; colours deeper in the autumn. They are beautiful border plants, requiring plenty of room, good soil, and a warm position. *Salicifolius* is, perhaps, the best—a most lovely variety—but *Tricolour* is also a gem. Both are grown for their beautiful coloured leaves. They are hardy annuals. Sow during September, October, November and December.

ANAGALLIS (Pimpernel) 6d. per pkt.

35 Grandiflora. Choice mixed.

A gretty family of dwarf-growing annuals; constant bloomers, and very compact habit. prefer rich soil. Sow in autumn or spring.

ANEMONE 6d. per pkt.

45 Japonica. Very pretty; flowers all summer; purplish red. 24in.

46 Coronaria. Mixed; various colours. 12in.

47 St. Brigid. The Irish poppy-flowered Anemone. Large, single and semi-double flowers of an endless variety of colour.

Tuberous-rooted plant, easily produced from seed; magnificent colours; blooms early in spring, when flowers are scarce. Requires good, rich, well-drained, light soil. *Japonica* is a hardy perennial. Sow early in autumn. See Bulb List for Tubers of Anemones.

ANCHUSA 6d. per pkt.

41 Capensis. Bright azure blue.

A free-flowering hardy perennial; excellent for bouquets; like a strong-growing *Forget-me-not*. Sow in autumn and spring.

ANGELONIA 6d. per pkt.

50 Grandiflora Alba.

A handsome upright growing plant, producing numerous spikes covered with pure white flowers; blooms freely during the autumn; can also be grown as a pot plant. Sow in spring.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

3d. per pkt.

52 Anderson's Choice. Unsurpassed for beauty of spikes; many of the flowers are are distinctly and beautifully striped.

53 Brilliant. Scarlet, golden and white.

54 Della. Carmine, white throat.

55 Galathea. Very fine crimson.

56 Picturatum. Showy, striped, spotted.

58 Grandiflorum "Queen Victoria." Pure white spike; very large.

A beautiful tribe of showy biennials, producing long spikes of flowers in endless variety of colour; self colours, striped and spotted flowers; easily raised from seed. Sow during autumn and spring. Tall varieties. 36in.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

6d. per pkt.

Except otherwise marked.

67 Cœrulea Hybrida. Single long-spurred varieties. Mixed.

68 Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba (White Spurred). Snow-white flowers of elegant shape.

71 Mixed. Finest sorts; various colours. 3d. pkt.

73 Rose Queen. Long-spurred single, rose-coloured, white centre, yellow anthers.

74 Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. A magnificent strain of single flowers, unexcelled. 1/- per pkt.

Very showy, hardy, herbaceous perennials; make handsome border plants; easily grown, requiring a light soil. Sow in autumn and spring. 18 to 24in.

ANTIRRHINUM "FLAMINGO."

For description, see Novelty Pages.

ABRONIA 6d. per pkt.

1 Umbellata. Rosy-lilac, fragrant. Trailing plants, suitable for rockery; waxy Verbena-like flowers, scented; hardy annual. Sow in spring and autumn. 6in.

ACROCLINIUM 3d. per pkt.

5 Album, Single. Graceful white, with yellow centre.

6 Roseum, Single. Rose, dark eye.

7 Roseum, Double. Pretty bright rose, with yellow centre. Beautiful everlasting; can be dried for winter bouquets; hardy annual. Sow in autumn or spring. 12in.

ADONIS 6d. per pkt.

10 Vernalis. Perennial; star-shaped yellow flowers.

11 Aestivalls. (Flos Adonis). Annual. Crimson scarlet.

Free flowering; feathery foliage; very showy. Sow in spring. 12in.

ALYSSUM 3d. per pkt.

17 Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). Hardy annual; small trusses of white flowers in great profusion; cut down after flowering to promote new growth.

18 Maritimum Compactum (Little Gem). Very dwarf, erect variety.

19 Saxatile. Dwarf, showy, hardy perennial; yellow flowers; leaves hoary margined.

20 Saxatile Luteum. A new and improved variety, with yellow flowers. Compact. Suitable for rockeries. Sow autumn or spring.

AMARANTHUS 3d. per pkt.

22 Salicifolius (Fountain Plant). Crimson and yellow plume, 4 to 5ft.

23 Tricolour (Joseph's Coat). Leaves red, yellow and green. 3ft. to 5ft.

24 Henderil. Leaves carmine, orange yellow and green. 4ft.

25 Firebrand. Large leaves, deep blood-red, bright yellow edges. 6ft.

27 Caudatus (Love-lies-bleeding). Racemes of drooping purplish crimson flowers. 3ft.

This variety is quite distinct from the other "Amaranthus," and is not a foliage plant.

28 Tricolour "Aurora." Pyramidal-shaped bushes with vari-coloured leaves; very ornamental.

29 Choice Mixed. A selection of the best varieties. 1/- pkt.



AQUILEGIA—MRS. SCOTT-ELLIOTT'S STRAIN.



ASTER—GIANT CREGO.

ARABIS (Rock Cress) 3d. per pkt.

76 *Alpina*. White, very dwarf.
For borders or rock work, blooming freely; hardy perennial. Sow in autumn and spring. 6in.

ARCTOTIS 3d. per pkt.

78 *Grandis*. Flowers single, white, with pale violet centre.

ASTER 6d. per pkt.

- 82 *Crown*. Various colours; white centre.
- 83 *Christmas Tree*. Free flowering; rich coloured.
- 85 *Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered*. Various colours.
- 86 *Dwarf Victoria*. One of the best classes; various colours.
- 87 *Giant Comet*. Superb large flowers, long petals; various colours.
- 88 *Giant Comet White*. Extra fine.
- 89 *Globe Flowered*. Various colours, showy. 3d. per pkt.
- 92 *Mignon*. Mixed colours—light blue lilac, rose. 3d. per pkt.
- 94 *Perfection*. Large, double, incurved.
- 95 *Pyramidal Flowering*. Dwarf; various colours.
- 96 *Queen of the Market*. Branching loose habit.
- 97 *Quilled Mixed*. Striking colours. 3d. per pkt.
- 98 *Single Marguerite*. Valuable for cutting.
- 103 *Semple's Branching*. Late flowering; tall growing; double; mixed colours.
- 105 *Hercules*. Very strong, white flowers.
- 107 *Invincible*. Branching, white; large flowers.
- 108 *Invincible*. Branching, mixed; large flowers. A particularly fine strain; free flowering. 3d. per pkt.

A charming family of half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of bloom in trusses of six to eight fine heads of beautiful colours, 3 to 4in. across. Light rich soil, with a mulching of manure, suits them best. Can be sown during spring; should be transplanted. Must have plenty of water.

For Tasmanian Branching and Giant Crego Aster Seed, see Novelty Pages.

AUBRETIA

6d. per pkt.

109 *Leichtlini*. Luminous carmine rose.

Hardy perennial, suitable for edgings and borders.

AURICULA

6d. per pkt.

112 *Choice Mixed*. Various colours, best sorts. 6in.

Requiring special culture, and only suitable for the cooler districts. The entire flower appears as if dusted with powder; hardy perennials; to be sown in fine soil in boxes during the autumn and spring, and transplanted when fit to handle.

BALSAM

6d. per pkt.

114 *Carnation*. Striped and flaked, attractive.

115 *Solferina*. Streaked and spotted; distinct.

116 *Camellia Flowered*. Self-colours.

118 *Camellia Flowered, Prince Bismarck*. Flower white, double.

118 *Camellia Flowered, Prince Bismarck*. Flower double, brilliant salmon rose, very fine.

118a *Camellia Flowered "Primrose"*. Extra double, compact. 2in. across.

119 *Choice Mixed*. 3d. per pkt.

A favourite annual, producing rose-like blooms of varied colours in great abundance. Suitable for outside cultivation and for pots. Balsams require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow in spring and summer.

I wish to say that the Pansies and Stocks won a great number of prizes; the Pansies took a lot of prizes at the Spring Show, and the Stocks were the finest I have seen for a long time, and many expressed the same opinion. The Snapdragons were also good, and won several prizes. There are numerous other plants I cannot call to mind, but which have given good returns.—Mr. GEO. GAUNT.—
17/11/18.

BEGONIA

1/6 per pkt.

124 *Tuberous Rooted Single*. Charming colours.

125 *Tuberous Rooted Double*. Beautiful shades.

These charming plants require great care in raising from seed, which is very small, and must be sown in light soil in a frame or greenhouse, and afterwards grown in pots. Foliage very handsome; graceful drooping flowers, most attractive tender perennials. Sow the seed in spring. 18in.

127 *Semperflorens*. A strain of bedding Begonias, with deep green shining foliage and profusion of flowers. 6d. per pkt.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy) 3d. per pkt.

130 *Iberidifolia*. Bright blue flowers.

131 *Iberidifolia Alba*. Pure white flowers. Hardy annual, compact, stands dry weather; flowers daisy-like, produced in great profusion; prefers rich, light loam. Sow autumn and spring. 9in.

BROWALLIA

6d. per pkt.

133 *Alata Cœrulea*. Large; bright blue.

134 *Alba*. White; very pretty variety.

136 *Speciosa Major*. Large blue flowers.

Pretty hardy annuals, covering themselves with bloom; nice border plants; do best in rich light loam. Sow early in spring. 15in.

CALANDRINIA

6d. per pkt.

138 *Discolour*. Pretty rose lilac.

139 *Umbellata*. Beautiful magenta crimson.

Dwarf, free-flowering showy annual; adapts itself to almost any soil, an abundant bloomer. Sow in autumn or spring. 12in.

CALCEOLARIA

1/6 per pkt.

143 *Shrubby*. Self colours—yellow, brown.

144 *Finest Mixed*. Selected strain; robust, floriferous.

A charming perennial plant for frame, conservatory or bush-house culture only. Requires rich, light fibrous soil and plenty of pot room. To raise the seed successfully, sow on the surface in the lightest soil and cover with a sheet of glass, and as soon as the very small plants are in second leaf, they must at once be transplanted into small pots, and in a few weeks transferred to blooming pots. Give plenty of light and air, but shade from the bright rays of the sun, and be careful to destroy green fly, should it appear. Calceolarias cannot be grown as border plants. Sow in autumn, 12 to 18in.



BALSAM—CAMELLIA-FLOWERED.



CAMPANULA 3d. per pkt.

- 165 *Pyramidalis Alba*. A magnificent white flowering variety with long spikes.
- 166 *Pyramidalis*. Blue, magnificent spikes.
- 167 *Persicifolia Grandiflora*. An exceedingly fine strain; large flowers; mixed. 6d. pkt.

CANTERBURY BELLS

3d. & 6d. pkt.

- 175 Double Blue, 6d. pkt.
- 176 Double Rose, 6d. pkt.
- 177 Double White, 6d. pkt.
- 178 Single White, 3d. pkt.
- 179 Single Blue, 3d. pkt.
- 180 Single Rose, 3d. pkt.
- (All of the Finest Strain.)
- 181 *Calycanthemum*. Charming saucer-like outer petal. 3d. per pkt.
- 182 *Striata*. White (streaked violet). 3d. pkt.

A family of very showy border plants, the colours being very distinct and rich; the single varieties are exceedingly pretty, and the *Calycanthemum*, double and *pyramidalis* varieties, are magnificent. Easily raised from seed. Sow in frame or box, and plant out in the border later. Free bloomers, hardy perennials. Sow in autumn or spring.

CANARY CREEPER (See *Tropaeolum*)

CANDYTUFT (*Iberis*) 3d. per pkt.

- 185 *Dobbie's White Spiral*. Pure white spikes 4in. long.
- 186 *Giant Hyacinth Flowered*. Immense spikes of pure white flowers; an improved strain. 15in.
- 187 *White Rocket*. Magnificent spikes.
- 188 *White*. Large, effective and handsome.
- 189 *Purple*. Large, fine, trusses.
- 190 *Carmin*. Flowers rich carmine.
- 191 *Creamy White*. Delicate colour.
- 192 *Empress*. Trusses of pure white.
- 193 *White Perennial* (*Iberis Sempervirens*).
- 194 *Tom Thumb*. Pure white; dwarf. Snowy.
- 195 *Dwarf Crimson*. Rich glowing colour.
- 196 *Little Prince*. Charming dwarf variety; pure white.

The whole of this pretty family are well worth a place in the garden, the crimson and white varieties being exceedingly showy; they bloom in great profusion, and are very useful for cut flowers. Sow in autumn and spring, and thin to six inches.

CANNA

6d. per pkt.

- 205 *Madam Crozy*. Crimson, with gold margin.
- 206 *Crozy's New Hybrids*. Mixed; very effective.

See also "Plant Section" of this Catalogue.

Ornamental plants with handsome foliage, brilliant flowers; easily raised from seed in a frame. Magnificent decorative plants; grown in garden in sheltered situations, or in pots in a bush-house, half-hardy perennials. 3 to 4ft. Sow autumn and spring.

CARNATION

1/6 per pkt.

PERENNIAL SECTION.

- 213 *Bizarre*. Flaked and striped; excellent.
- 214 *Grenadin*. Brilliant, double scarlet.
- 215 *Anderson's Choice Double Mixed*. Superb stock, best sorts.
- 216 *Perpetual Flowering*. Superb free bloomers, mixed.
- 217 *Yellow Ground Perpetual*. Race of perpetuals, producing the much-required shades of yellow.
- 218 *Riviera Market* ("Nice Giant"). Superb mixture; saved from the largest blooms.
- 218b *Australian Saved Carnation*. Seed fertilised and saved from finest crosses of Australian and American Carnations; a superb mixture. 3/6 pkt.

CARNATION—Marguerite Section

- 219 *Mixed, Anderson's Special Strain*. Flowers the first season from seed. Large proportion of fine double flowers of varied and beautiful colours. Habit robust; very useful for bedding. 6d. per pkt.
- 220 *White*. Beautiful pure white. 6d. per pkt.
- 221 *Malmaison*. Enormous double flowers, but is rather difficult to grow, and only a small percentage of double flowers can be expected. 1/- per pkt.
- 222 *Giant, "Golden Yellow"*. The "Golden Yellow" provides a colour much sought for in this type of flower. 1/- per pkt.

The perennial varieties should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts. Sow in pots or boxes in light soil, and place in a frame or conservatory and keep carefully watered until the plants are large enough to prick out; can also be successfully raised in a canvas frame. The Marguerite varieties are very hardy, and are easily raised from seed, and flower the first season. Sow autumn and spring.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) 6d. per pkt.

- 233 *Dwarf Varieties, Mixed*. Choice selection, coloured heads.
- 234 *Dwarf Crimson*. Standard variety.
- 235 *Carter's Empress*. Crested, bright scarlet.
- 236 *Thompsoni Magnifica*. A feathered Cockscomb of great beauty; crests of various colours, from golden to dark crimson.

The three first-named produce large cockscomb-like heads. *Thompsoni* bears its flowers in feathery spikes, and should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit. 2ft. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring.

CENTAUREA (Cornflower) 3d. per pkt.

- 243 *Cyanus Blue*. The charming Single Blue cornflower; the best of the section.
- 246 *Mixed*. Single.
- 247 *Cyanus fl. pl.* Various shades; produces large percentage of double flowers.
- 248 *Nana Com. Hybrida* (Miniature Cornflower). Finest mixed.

CENTAUREA MOSCHATA (Sweet Sultan) 3d. per pkt.

- 252 *Blue*. Double.
- 253 *Purple*. Double.
- 254 *White*. Double.
- 255 *Odorata Marguerite*. Large white, sweet-scented.
- 256 *Suaveolens*. Yellow Cornflower.
- 257 *Imperialis*. Assorted colours, very large flowers.
- 258 *Centaurea Americana*. Large flowers to 3 to 4in. in diameter. Mauve colour. 6d. pkt.

The Cornflower, so common in the English fields, is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation. It blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets in winter and spring. The plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted. This interesting family comprises the well-known Sweet Sultan. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. Sow in autumn and spring.

CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA

6d. per pkt.

- 260 Valuable perennial foliage plant for ribbon bordering; very effective when massed with other bordering; very effective when massed with other coloured leaves; round, compact plants, with silvery foliage. 12in. Sow in autumn.



CENTAUREA MOSCHATA (Sweet Sultan)

CALLIOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

CALENDULA (English Marigold) 3d. pkt

- 150 *Meteor*. Double, golden coloured, striped.
- 151 *Prince of Orange*. Double, rich, orange striped
- 152 *Pluvialis* (Cape Marigold). White, petals shaded maroon.

Favourite annual; capital for bedding or border; hardy. Sow in spring or autumn.

CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS 3d. pkt.

- 155 *Drummondii*. Yellow, crimson centre.
- 156 *Grandiflora*. Perennial; golden yellow.
- 157 *Lanceolata*. Perennial; fine yellow.
- 158 *Atropurpurea*. Rich brownish crimson.
- 159 *Bicolor Hybrida*. Double flowers.
- 160 *Coronata Maxima*. Golden yellow.
- 161 *Marmorata*. Yellow, splashed crimson.
- 162 *Golden Ray*. Elegant and graceful.
- 163 *Fire King*. Deep bright scarlet, cactus shaped petals.

This is one of the best of our hardy annuals; a most beautiful plant in the garden, not particular as to soil, a long time in bloom. Plants should be 2ft. apart. Sow autumn and spring. 2ft.



CINERARIA—HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Annual Marguerite) 3d. per pkt.

- 265 Double Hybrids. Double and semi-double flowers; white, yellow and crimson; various coloured centres.
 - 269 Tricolor Dunnettii. Single; very showy.
 - 270 Coronarium Sulphureum. Double. Flowers pretty lemon colour.
 - 272 Segetum (Corn Marigold). Pretty yellow.
 - 273 Tricolor Coccineum (Tom Thumb). Branching; profusion of perfectly scarlet flowers.
 - 274 Golden Wheel. Golden yellow, purple centre.
 - 275 Carinatum. "Northern Star." A giant flowering variety; blooms 3½ in. across. White, passing to soft yellow in centre.
 - 276 Coronarium. "Primrose Gem," dwarf compact variety, beautiful double flowers.
 - 277 Silver Wheel. Silvery white.
- These varieties are hardy annuals; strong growers, showy and are admirably suited for cutting; they keep a long time in water. Marguerites are most popular, and should always have a place, as they are one of our finest garden annuals, and should be sown during autumn or spring. 18 in. to 2 ft. apart.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Leucanthemum Section (Perennials)

- 278 Maximum (Moon Penny Daisy). A lovely flower. 3d. pkt.
- 279 Frutescens (Paris Daisy). Lovely flower, hardy, bushy growing. 3d. pkt.
- 280 Grandiflorum Hybridum (Shasta Daisy). One of the hardiest of its class; requires no special cultivation. Dwarf habit. Flowers pure glistening white. Single, yellow centre. 6d. per pkt.
- 281 Gigantic Shasta Daisy "Alaska." Flowers white, 4½ to 5 in. in diameter. 1/- per pkt.

Double Perennial Varieties.

This section represents the well-known Japanese Chrysanthemums so much prized in our gardens.

- 284 Inodorum. Double white. 6d. per pkt.
- 285 Indicum fl. pl. The familiar Chrysanthemum; various. 6d. per pkt.
- 286 New Early Flowering. Japanese type; very abundant bloomer. 6d. per pkt.

CINERARIA. 1/- and 1/6 per pkt.

- 290 Hybrida Grandiflora. Single flowers; charming colours, superior to the double varieties.

- 292 Hybrida Grandiflora, Double. Very select strain, producing large percentage of double flowers.

Most elegant and charming bushhouse or greenhouse plant. Should be raised in a frame, in pots and boxes, and transplanted rapidly into small-sized pots, and again into blooming pots as soon as the smaller are well filled with roots. Use light soil, mixed with old cow manure, a little sand and old vegetable mould made from decayed leaves; transfer to bush-house as soon as established in blooming pots. Can also be grown as border in sheltered suitable position. Sow in autumn. 18-24 in.

CINERARIA. (Ornamental Leaved Variety)

- 296 Maritima Candidissima. Large leaves. 6d. per pkt.
- This variety, although classed as a Cineraria, is grown as a hardy foliage plant only, its beautiful silvery leaves being very effective in carpet bedding; it is of no value as a flowering plant; 12 in. Sow in spring.

CLARKIA. 3d. per pkt.

- 298 Elegans. Single, purplish rose. 299 Elegans. Double.
- A showy hardy annual; easily grown; very effective in masses. Sow spring and autumn. 18 in.

CLIANTHUS 1/- per pkt.

- 301 Dampierii (Desert Pea).

A native of the driest portions of Western Australia. The flowers are brilliant crimson about three inches long, and in the centre there is a large clear black marking, rendering it one of the most beautiful and attractive plants in cultivation. This biennial plant is a trailer, and is a little difficult to cultivate, but will repay all trouble. Sow from July to end of September in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam it will bloom well.

- 302 Puniceus (Glory Pea). 6d. per pkt. A very handsome perennial, resembling the Dampierii, but more easily grown, and of more erect habit.

- 303 Puniceus Alba. A white variety, much prized on account of its highly decorative character. 6d. per pkt.

CLINTONIA 6d. per pkt.

- 307 Pulchella. Rich blue colour, yellow eyes. Charming little plant for edging, pots or rockeries. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant. Hardy annual. Sow in autumn or spring.

COBÆA (Climber) 6d. per pkt.

- 308 Scandens. Purplish blue. 309 Scandens Alba. White. Useful ornamental climber; magnificent, large, bell-shaped flowers; rapid grower, fine foliage; hardy perennial. Should be raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in the autumn or early spring.

COLEUS 1/6 per pkt.

- 311 Splendid Mixed.
 - 312 New Large Leaved. Finest mixed.
- As a pot-grown foliage plant the Coleus cannot be surpassed; it is admirably adapted to our climate; requires careful sowing, as the seed is very fine; must be grown freely in good rich soil, with plenty of moisture, light and air, when the colours will be magnificent. As a pot plant, and grown in a conservatory or bush-house, it is charming, but in sheltered situations and in the warmer parts of the State, it is a magnificent border plant. Sow September and Summer.

COLLOMIA 6d. per pkt.

- 314 Coccinea. Scarlet and yellow. Hardy annual; flowers Bouvardia-like; of compact habit. Sow in spring. 12 in.

COLUMBINE (See Aquilegia)

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory) 3d. per pkt.

- 316 Minor. Dwarf; mixed various.
- 317 Major. Tall; mixed, beautiful climber.
- 318 Mauritanicus. Hardy perennial; for hanging baskets and rock work; beautiful blue.

A bed of the charming, free-blooming annual, Convolvulus Minor variety, is most beautiful when in flower, and for a quick-growing creeper of the annual type none can surpass C. Major and its varieties. Sow in spring.

COREOPSIS (See Calliopsis)

CORNFLOWER (See Centaurea)

COSMIDIUM 6d. per pkt.

- 321 Burridgeanum. Crimson and yellow. Showy hardy annuals. Well adapted for massing and for cutting or table decorations. Sow autumn or spring. 18 in.

COSMOS 3d. per pkt.

- 322 Pearl. A beautiful pure white.
- 323 Dawn. Early dwarf; flowers white, tinted rose.
- 324 Sulphurea. Yellow.
- 325 Choicest Mixed Mammoth Flowering.
- 326 Klondyke. Floriferous; orange distinct foliage.
- 327 "Lady Lennox." Giant pink flowering variety.
- 328 Pink. Large flowering.
- 329 Purple. Large flowering.
- 330 "Crimson Ray." Flowers large; most brilliant crimson overlaid with a velvet sheen.
- 331 Double Crown or Crested, pink.
- 332 Double Crown or Crested, white.
- 333 Double Crown or Crested, crimson.
- 334 Double Crown or Crested, mixed.

A most popular class of hardy annuals, producing flowers of great beauty; white, mauve, purple, etc., with fine foliage; most useful for table decoration. Sow spring. 6 ft.



COSMOS.



DIANTHUS—HEDDEWEGII SINGLE.

COWSLIP (*Primula Veris*) 6d. per pkt.

This old English flower succeeds admirably here in our cooler districts, where it can be grown to perfection. It should be sown in boxes and transplanted to some sheltered shady situation to flower. Hardy perennial. Sow in autumn or spring. 9in.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM 1/6 per pkt.

- 337 *Papillo* "Butterfly." Colours various; petals crested and twisted; very striking.
 339 *Giganteum*. Immense flowers; mixed colours.
 340 *Delicatum*. Beautiful snowy white flowers.

A most beautiful tribe of tuberous greenhouse plants, easily produced from seed if sown in light soil, in pots, and placed in a warm, sheltered corner of the bushhouse; will repay all trouble. Seed should be sown during autumn and spring in pots. The Cyclamen blooms a long time.

DAHLIA. 6d. per pkt.

- 343 *Large Flowered Double*. Fine select mixed.
 344 *Pompon*. Finest mixed; very small flowers; double.
 346 *Single Perfection*. Fine giant-flowering strain.
 348 *Single Cactus*. Twisted petals.
 349 *Double Cactus*. Finest mixed.
 350 *Double Cactus*. Colonial saved seed, from the best varieties. 1/- per pkt.
 351 *Double Giant, or Paony Flowered*. A very distinct strain. 1/- per pkt.
 352 *Collarette*. Choice mixed. 1/- per pkt.

Easily raised from seed if sown in a shelter frame, but there is a great probability of plants producing a large percentage of single flowers, even if seed is saved from double flowers; seedlings will flower first season if sown early. The single varieties are elegant and graceful, and most suitable for cutting. The Pompones are very small double varieties, but the Cactus are finest of all. Hardy perennials. Sow in spring. 4 to 5ft.

DATURA (Trumpet Flowers). 6d. per pkt.

- 355 *Ceratocaula*. Large trumpet-shaped pink and white flowers, beautifully sweet scented, very useful, hardy annual. Sow in spring. 36in.
 356 *Double Golden*. Compact bush, about 2ft. high, and bearing large golden funnel-shaped flowers.

DAISY (*Bellis Perennis*). 6d. per pkt.

- 360 *Longfellow*. Large, beautifully double; dark rose.
 361 *Giant Snowball*. Grand flower; pure white.
 362 *Double Mixed*. All the best sorts.
 363 *Fistulosus*. Pretty form of Double Daisy; globular, various colours.
 364 *Monstrosa Ranunculiflora*. Ranunculus-shaped Giant-flowered Daisy; red, quite distinct.

These favourite flowers can be easily grown from seed. They should be sown in a shallow box filled with light soil, and kept well watered; a cool position will suit best. The seedlings must be planted out when large enough to handle. They are hardy perennials. Sow autumn and spring. 6in.

DIANTHUS (Garden Pink). 3d. per pkt.

- 368 *Heddewegii*. Single; beautiful.
 369 *Heddewegii fl. pl.* Double flowers.
 370 *Heddewegii "Queen of Holland."* Pure white, occasional rose tints in centre.
 371 *Double Snowflake*. Beautiful double white, fringed.
 373 *Crimson Belle*. Beautiful crimson. Single.
 374 *Atropurpureus*. Double; various.
 375 *Autropurpureus Albo Marginatus*, "Mourning Pink."
 377 *Diadematus* (Diadem Pink). Fine double.
 378 *Laciniatus*. Large, single; fringed.
 379 *Laciniatus Striatus*. Double flowers, striped.

- 382 *Imperialis*. An abundant bloomer.
 383 *Atrosanguinea (Double Variety)*. Dark blood red.
 384 *Plumarius*. Fringed Pheasant's Eye.
 385 *Chinensis* (Indian Pink). Fine double flowers, beautiful colours.
 386 *Snowdrift*. Double white, lacinated.
 387 *Plumarius Double*, "Mrs. Sinkins." A beautiful double white strain; very attractive. 1/- per pkt.
 392 *Barbatus* (Sweet William). Hardy perennial. Large trusses, splendid colour.
 393 *Barbatus* (Auricula-eyed). Distinct variety; very brilliant and beautiful.

The Heddewegii, Laciniatus and Imperialis sections of Dianthus will bloom nearly the entire season. They are magnificent flowering biennials, with many colours and shades of colours. The flowers are of immense size, and the plants bloom all the season through if the old flowers and seed pods are removed regularly. 392 and 393 are the old favourite Sweet William, of perennial duration, which produce fine trusses of bloom, with an endless variety of colour. Sow during autumn and spring. 12in.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur). 6d. per pkt.

- 398 *Cashmerianum*. Fine variety, dark blue.
 399 *Chinese*. Fine mixed; a splendid strain.
 401 *Formosum*. Graceful; lovely blue flowers.
 402 *Hybrids Mixed*. Choice selection, best varieties. Colonial Saved Seed, 6d., 1/- and 2/6 per pkt.
 403 *Nudicaule*. Bright scarlet; dwarf, compact.

Charming family of perennials, with handsome foliage and fine spikes of flowers; very effective in the border; they make handsome plants. Sow during autumn and spring. 2 to 3ft. when in flower.

DESERT PEA (See *Clianthus*).

FOR
FLOWER
SEEDS
IN
COLLECTIONS
OF
DISTINCT
COLOURS,
SEE
PAGE 36.



CHOICE HYBRID DELPHINIUM.



GERBERA HYBRIDS.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

-410 *Gloxinoides*. Superb variety; all colours.

-411 *Ivery's Finest Spotted*. Superior strain.

Well-known favourite; does very well here, of easy cultivation; striking and showy when in flower; requires plenty of space; hardy perennial. Sow autumn and spring. 3ft. when in flower.

DIMORPHOTHECA

-412 *Aurantiaca*. Dark orange-coloured flowers.

-413 *Aurantiaca Hybrida*. This strain of Hybrids resembles the beautiful *Dimorphothea Aurantiaca*; but in addition to the orange-coloured blooms we now have a most varied range of colours, from pure white, through all shades of cream and yellow, to salmon tints.

This annual is of easy culture and very hardy; suitable for border or other purposes. Sow in autumn.

DOLICHOS

-414 *Lignosus*. Small, lilac, pea-shaped flowers, borne in clusters.

-415 *Lignosus Albus*. White.

A charming, quick-growing climber, capital for covering an old wall or fence; small bright green foliage, not particular as to situation; one of the best hardy perennials. Sow in spring or autumn; evergreen. 20ft.

ERIGERON

-422 *Coulteri*. Single white flowers, with golden centre, very suitable for cutting.

A hardy perennial plant from North America, growing 1½ ft. Very handsome, with Daisy-like flowers.

EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA

-424 (Mexican Fire Plant or Annual Poinsettia)

Bushy plants, 4 to 5ft. high, with glossy green leaves, which form at the ends of the branches into large whorls and bracts, among which small green flowers appear, and immediately colour up to a brilliant orange scarlet.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

-426 *Californica*. Bright yellow, and charming.

-427 *Californica Alba Plena*. Beautiful double white.

-429 *Crocea*. Deep yellow, lovely shade.

-431 *Mandarin*. Rich orange colour inside.

-432 *Maritima "Golden West"*. Large flowers, light yellow and orange; spot at base of each petal; foliage whitish grey.

-433 *Crimson King*. A beautiful red, very showy.

One of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, is of dazzling brightness; wants plenty of space; will thrive in any ordinary soil; perfectly hardy. Sow autumn and spring. 9in.

EVERLASTING PEA

-439 *Lathyrus Latifolius*. Mixed.

-440 *Lathyrus Latifolius Albus*. White.

-441 *Lathyrus Pubescens*. Blue. 1/- per pkt.

This perennial is much harder than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, but is most useful for cutting. Colours various; hardy perennial. Sow in autumn and spring.

FORGET-ME-NOT (See *Myosotis*)

FOXGLOVE (See *Digitalis*)

FREESIA

-443 *Hybrid*. Improved strain, in various colours.

FUCHSIA

445 *Hybridum*. Single and Double.

The seed we offer has been saved from the choicest varieties; hardy perennials. Sow during spring in pots in a frame or bush-house, and transplant the seedlings into small pots; only a percentage of double flowers can be expected. Seed will not germinate in the open ground. 36in.

GAILLARDIA

450 *Grandiflora*. Large single yellow flowers with crimson centre; long, stout stems.

452 *Amblyodon*. Fine deep red, tall.

455 *Picta*. A single variety; red and yellow.

456 *Lorenziana*. Double, yellow and deep crimson.

457 *Lorenziana, "The Bride"*. Very long stems, double creamy white.

Hardy annuals and perennials, producing beautiful single and double flowers; very attractive and showy. Sow in autumn or spring. 18in. to 2ft.

GENTIANA (Blue Gentian)

461 *Acaulis*. Pretty little light blue trumpet-shaped flowers, exceedingly beautiful.

Hardy perennial; one of the most charming of our Alpine Plants, suitable for the cool districts only. Sow during autumn and spring. 4in.

GERANIUMS (See *Pelargoniums*)

GEUM

468 *Mrs. Bradshaw fl. pl.* Double scarlet.

A hardy dwarf perennial plant; of service as border; bright and showy. Sow autumn or spring.

GERBERA

469 *Mixed Hybrids*.

This beautiful Daisy can be raised from seed, and we are now able to offer locally saved seed of strong germination. Cultural directions with each packet.

GLADIOLUS

465 *Gandavensis Mixed*.

466 *Lemoinei Varieties*.

This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridised seeds the variety of colours and tints obtainable is endless; use sandy loam for raising seedlings. Sow in spring. 36in.

GLOXINIA

470 *Grandiflora Crassifolia Erecta*. Distinct and beautiful flowers, erect, spotted and blotched; immense size, lovely foliage; one of the finest.

473 *Giant Flowered*. Strong growing and erect variety; flowers 4in. dia.; very beautiful. One of the handsomest tender tuberous plants in cultivation; requires pot cultivation and the shelter of a frame, bush-house or conservatory; the fleshy, velvety leaves are extremely beautiful, and the flowers are charming in the extreme. Tender perennials. Sow during autumn.

GLOBE AMARANTH (See *Gomphrena*)

GODETIA

478 *Fairy Queen*. Dwarf variety, large white flowers, with carmine spots; very beautiful.

480 *Splendens*. Pretty purple blotch on each petal.

481 *Duchess of Albany*. Satiny white.

482 *Princess of Wales*. Crimson rose, large.

483 *Lady Albemarle*. Bright crimson, large.

484 *Duke of York*. A handsome dwarf variety, flowers bright scarlet carmine.

485 *Grandiflora Maculata*. Large white flowers, with crimson spots.

A pretty tribe of really beautiful hardy annuals; will grow in the poorest soil, and produce a grand display of gorgeous flowers, even in a dry season, and cut flowers keep well in water. Should be sown during autumn and spring. 12in. to 2ft.



GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA.

3d. per pkt.

6d. per pkt.

3d. per pkt.

6d. per pkt.

6d. per pkt.

3d. per pkt.

3d. per pkt.

6d. per pkt.

SEEDS & PLANTS.

GOLDEN FEATHER (See *Pyrethrum*)

GOLDEN GLOW (Plants only. See page 73).

GOMPHRENA (*Globe Amaranth*)

3d. per pkt.

490 *Globosa*. Mixed.

492 *Nana Compacta*. Dwarf variety, purple. 6in.

One of the best of our hardy annual everlastings, and most useful for winter bouquets; it is of fine erect habit, a constant bloomer, and very attractive. Sow in spring and early summer, 18in.

GYPSOPHILA

3d. per pkt.

493 *Paniculata Compacta*. Semi-dwarf; hardy; white.

494 *Elegans Grandiflora Alba*. Newer type; very elegant.

494a *Muralis*. Dwarf, pink, pretty for borders.

A very free flowering, hardy family of plants, particularly suitable to decorative work. Sow autumn.

HEARTSEASE (See *Pansy*)

HELICHRYSUM

3d. per pkt.

495 *Monstrosum*. Double; mixed varieties, very fine colours.

496 *Compositum Purpureum*. Double; crimson.

498 *Roseum*. Double; beautiful delicate rose.

499 *Alba*. Double. Pure white.

Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy and free blooming and very useful for cutting; plants about 4ft.; produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted; they are hardy annuals, but will often bloom for a whole season. Sow autumn and spring.

HELIANTHUS (*Sunflower*)

3d. per pkt.

504 *Annuus*. Single; primrose coloured.

505 *Argophyllus*. Pretty, ornamental. Silvery foliage.

506 *Californicus*. Large, double yellow. 8ft.

507 *Cucumerifolius*. Branching, nice foliage, golden yellow flowers. 4 to 5ft.

508 *Stella*. Flowers 3in. across; pure golden yellow; black disc. Plants 4 to 5ft.

509 *Diadem*. Single flowers; light citron colour. 5ft.

510 *Hybridum fl. pl.* Double and semi-double. 5ft.

511 *Globosus Fistulosus*. Double golden, fine. 6ft.

512 *Nanus*. Single; dwarf habit; golden yellow. 3ft.

513 *Nanus*. Double; 3ft. high; fine golden yellow.

514 *Orion*. Small flowers, crisped or twisted petals, orange and lemon shades; very attractive. 5ft.

515 *Red or Gaillardia Sunflower*. Flowers vary in colour.

These well-known hardy annuals are of a majestic appearance, some of the tall-growing varieties attaining a height of from 6 to 8ft., with flowers of enormous size. The small flowered varieties—*Stella*, *Cucumerifolius*, and *Orion*—are most decorative and useful for cutting; one of the best summer yellow annuals; never out of place. Sow in the spring and summer.

HELIOTROPIUM (*Heliotrope*)

6d. per pkt.

522 *Choicest Mixed*. Best dark and light colours.



HOLLYHOCK.

Sow in a frame or bush-house in a box or pot, with a sheet of glass placed over it until the young plants appear; then give plenty of air, and pot off as soon as plants are fit to handle. Delicious perfume, tender perennial, border plant. Sow autumn and spring. 2 to 3ft.

HEUCHERA

6d. per pkt.

525 *Sanguinea*. Bright crimson colour, splendid for cutting.

526 *Hybrida*. Finest mixed. Graceful spikes, various shades. Beautiful, hardy perennial, or dwarf, compact, branching habit. Sow in autumn or spring. 6d. per pkt.

HIBISCUS

6d. per pkt.

528 *Africanus*. Annual, with beautiful cream coloured flowers; exceedingly pretty.

The perennial varieties cannot be grown from seed, but plants can be obtained (see list of plants in this catalogue). The annual variety here offered should be sown in spring. 18in. high.

HOLLYHOCK

6d. per pkt.

530 *Extra Choice* (Chater's). Superb strain; all colours; double.

This noble plant produces flower spikes 6ft. high, studded with splendid Camellia-like blooms some 3ft. of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed if sown in autumn and generally treated with rich soil and moisture; tender perennial.

HONESTY

6d. per pkt.

535 (*Satin Flower, Lunaria Biennis*)

Free flowering hardy biennial; its silvery seed pods are very pretty, cut and dried for winter decoration. Sow during autumn and spring. 18in.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS (*Japanese Hop*)

539 *Variegated*. Very handsome foliage. 6d. per pkt.

Annual climbers, beautiful foliage; rapid grower, hardy; requires a rich soil.

HUNNEMANNIA

3d. per pkt.

542 *Fumaricifolia*. Very feathery foliage and buttercup yellow, single flowers, cup-shaped, with red stamens.

A charming little perennial, erect growth, about 18in.; easily raised from seed and quite hardy in the open border. The flowers keep well when cut; one of the most beautiful dinner-table decoration plants grown. Sow autumn.

IBERIS

6d. per pkt.

545 *Gibraltarica*. Large flowers, lilac shading to white.

Very hardy and compact growing. Peren. Candytuft.

ICE PLANT (See *Mesembryanthemum*)



LARKSPUR—DWARF ROCKET.

IMPATIENS

1/- per pkt.

546 *Holstii*. New Hybrid Mixed.

The East African Balsam—an excellent pot plant, succeeding best under the shade of a bush or glass-house. Large flowers of bright colour.

IPOMEA (*Convolvulus*) 6d. per pkt.

548 *Hederacea Superba*. Ivy-leaved, various.

550 *Mikado*. Most brilliant colours.

551 *Grandiflora Alba*. Magnificent white flowers.

552 *Bona Nox*. Most beautiful, large, blue flowers.

A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage; handsome *Convolvulus*-like flowers, all very beautiful, hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.

555 *Quamoclit* (*Cypress Vine*). Scarlet flowers.

The above is quite distinct, elegant feathery foliage, small scarlet flowers, very attractive and handsome.

IPOMOPSIS

6d. per pkt.

560 *Elegans*. Brilliant orange and scarlet flowers. Succeeds best in light, rich soil.

Long spikes of flowers delicately spotted, graceful foliage. If planted in a sheltered position is very attractive; tender biennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 3ft.

JAPANESE KUDZU VINE 6d. per pkt.

568 *Pueraria Thunbergiana*. A vine of very rapid growth; foliage large and lobed, purple-pea-shaped flowers in clusters; a valuable perennial. Frost cuts down the vine, but it comes along again in spring. Sow autumn and spring.

KOCHIA

6d. per pkt.

569 *Tricophylla*. An annual plant growing quickly from seed; slender and light green leaves; flowers bright scarlet.

LARKSPUR (*Annual Delphinium*) 3d. pkt.

570 *Dwarf Rocket*. Double, various.

571 *Pure White*. Double; branching.

573 *Ranunculus Flowered*. Various.

574 *Giant Hyacinth Flowered*. Spikes of beautiful double shades.

One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes 6 or 8in. in length; the flowers in beautiful colours; graceful foliage. 12 to 18in.

LEPTOSYNE

6d. per pkt.

583 *Maritima*. Deep lemon yellow; very early; a charming plant.

A most graceful annual from California; plants are bushy and compact, and the flowers are produced in great profusion. *Maritima* is very beautiful and fine for cutting.



MIGNONETTE MACHET.

LINARIA

- 587 *Bipartita Splendida*. Beautiful dark violet. 3d. per pkt.
 588 *Reticulata Aurea Purpurea*. Yellow and purple.
 589 *Maroccana*. Mixed colours; improved strain.
 590 *Maroccana "Pearl."* Snowy white.
 591 *Cymbalaria*. Perennial, known as Kenilworth Ivy, useful for hanging baskets, vases, etc. One of the most beautiful species of hardy annuals grown for spring flowering, with spikes of Lobelia-like flowers. Sow during autumn or spring. 3d. per pkt.

LINUM (Flax)

- 593 *Grandiflorum Coccineum*. Fine scarlet flowers; foliage good. Sow in spring. 12in. 3d. per pkt.
 595 *Perenne*. Perennial; mixed colours.

LOBELIA

- 597 *Miranda*. Covered with bright rosy purple flowers with white eye. 6d. per pkt.
 599 *Speciosa Erceta*. Dark blue, for bedding. 3d. per pkt.
 600 *Royal Purple*. Beautiful deep blue, clear white eye. 3d. per pkt.
 602 *Crystal Palace*. Fine dark blue, large. 6d. per pkt.
 604 *Barnard's Perpetual*. Ultramarine blue, with pure white marking; splendid. 3d. per pkt.
 605 *White Lady*. Large flowered, white. 3d. per pkt.
 606 *Cardinalis (Queen Victoria)*. Tall spikes, cardinal flowers, bronze leaves; distinct perennial; prefers cold climate. 1/- per pkt.
 607 *Sapphire*. Deep blue, with a clearly-defined pure white eye. Excellent for basket, window box or rockery work. 6d. per pkt.
 Exceedingly beautiful, free-blooming, hardy annuals; good for edging, ribbon or carpet bedding, producing a dense carpet of bloom. *Cardinalis*, though a true *Lobelia*, is quite distinct from the annual varieties, and is a perennial. Sow during autumn and spring.

LOPHOSPERMUM

- 611 *Scandens*. Large purple flowers. 6d. per pkt.
 Handsome deciduous climber; raise in a box or sheltered position out of doors. 10 feet. Sow autumn and spring.

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING (See Amaranthus)

LUPINS (Large)

- 690 *Blue*. A nice bright colour. 3d. per pkt.
 692 *White*. Bright pure white.
 691 *Rose*. Light rosy red, pretty. 3d. per pkt.
 693 *Yellow*. This variety is fragrant.
 Handsome tall spikes of flowers. Very effective and showy. Sow autumn and spring. 3ft.

LUPINUS

- 694 *Hartwegii*. Very pretty blue. 3d. per pkt.
 695 *Dunnettii Superbus*. Purple, yellow, white.
 696 *Cruickshankii*. Fine variety. 6in.
 697 *Nanus*. Pretty dwarf, blue.
 The flowers are most attractive; all hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.
 701 *Polyphyllus Mixed*. Perennial strain, producing superb spikes of flowers.

LYCHNIS (Chinese Catchfly)

- 706 *Chalcedonica*. Scarlet flower in trusses. 6d. per pkt.
 Attractive hardy perennials. 2ft. Sow autumn and spring.

MANDEVILLEA

- 709 *Suaveolens*. Pure white fragrant single flowers. Useful for bouquets. Hardy perennial climber. 20ft. 6d. per pkt.

MARGUERITES (See Chrysanthemums)

MARTYNIA

- 711 *Fragrans*. Crimson purple flowers. 6d. per pkt.
 Beautiful sweet-scented hardy annual; very handsome spikes. 2ft. Sow in spring.

MARIGOLD (Tagetes) (See also Calendula).

- 712 *French Dwarf*. Finest mixed, various. 18in. 3d. per pkt.
 713 *French Yellow*. Double sulphur yellow. 18in.
 714 *African Lemon*. Lemon colour. 2½ft.
 715 *African Orange*. Orange; tall. 2½ft.

Hardy, constant. French varieties have beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. African varieties have large self-coloured flowers; all are annuals. Sow during the spring and summer. 18in. to 2ft.

MATHIOLA (Evening Scented Stock)

- 720 *Bicornis*. Beautiful pink and lilac flowers, fragrant, which open in the evening. Hardy annual. Sow in spring. 18in. 3d. per pkt.

MATRICARIA

- 722 *Eximia fl. pl.* Pure white double flowers. 3d. per pkt.
 Beautiful hardy annual; pretty for bouquets, 10in. Sow during autumn and spring.

MAURANDYA

- 724 *Barclayana*. Beautiful blue flowers. 6d. per pkt.
 725 *Alba*. Pure white flowers.
 726 *Rosea*. Rose-coloured flowers.

A most superb climber, remarkably quick growing and free-blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour; they are half-hardy perennials, liking a rich friable soil. Sow autumn and spring.

MEDEOLA

- 728 *Asparagoides*. Small white flowers, orange scented. 6d. per pkt.
 Very handsome climbing bush-house plant. The graceful beauty of its foliage renders it valuable for vases. Can be used either to climb or droop. Soak seed in tepid water some hours before sowing. Hardy perennials. Sow in spring in pots.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM

- 732 *Tricolor*. Crimson, white and purple; suits sandy soil well; only grows to height of 3in. 6d. per pkt.
 733 *Crystallinum (Ice Plant)*. Peculiar glistening foliage, small white flowers; pretty. 6in.

- 734 *Cordifolium Variegatum*. A pretty variegated leaved variety. 6in.

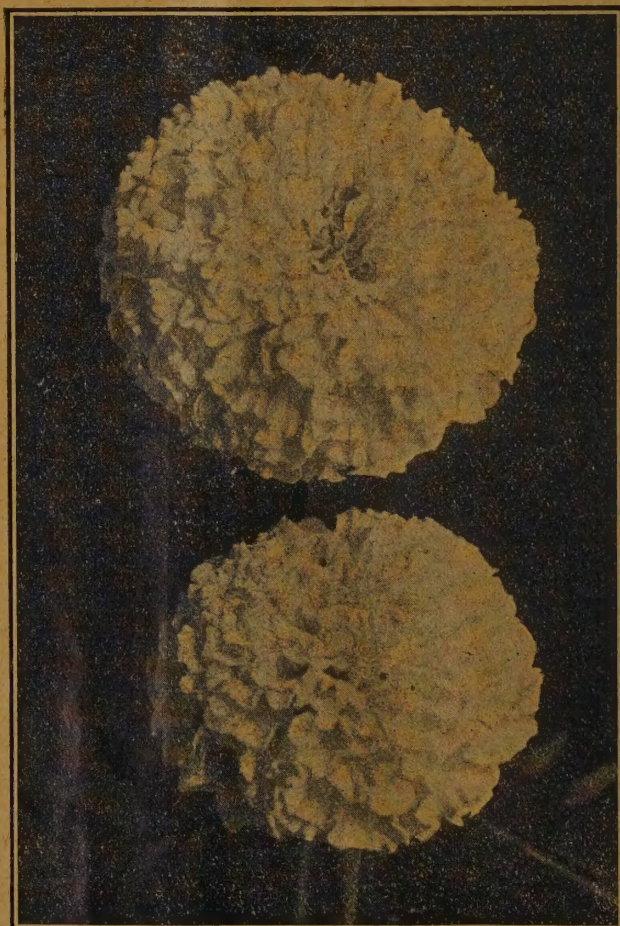
Beautiful dwarf-growing plants of compact habit; half-hardy perennials. The first is a good rockery plant; the second is prized for its foliage, which looks as if the plant was covered with ice. *Cordifolium* is very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers. Sow spring and summer.

MIGNONETTE

- 736 *Large Flowered*. Very fragrant, fine spikes. 3d. and 6d. per pkt.
 737 *White Machet*. Sweet-scented.
 738 *Crimson Giant*. Large flowers, fine colour.
 739 *Crimson Queen*. Beautiful spike, deep red.
 740 *Gabrielle*. Robust, large spikes, red. 6d. per pkt.
 741 *Goliath*. Enormous spikes, double red. 6d. per pkt.
 742 *Ruby*. "Machet" variety, coppery scarlet. 6d. per pkt.
 743 *Victoria*. Very dark red, fine spikes.
 744 *Miles' Hybrid*. Spiral. Dwarf, long spikes.
 745 *Machet*. Dwarf massive spikes, scented, red.
 746 *Machet Golden*. Large spikes, yellow flowers.

(For continuation of Mignonette, see page 29)

ALL
FLOWER
SEEDS
ARE
POST
FREE.



AFRICAN MARIGOLD.

SEEDS & PLANTS.

MIGNONETTE—Continued.

- 747 **Machet "King of Dwarfs."** Charming variety, robust growth, large spikes.
 749 **Golden Queen.** Bright yellow; pyramidal.
 750 **Giant Pyramidal.** Fine spikes and fragrant.

This grand old annual is known to all, and its delicious perfume cannot be surpassed; it is easily grown; some of the varieties make excellent pot plants, and produce spikes of immense size. Sow autumn or spring.

MIMULUS (Monkey Flower) 6d. per pkt.

- 760 **Tigrinus.** Snowy, spotted; single and double mixed.
 761 **Tigrinus Grandiflora, Duplex.** A new and improved variety; flowers fine, double.
 763 **Moschatus (Musk).** Scented yellow flower.

Charming plant for pot culture; likes rich, light soil and a liberal supply of water. Can be grown in the open ground, where soil and situation are favourable. *Moschatus*, the well-known musk, has a delightful fragrance, is well adapted for pots or baskets. Tender perennials. Sow in spring.

767 MINA LOBATA 6d. per pkt.

Its beautiful cream white flowers are bright orange when half blown, and when in bud of a vivid red.

Pretty half-hardy annual climber. Grows to a height of 2ft., produces abundantly. Sow in spring.

MUSK (See *Mimulus Moschatus*).

MOYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not) 3d. and 6d. per pkt.

- 770 **Palustris.** Bright blue; the true Forget-me-not.
 772 **Alpestris Stricta Rosea.** Upright growing, unique; flowers pink. 6d. per pkt.
 773 **Alpestris Grandiflora (Royal Blue).** Large flowers, very deep blue. 6d. per pkt.
 775 **Elegantissima.** White, blue and rose.
 776 **Victoria.** Dwarf; globular habit; sky blue flowers with double centre. 6d. per pkt.
 778 **Robusta Grandiflora.** Very large flowering; blooms quickly from seed; blue. 6d. per pkt.

This charming dwarf hardy plant should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely blue; very useful for bouquets.

NASTURTIUM 3d. per pkt.

DWARF VARIETIES.

- 781 **Beauty.** Pretty yellow and scarlet.
 782 **Crimson.** Striking colour.
 783 **Empress of India.** Bright; beautiful scarlet.
 784 **Golden King.** Very handsome variety.
 785 **King of Tom Thumbs.** Scarlet.
 786 **King Theodore.** Darkest of all, nearly black.
 787 **Pearl.** A clear, soft white.
 788 **Rose.** Delicate, soft rosy colour.
 789 **Scarlet.** Bright and beautiful.
 790 **Yellow.** Bright rich colour.
 791 **Finest Mixed Tom Thumb.**

TALL VARIETIES.

- 793 **Queen "Crimson Beauty."** Variegated foliage. 6d. per pkt.
 794 **Queen "New Hybrids."** A mixture of seven or eight colours, all with variegated foliage. 6d. per pkt.
 795 **Moonlight.** Flowers pale straw colour, crinkled.
 796 **Sunlight.** Flowers clear rich golden yellow.
 797 **Spitfire.** Bright scarlet flower.
 798 **Regalianum.** Lovely purple violet.
 799 **Tall, mixed.** All the best varieties.
 801 **Lobb's Climbing Varieties.** Very suitable for vases or hanging baskets; mixed collection.
 802 **Lobbianum Lilliput.** Mixed; charming new class, with very small flowers and foliage.

NASTURTIUM—Continued.

- 803 **Ivy-leaved.** Unique foliage and flowers. 6d. per pkt.

The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be overestimated; it is particularly hardy, will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied that it possesses a pleasing variety of colours. Dwarf varieties do not grow more than 9in., and form compact bushes and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand 12in. apart; hardy annuals. The tall varieties will spread or climb 15ft. Sow autumn and spring.

NEMESIA 6d. per pkt.

- 804 **Strumosa Grandiflora Suttoni.** The best of this class. Flowers various.
 805 **Compacta "Triumph."** Large flowers, with very vivid colours.
 805a **Nemesia Strumosa Reticulata.** Large mottled flowers, colours ranging from crimson to almost white.

Pretty compact-growing annual of great merit. Sow in autumn.

NEMOPHILA 3d. per pkt.

- 806 **Insignis.** Flowers a pretty blue. Best.
 807 **Atomaria.** White, with black spots.
 808 **Discoidalis.** Black-brown margin.
 809 **Marginata.** Blue, with white edge.

Californian annuals, profuse bloomers, and charming colours; dwarf. *Insignis* is a lovely azure blue, while *Discoidalis* is white, tipped with dark brown. Sow autumn and spring. 6in.

NIEREMBERGIA 3d. per pkt.

- 823 **Gracilis.** Light blue flowers. Charming hardy annual; dwarf.

NIGELLA (Love in a Mist) 3d. per pkt.

- 824 **Damascena Double White.** Clear pure white.
 825 **Damascena Double Blue (Miss Jekyl).** Companion flowers.

A pretty hardy annual, with graceful foliage. The flowers are nearly hidden in light, feathery leaves; an attractive flower. Sow in autumn or spring.

NICOTIANA 6d. per pkt.

- 827a **Affinis. Hybrids.** Finest mixed.
 829a **Sanderæ. Hybrids.** Finest mixed.



NASTURTIUM.

PAEONY 6d. per pkt.

- 836 **Choicest Mixed.** Finest varieties and colours. 18in.

A magnificent family of plants, but difficult to raise from seed. Must be sown in pots or boxes, and germinated under glass; require a cool climate; hardy perennial. Sow in spring.

Thank you very much for the splendid way you have of packing your plants, and also for the splendid condition the plants were in when I received them; and such well-grown plants, I could not wish for better.—Mrs. THOS. ALEXANDER.—26/6/18.



NEMESIA—GRANDIFLORA.

Anderson's Pansies

(PANSY OR HEARTSEASE)

Superb Strains our Great Speciality

THESE beautiful flowers are favourites with all; they are so easily grown, and bloom for so many months, that they find a place in nearly every garden, and repay the little trouble required to grow them to perfection. The assortment of pansies we offer embraces all the finest strains grown from seed in England and elsewhere. Our introduction of the beautiful "French-stained" Pansies many years ago was followed by the magnificent "Jewel" Pansy. Both these strains produce flowers of great beauty and size, and marvellous shades of new colours, and as exhibition flowers they have no equal; they have carried off the prizes offered by a great many Horticultural Societies, and we have received a large number of testimonials as to their excellence. Should be sown in boxes or in the canvas frame in autumn, and transplanted to the flower garden. They love rich, sandy soil, and old cow manure is the best fertiliser. Liquid manure during blooming season will greatly assist the size of the flowers. Sow early in February.

PANSY Anderson's Special Exhibition

A mixture of the finest and most distinct
types of Show Strains in cultivation

2/6 per packet

PANSY—ANDERSON'S EXHIBITION STRAIN.

- 838 **Anderson's Jewel.** Charming strain, robust growth. Flowers large, curled, margined, and blotched; magnificent colours and shades. 1/- pkt.
- 839 **Anderson's Large French Stained.** The finest strain grown; colours are most beautiful, and include the grand shades of mahogany, crimson, yellow and blue. Fine form, markings and substance. 6d. pkt.
- 840 **Bugnot's Exhibition.** A superb strain; flowers of fine substance; new colourings and markings. 1/- pkt.
- 842 **Coquette de Poissy.** Beautiful mauve colour, very striking and effective. 6d. pkt.
- 843 **Lord Beaconsfield, Giant.** Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals. 6d. pkt.
- 844 **Masterpiece.** Petals curled on margins, most attractive shades of colour; fine shape and large. 1/- pkt.
- 845 **Non Plus Ultra.** Very attractive, vigorous plants; flowers of every shade of rich colour. 6d. pkt.
- 846 **Odier's Choicest Strain.** Finely marked, with flowers like the French varieties. 6d. pkt.
- 847 **Orchid Flowered.** Flowers of loveliest colours and shades. 6d. pkt.
- 848 **Peacock Giant.** Flowers of the most beautiful shades of blue and violet to be found in the plumage of the peacock. 6d. pkt.

- 851 **Striped.** Distinct class, containing many new and varied markings, good colours, and large, well-shaped blooms. 6d. pkt.
- 852 **Trimardeau Giant.** Fine race of Pansies; very vigorous, compact habit; flowers rich, large. 6d. pkt.
- 854 **First-class Assorted.** Splendid large flowers; great variety of colours. 3d. pkt.
- 855 **Mammoth.** A magnificent strain, showing some very attractive features; robust and hardy. 1/- pkt.
- 859 **Eros.** Deep velvety brown, with broad yellow margin. 6d. pkt.
- 860 **Splendor.** Large blooms, with unique colourings, with very distinct appearance. 6d. pkt.

12 GOOD BEDDING VARIETIES. 3d. per pkt.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 865 Yellow, with black eye. | 873 Indigo Blue. Very effective. |
| 866 Golden Yellow. | 874 Bronze. Unique. |
| 868 White, with black eye. | 875 Adonis. Light sky blue. |
| 869 Snowflake. White. | 876 Orange. Quite distinct. |
| 870 Faust or King of Blacks. Darkest. | 877 Pure Dark Violet. Rich. |
| 872 Mercury. Velvety purple. | 878 Violet, with white eye. |

6 packets, for 1/3; 12 packets, 2/-.

TUFTED PANSY.

- 871 **New Hybrids.** Finest new Hybrid varieties. Most adapted for bedding purposes. 6d. pkt.

Pansies in Collections

- 6 Distinct Colours. Choice 1/9
- 12 Distinct Colours. Choice 2/6
- 18 Distinct Colours. Choice 3/6

Anderson's Sunshine Collection, 1 packet each 9 varieties for 4/-.

See also pages 36 and 37.



Poppy (Papaver)

3d. and 6d. per pkt.

- 880 *Glaucum (Tulip Poppy)*. Dwarf, vivid scarlet, with two rows of petals, one in the centre, the other saucer-like. Very charming, free-blooming.
- 881 *Danebrog (Danish Flag)*. Bright scarlet, blotched silvery white.
- 882 *The Shirley*. Single and semi-double, charming shades of pink, rose-margined and veined.
- 883 *Snowdrift*. Flowers are a glistening white mass; 3ft.; charming variety.
- 884 *Umbrosum*. Deep crimson, black spot at base of petal. 18in.
- 885 *The Bride*. This lovely Poppy is pure white in colour, and of very large size.
- 886 *Miss Sherwood*. Single flowers of shiny satiny white.
- 887 *Alpinum*. Mixed. 6d. per pkt.
- 889 *Cardinal Nanum, mixed*. Beautiful dwarf, compact habit, about 18in. Large double flowers, glowing scarlet on white ground. 6d. per pkt.
- 894 *Nudicaule, mixed*. Contains all shades of the "Iceland Poppy." 6d. per pkt. (See illustration.)
- 895 *Oriental*. Dark scarlet, peculiarly blotched with black; perennial.
- 896 *Mikado*. Double, pure white and scarlet.
- 897 *Ranunculus Flowered*. Beautiful, double, various.
- 899 *Double French*. Exceedingly showy.
- 900 *The Admiral*. Large, round, smooth-edged, white flowers, with band of brilliant scarlet.
- 904 *Hansa*. Pure white ground, finely fringed crimson edge. 6d. per pkt.
- 905 *Salmonea*. Double variety, delicate salmon rose to salmon orange. 6d. per pkt.

This magnificent family of plants includes some of the most lovely colours and shades to be found in the floral world. The Single Shirley, Iceland and Tulip Poppies are charming, and the double varieties are gorgeous in the beauty of their colourings; they are easily cultivated, like plenty of room, and should be planted in clumps; hardy annuals. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 to 24in.

PASSIFLORA

3d. per pkt.

- 914 *Edulis (Passion Fruit)*.

This splendid creeper has fine foliage of a dark green colour and delicious fruit. A first-class verandah or trellis plant, flowers not very attractive; hardy perennial and evergreen; grows 10 to 15ft. Soak the seed before sowing. Sow in spring.

- 915 *Cœrulea Grandiflora*. Very large blue flowers; handsome. 6d. pkt.

PELARGONIUM (Geranium)

1/6 per pkt.

- 918 *French Blotched*. Superb strain; distinct.
- 919 *Fancy Varieties*. Handsome, showy.
- 920 *Large Flowered Regal*. From named sorts.

The above named are the large flowering perennial class known as "Pelargoniums," as distinct from "Geraniums," and are best suited for pot culture, although nearly all of them will stand in the garden if they are in a sheltered situation. Must be raised in pots in a frame. Sow autumn.

- 921 *Tricolor*. All the best varieties.

Tricolor is the coloured foliage variety of Geranium, with shades of green, crimson, brown and gold in the leaves. 1/6 pkt.

PENTSTEMON

6d. per pkt.

- 924 *Sensation*. A Gloxinia flowered variety; brilliant colours; flowers 2in. across.
- 926 *Finest Mixed*. Choice strain; best sorts.
- 927 *Hartwegii Albus*. Buds cream colour, changing to clear white.

A fine hardy genus, free-flowering and bearing fine spikes, 2ft., and pendant trumpet-shaped blooms; invaluable for massing in a mixed border, or for cultivation in beds by themselves; hardy perennials. Sow autumn and spring.

PERILLA

3d. per pkt.

- 929 *Nana Compacta*. Lovely dwarf plant for bordering; a rich mulberry black foliage.

PETUNIA

- 932 *Hybrida Single*. Finest mixed. 3d. per pkt.
- 935 *Grandiflora Inimitable*. Flowers beautifully blotched and striped. 1/- per pkt.
- 936 *Grandiflora Marginata*. Green-edged, beautiful single flowers, all shades. 1/- per pkt.
- 937 *Grandiflora Single*. Large-flowered, superb mixed. 6d. per pkt.
- 939 *Fimbriata Single*. Fringed, mixed. 6d. per pkt.
- 940 *Double Inimitable*. Striped and blotched. 1/- per pkt.



ICELAND POPPY.

PETUNIA—Continued.

- 944 *Double*. Fringed and plain edged; finest variety; mixed. 1/- per pkt.
- 945 *Double Fringed*. Large flowering. 1/6 per pkt.

- 947 *Grandiflora Superbissima*. Mixed single. A magnificent strain of colonial selection, containing a marvellously fine assortment of colours. 2/6 per pkt.

Petunias suit our climate admirably, and bloom in profusion during summer and autumn. Seed from the double varieties, however, will produce 70 per cent. of single flowers. Tender perennials. Sow in a frame in spring or autumn, and plant out.

PHACELIA

6d. per pkt.

- 955 *Campanularia*. Flowers beautiful rich blue.

A highly interesting Californian annual. The plant is much branched and of spreading habit. Hardy annual. 12in. Sow during spring.

PHASEOLUS

6d. per pkt.

- 956 *Caracalla (Snail Flower)*. A charming perennial climbing plant, with bunches of sweet-scented purple and white curiously-twisted flowers. Sow autumn and spring.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

6d. per pkt.

- 957 *Phlox Decussata*. Various colours.

This is quite distinct from the Annual or Phlox Drummondii section; produces spikes of flowers, some 2ft. in height; it does not, however, usually flower the first season from seed. Sow in spring.

PICOTEE

1/6 per pkt.

- 959 *Choicest Mixed*. From the finest flowers.

- 960 *Perpetual Flowering*. Delicate marking; exquisite perfume; valuable for bouquets.

This charming plant, which is included in the family of the Carnation, is a general favourite; must be sown in seed pans or boxes, or in canvas frame, and transplanted. Hardy perennial; the seed should be sown in autumn. 12in.

POLYANTHUS

6d. per pkt.

- 963 *Floors Castle*. Mixed. Superb gold-laced flowers. 6in.

- 964 *Grandiflora Mixed*. Excellent quality.

A very beautiful class of hardy perennials, with distinct rich markings; prefer a cool climate, but can be grown in the coastal districts in spring. The seed should be sown in the autumn.

POPPY (See Papaver)

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

3d. per pkt.

- 967 *Grandiflora*, *Finest Mixed*. Lovely large flowered variety, with beautiful markings, finest mixed strain in cultivation. 3d. and 6d. per pkt.
 968 *Grandiflora Alba*. Single white; very pretty and free blooming.
 969 *Grandiflora*, *Dark Purple*. Beautiful rich colour.
 970 *Grandiflora*, *Scarlet*. Most Brilliant colour.
 971 *Grandiflora*, *Red, White Striped*. Very effective.
 972 *Grandiflora Stellata Splendens*. Pure white, with stellated centre.
 973 *Alba Oculata Superba*. Pure white flowers, with carmine red eye.
 975 *Cuspidata*. Distinct class, with long winged and fringed petals, commonly known as "Star Phlox"; attractive.
 977 *Nana Compacta*. A beautiful dwarf variety, with a profusion of exquisite flowers; bush-like habit.
 979 *Cecily*. Large flowered and dwarf. 6d. per pkt.

Among our summer blooming annuals the Phlox Drummondii takes a first place. If sown in the autumn it will flower in the winter, and continue to bloom for several months. A later sowing, in early spring, will give plants which will bloom throughout the summer, and if planted in beds, produce a most dazzling effect, as the plants are covered with flowers, which often entirely hide the foliage. The Phlox possesses a great variety of colour; it is dwarf in habit, growing not more than 12in. high; hardy and blooms for many months. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. Sow during autumn and spring, and early in summer.

(For PHLOX PERENNIAL, see No. 957)

PORTULACCA

3d. per pkt.

- 994 *Grandiflora*. Double, beautiful, free flowering, large size; mixed.
 998 *Grandiflora*. Single mixed.

Portulaccas are particularly well adapted to our climate, and flower magnificently in the warmest situation; colours are most beautiful; suitable for vases or rock work; very dwarf, of a trailing habit; hardy annuals. Sow spring and summer. Do well in any ordinary soil.

POTENTILLA

6d. per pkt.

- 1012 *Finest Mixed*. Colours are shades of red and brown, some striped.
 Handsome herbaceous perennials. They keep in flower a long time; both double and single varieties. Sow during autumn and spring. 12in.

PRIMULA SINENSIS

(Chinese Primrose)

1/6 per pkt.

- 1015 *Fimbriata*, *Finest Mixed*. Lovely shades.
 Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free-flowering, and of easy culture. Seedlings raised in pots in the autumn should as soon as the plants are fit, be transplanted; pot them off into small pots, and place them in a frame or bush house, and as soon as they are again well rooted they should be shifted into blooming pots. Sow in autumn.

PRIMULA MALACOIDES

6d. per pkt.

- 1023 *Mixed*. Pale lavender and white; suitable for bedding in shelter. Sow in autumn.

PRIMULA OBCONICA

1/- per pkt.

- 1024 *Finest Mixed*. A very beautiful flowering variety, excellent pot plant; requires similar treatment to *Primula Sinensis*.

PRIMULA VULGARIS

(English Primrose).

6d. per pkt.

- 1025 A charming little plant, found in the fields of England; succeeds best in a cool, shady situation.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA

(See Japanese Kudzu Vine).

PYRETHRUM

3d. per pkt

- 1027 *Aureum*. Flowers insignificant, but by pinching the flower stems the young leaves produced are of a bright golden colour, most effective as carpet bedding or ribbon bordering; called Golden Feather; a hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 9in.
 1028 *Aureum Cristatum*. This variety produces perfectly curled leaves, and is very dwarf in habit; only grown for its foliage.
 1029 *Selaginoides*. A very pretty form of *Aureum*, with crest-like leaves; distinct, and handsome for carpet bedding.
 1030 *Roseum Hybridum Grandiflorum*. Quite distinct from all others. Beautiful perennial flowering plant, single and double flowers, produced on long wiry stems; good foliage. Suitable for colder districts. 18in. 6d. per pkt.

RANUNCULUS

6d. per pkt.

- 1034 *Asiaticus Superbissimus*. Producing flowers of a great variety of colour the same season seeds are sown. Seed should be sown in early autumn.

Roots of tubers of the above can be obtained in March. (See Bulb List.)

REHMANNIA

1/- per pkt.

- 1035 *Angulata*. Herbaceous perennial; for sheltered border or green and bush-house. Sow in autumn.

RHODANTHE (Everlasting)

3d. per pkt.

- 1036 *Maculata*. Beautiful rosy pink.
 1037 *Maculata Alba*. Pure white.
 1038 *Manglesi Major*. Large bright pink.

One of the choicest of early flowering everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it. Should be in every garden. *Maculata* is particularly beautiful for bouquets. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring. 12in.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII—GRANDIFLORA.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Plant)

3d. per pkt.

- 1041 *Gibsoni*. Large handsome purple foliaged plant; has a strikingly graceful appearance; dark purple stems and large leaves. An erect growing, branching shrub. Hardy annual. Sow the seed in the spring or summer; 4 to 5ft. in height.
 1042 *Zanzibariensis*. A highly ornamental variety; immense leaves, measuring 2 to 2½ft. across. Biennial. Sow in spring.

ROCKET, or DAME'S VIOLET

3d. per pkt.

- 1044 *Sweet*. Very delicious; fragrant flowers, purple and white. Pleasing early spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer; hardy perennial. Sow autumn or spring. 18in.

ROMNEYA (Californian Tree Poppy)

6d. per pkt.

- 1045 *Coulteri*. Pure white flowers 4 to 5in. in diameter, with delicate perfume.

RUDBECKIA

3d. per pkt.

- 1050 *Bicolor Superba*. Large flowered, yellow, with large dark spots; very fine variety. 2ft.
 1051 *Neumannii*. Vivid yellow; dwarf; very floriferous, and constant bloomer.

A beautiful class of annuals, which make very effective garden plants; splendid for cutting. Sow in spring.

SAINTPAULIA

1/6 per pkt.

- 1054 *Ionantha*. Fleshy leaves of a beautiful dark green; flowers clear blue, violet tint, shading to yellow.

A beautiful plant for glass or bush-house cultivation. The seed being very fine, it is necessary to bestow extra care and attention to successfully germinate it. Biennial. Sow in spring.

SALVIA

6d. per pkt.

- 1056 *Splendens Grandiflora*. Scarlet; very showy.
 1057 *Ingenieur Clavenad*. An improved *Splendens*; flower spikes large, fiery scarlet.
 1058 *Argentea*. Silvery; flowers pinkish white.
 1059 *Patens*. Intense bright blue. 1/- per pkt.
 1061 *Bontire*. Dwarf and bushy, covered with erect spikes of scarlet flowers. A beautiful dwarf variety.

Most striking garden plants, easily grown, and very hardy; in suitable situations will bloom all the year round. Highly recommended. *Patens* is not so easily grown, but the beauty of its lovely blue flowers will repay the necessary care. Half-hardy biennials. Sow in the spring.



PRIMULA SINENSIS.



PORTULACCA—GRANDIFLORA.

The Latest and Best in Sweet Peas, Season 1919

Early or Winter Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

Anderson & Co. Ltd. Special Strain

NIOBE—Light blue. Award of Merit, 1917.
SYLVIA—Pale mauve. Award of Merit, 1917.
PHOEBE—White, pink edge.
ESTHER—Maroon. 1st Class Certificate, 1917.
PRINCE—Dark blue. Award of Merit, 1918.
GLORIOUS—Salmon orange.
YOLANDE—White, chocolate stripe. Award of Merit, 1918.
SYBIL—Rose pink.
MARJORY—White ground, blue flaked and striped.
BLANCHE—Lavender. 1st Class Certificate, 1917.
PHYLLIS—Mauve pink. Award of Merit, 1917.
KOSCIUSKO—Pure white.
DOROTHY—Primrose or cream. Silver Medal, 1917.
MAUDE—Light pink. Award of Merit, 1917.
CYNTHIA—Cream ground, picote edge.
LAURA—Purple wings, maroon standard. 1st Class Certificate, 1917.
DUCHESS—Deep cerise. Award of Merit, 1917.
MURIEL—White, crimson edge.
LEONORE—Rich claret.
PAULINE—Deep crimson.

All the above varieties are of the True Spencer form and are offered in packets, 6d. each variety.

The "Motte" Strain of Early or Winter-Flowering Sweet Peas

The seed of all the following varieties have been grown by our own grower specially for us and have all been carefully selected, so that growers can rely upon this seed as being absolutely genuine and true to character.

CRIMSON—The finest of its colour.
MARIE CHESLYN—Pale cream, pink salmon shading.
PIANOLA—Apricot, lightly marked carmine rose.
MAUVE—Deep mauve; large flowers.
BLUSH CREAM—Cream picotee.
MRS. MAY HASSETT—Deep cream pink; well waved.
DAISIE MOTTE—Very large and waved white.
ALBURY BEAUTY—Orange pink; stems long.
DONALD J. COGHILL—Rose coloured flake on white ground.
GREY FLAKE—Chocolate on grey ground.
AGLAIA MOTTE—Deep cream; large and waved.
ALBURY CARMINE—Deep rich colour; large size.
ALBURY LAVENDER—Large and well waved.
HAIDIE MOTTE—Large pink bi-colour.
MRS. HAMILTON C. MOTTE—Purple-blue standard, blue wings.
THALIA MOTTE—Glowing crimson; large and waved.
ALBURY MAROON—Dark maroon of great substance.
MOONSTONE—Pale blue.
HELIOTROPE FLAKE—Superb flower; white ground.
PETUNIA FLAKE—Purple flake, grey ground.

The above varieties are all superb; the flowers are large, well-waved, and produced on fine, firm, long stalks. Many of them secured awards at the 1917 Trials in South Australia, and have proved their quality in many of the Horticultural Exhibitions in the various States.

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Other Strains

We have a number of other varieties of Early or Winter Flowering Sweet Peas, seeds of which have been grown specially for us—the "Allan" strain being particularly fine in form and quality.

DUNMORE BLUEBIRD (Allan)—The finest flowered blue.
DUNMORE MAROON (Allan)—Immense flowers.
DUNMORE BEAUTY (Allan)—White, edged rose pink.
DUNMORE LAVENDER (Allan)—True Spencer.
DUNMORE MAGENTA (Allan)—Rich magenta.
DUNMORE ROSE (Allan)—Mauve.
MAID MARION (Allan)—Carmine red.
WILMOT (Allan)—Bright rose pink.
EARLY MORNING STAR (Morse)—Deep orange scarlet.
EARLY SONGBIRD (Morse)—Soft shade of pink on white.
EARLY MELODY (Morse)—Deep shade of pink on white.
EARLY SPRINGMAID (Morse)—Light pink, cream ground.
EARLY SNOWFLAKE (Morse)—Pure white.
EARLY HEATHERBELLE (Morse)—Rich mauve.
EARLY KING (Burpee)—Bright crimson.
EARLY SANKEY (Burpee)—Pure white.
COERULEA (Concord)—Delicate sky blue.
SNOW QUEEN (Telemly)—Large white.
YARRAWA—Shades of pink.

Any of the above in 6d. packets,



Winter-Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas In Collections or in Mixture

ANDERSON & CO., LTD. STRAIN in 6d. packets—
Any 8 packets for 3/6. 12 packets for 5/-. 20 packets for 8/-.
THE MOTTE STRAINS in 6d. packets—
Any 8 packets for 3/6. 12 packets for 5/-. 20 packets for 8/-.
OTHER STRAINS in 6d. packets—
Any 8 packets for 3/6. 12 packets for 5/-. 20 packets for 8/-.
Any 8 packets for 3/6. 12 packets for 5/-. 20 packets for 8/-.
Any grower desiring to test the various strains should make a selection and we will supply them at the above rates.
ANDERSON'S SPECIAL MIXTURE OF WINTER FLOWERING VARIETIES 6d., 1/-. 2/6 packet
THE "MOTTE" CELEBRATED STRAIN 6d., 1/-. 2/6 packet
ALLAN'S AND OTHER STRAINS 6d., 1/-. 2/6 packet

Flower Seeds of Special Merit



ZINNIA GRANDIFLORA—"ACHIEVEMENT."

A Novelty in Zinnias

DISTINCT from all other Zinnias hitherto raised by the shape of its petals, which are partially tubular at the base and expand in a cactus-like form towards the tip, thereby displaying a rich variety of color, mostly of the warmer shades, such as pale rose, deep rose, salmon, lilac, scarlet, and coppery golden yellow.

On the reverse side the petals are of a lilac tint, varying from light to dark, and by their singular contour they produce in the flower a rare and beautiful combination of color never before seen amongst Zinnias.

The plant is a very free and strong grower, producing an abundance of very double flowers on stalks borne well clear of the foliage. The individual blooms often attain a diameter of five or six inches, and, besides its highly decorative effect in the garden, this new Zinnia can be strongly recommended as a cut flower.

Zinnia Grandiflora—*Achievement*, 1/- per pkt.

Schizanthus "Grandiflorus Maximus"

(Hybrid Strains)

The plants of this fine strain are more robust, and the blooms larger than any other variety previously listed.

Plants grow from 1½ to 2 feet in height, and the blooms measure from 1 to 1¾ inches across.

There is great variety of color, the lighter shades showing a ground color of white, pink, buff, red and yellow, with beautifully marked centres surrounded with deeper shades.

Can be grown successfully out of doors as well as under glass or bush-house. Price, 1/- per packet.

Giant Zinnias

(*Zinnia Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima*).

This type of Zinnia has become a wonderful favourite with gardeners.

These distinct colors possess all the great merits of the original plant in extreme robustness of habit, and the gigantic size of the flowers will always give a great effect in bordering or massing.

Zinnia, Giant Crimson	Zinnia, Giant White
" " Violet	" " Golden Yellow
" " Sulp. Yellow	" " Flesh Color
" " Purple	" " Scarlet

Each variety, 6d. per packet.

3 large packets for 1/6; 6 large packets for 2/9; 8 large packets for 3/6. Collection of 8 small packets, 2/3 post free.

For Full List of Other Varieties, see page 34

Antirrhinums or Snapdragons

MAJUS VARIETIES

"Cerise King"

Cerise pink, white throat and white lip, flowers very large, borne on fine long robust spikes. 9d. per pkt.

"Pink Beauty"

A deep rose pink, self enormous spikes of flowers, individual blooms, exceptionally large; vigorous grower, 9d. pkt

"Feltham Beauty"

Blooms enormous; color—deep rose pink with white centre. Spikes very long; strong grower. 9d. per pkt.

"Orange Beauty"

Fine spikes with very large flowers. Color—lovely orange scarlet with gold lip.

9d. per pkt.

"Rose Pearl"

Flowers of bright, soft rose, white lip and throat, slightly tipped yellow; showy and distinct. 9d. per pkt.

"Pink Pearl"

Charming variety, ground color white, upper portion shaded peach blossom, the lip deeper shade; most pleasing effect. 6d. per pkt.

"Cottage Maid"

Handsome, pale pink; white throat. 6d. per pkt.

"Ghestia"

Deep crimson. 6d. per pkt.

"Rose Dore"

Self salmon rose, shades gold. 6d. per pkt.

"Ruby Rose"

Fine deep salmon rose. 6d. per pkt.

"Venus"

Delicate pink, white throat. 6d. per pkt.

ii.

NANUM VARIETIES

"Ivoryine"

Of sturdy and vigorous growth, and throws a very fine spike of large blooms. Color—ivory white. 9d. per pkt.

"Yellow Gem"

Very fine rich, deep golden yellow; strong sturdy habit, with long spike and large well-formed flowers. 9d. per pkt.

"Flamingo"

Flowers deep terra cotta, with orange-yellow centre and white throat; very large flowers; sturdy habit. 9d. per pkt.

"Captivation"

A charming rich chamois shaded pink; very large flower, fine spike, free flowering; a perfect gem. 9d. per pkt.

"Golden Beauty"

Fine rich golden yellow, very large flowers; large sturdy spikes of blooms. 9d. per pkt.

"The Fawn"

A delightful blend of terra cotta, pink and pale yellow; quite distinct; flowers exceptionally large. 6d. per pkt.

"Apple Blossom"

White throat, pink lip and standard. 6d. per pkt.

"Black Prince"

Dark crimson flower, dark foliage. 6d. per pkt.

"Fiery Belt"

Vivid orange, white throat. 6d. per pkt.

"Grenadier"

Vivid orange, white throat. 6d. per pkt.

"Nelrose"

Rich coral pink. 6d. per pkt.

"Sunset Shades"

Assorted. 6d. per pkt.

"Art Shades"

6d. per pkt.

Giant Crego Asters

An American strain of Branching Aster, producing very large flowers.

Pink	6d. „	Rose Pink	6d. „
Purple	6d. „	Crimson	6d. „
Azure Blue	6d. „	White	6d. „
Lavender	6d. pkt.	Mixed	6d. & 1/- pkt.

Also striped varieties (white with pink or blue stripe), 1/- „

Tasmanian-saved Aster Seed

Asters have been and always will be a great favourite as a cut flower, and the success attending the introduction of the seed saved in Tasmania has proved beyond question the suitability of the plant to our trying summer climate.

GIANT BRANCHING ASTER. (Mixed and in Separate Colors.)

Mixed	6d. pkt.	Red	6d. pkt.
Pink	6d. „	Crimson	6d. „
White	6d. „	Dark Blue	6d. „
Flesh Colored	6d. „	Light Blue	6d. „
Ostrich Feathered, mixed	6d. „		

Aquilegia, Long-Spurred Hybrids

Mrs. Scott-Elliott's Strain, 1/- per packet.

We again beg to draw attention to the magnificent strain of this splendid summer-flowering perennial.

It embraces the most delicate colors, ranging from deep blue, rose, terra cotta, cream to pure white.

We also offer locally-saved seed of Long Spurred Aquilegias, very choice strain. Price, 1/- per packet.

Gerbera Hybrids

We have pleasure in offering locally-saved seeds of the beautiful Gerbera Hybrids. Full cultural directions in each packet.

Price—20 seeds, 1/6; 40 seeds, 2/6.

Superb Delphiniums

The Perennial Larkspur or Delphinium has many admirers, and justly so, for it is without question one of the most glorious summer-flowering plants. Our seed, being Australian, is acclimatised, and the plants will be sure to give good results. This is a very special strain.

Prices, 1/- and 2/6 per packet.

Nemesia Compacta Hybrida

“Blue Gem”

The Nemesia has become such a popular annual that the introduction of a distinct blue-colored variety should prove of interest.

Price, 6d. per packet.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

(Nottage)

A magnificent exhibition strain of Phlox, selected and improved by the raiser, J. M. Nottage of South Australia. The flowers are large, and the colors superb—a clear white or pale cream eye being one of the predominant features of this superb Phlox.

Price, 1/- per packet.



CREGO ASTERS GROWN BY A CUSTOMER.

Pansy, “Bath’s Empress”

One of the most superb English strains of Pansy; essentially a show variety. The glorious colors and markings exhibited in the flowers are exquisite, and the quality of the blooms is of the very highest.

Price, 2/6 per packet.

Eschscholtzia, “The Geisha”

These Californian annuals are always bright and showy, and this new variety—“The Geisha”—is particularly so. The petals are prettily fluted, inside color brilliant golden, outside of petals intense orange crimson. Sow Autumn and Spring.

Price, 6d. per packet.

Godetia “Schamini fl. pl.”

A double-flowering variety; the flowers are of a lovely bright rose color. Grows 2 feet in height. Very effective for bedding or cutting.

Price, 6d. per packet.

Scabiosa, “Crimson King”

A decided acquisition; very fine, intense color; effective in masses.

Price, 6d. per packet.

Larkspur, Tall Stock-flowered

True Blue, distinct, 6d. per packet.

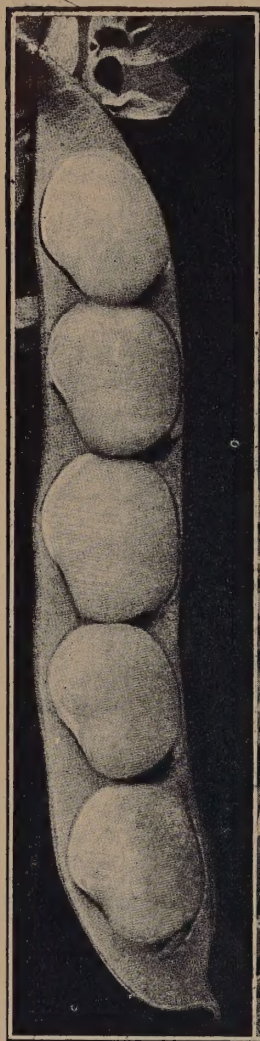
Bright Pink, distinct, 6d. per packet.

These two Double-flowering Larkspurs should prove very effective in bedding.

Vegetable Seeds

New and
Improved Varieties

Anderson's "Abundance" Long Pod Broad Bean



This Bean grows 3 to 4ft. in height and produces large quantities of fine well-filled pods, 9 to 12 inches in length. It is an excellent Bean and a decided acquisition.

1/- per packet.

Postage extra.

New Parsnip "The Model"

We have much pleasure in offering a new strain of Parsnip; while not very long, the root is thick and of magnificent flavour—well worth testing.

1/- per packet.

New Garden Peas

"Union Jack" (Hurst)

Dark green podded variety of the "Senator" type. Bushy haulm, long handsome pods, hanging in pairs. Very heavy cropper. Superfine quality.

1/- per packet.

"Little Marvel" (Sutton)

An extraordinary cropper; pods dark and of medium size, freely produced in pairs and closely filled. Fine flavour. Height about 20 inches.

1/- per packet.

"Peerless" (Sutton)

Robust in habit, bearing large pointed deep green handsome pods, packed with fine peas. Height, 3 feet.

1/- per packet.

"Richard Seddon" (Cooper)

Haulms and pods deep green, the latter filled with 7 to 9 large peas of the very best colour and flavour. A first-class early variety. Height, 20 inches.

6d. per packet.

Special offer of the above, 1 pkt. each of the 4 varieties of Peas for 3/-, post free.



The
Radiance Rose
(COPYRIGHTED)

FOR DESCRIPTION & PRICE SEE OVER

Anderson & Co. Ltd.

SEED MERCHANTS,

399-401, GEORGE STREET,
SYDNEY.

The Rose "Radiance"



HIS beautiful Rose was raised by Mr. John Cook, of Baltimore, U.S.A., and distributed in 1909. Although imported into this country the following year, it has only lately received the recognition due to such a valuable variety. In America, after thorough testing for 5 years the American Rose Society officially awarded it a silver medal as the most valuable Rose for garden culture in their climate, the highest distinction yet awarded a bedding Rose in America. It is described by the raiser as "a seedling from Cardinal." The flowers, of large size, are clean rose colour with a brilliant reverse of dark carmine, similar to the reverse of a good bloom of Jonkheer J. L. Mock, but unlike that Rose are always and in all weathers clean and true to colour. The petals are massive but cupped and the blooms though full are therefore not of exhibition form. The bud is large and always clean and brilliant. The stems are very long and stiff, bearing the flowers erect. The foliage is abundant, well spaced, of splendid leathery substance, and of fine dark green colour.

Radiance blooms constantly and late into the winter and is so healthy that it may be said to be immune against disease, even mildew and the dreaded black spot. Add to these qualities that of exceptional hardiness and vigorous growth of perfect manner, then the grand qualities of this peerless Rose are plainly told.

The National Rose Society of New South Wales last year unanimously voted *Radiance* to be the best of all garden Roses for N.S. Wales. Thus, after eight years of neglect, this "*Cinderella of the Rose World*" comes into her right place. We recommend it especially for *massing* and for *hedges*, from 4 to 6 feet in height. Those who desire to be able for nine months in the year to have bowls of the one kind of Rose should choose *Radiance* before all others. We anticipate a sensational demand and advise immediate booking of orders.

Price, 1/- each, 11/- doz., 80/- per 100.

Postage or Carriage extra.

Anderson & Co. Ltd.
399 & 401 George Street ——— Sydney

The National Rose Society's Selection

for Garden and
Decorative Roses

LAST year, after considerable discussion, the National Rose Society of Sydney selected a list of the best 18 Roses for showy Garden effect and the best 12 for Table decoration. The qualifications for inclusion in the first were freedom of flowering, strength of growth, erect flower stems, and bright colors. This list is specially suited for bedding, the best effect being gained by planting several of one variety in a clump, the object being to make the whole garden into one harmonious scheme.

The second list contains the best of the single and semi-double varieties, ideal for the light graceful work of table decoration. Embodied in this selection will be found the pick of the dainty art shades becoming so popular.

List of Eighteen Best Garden Roses

Chosen by the National Rose Society
of New South Wales.

(ARRANGED IN ORDER OF MERIT.)

RADIANCE. (SEE DESCRIPTION AT SIDE)
MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.)
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H.T.)
GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.)
LAURENT CARLE (H.T.)
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.)
JONKHEER J. L. MOCK.
MAMAN COCHET (T.)
WARRIOR (H.T.)
LADY HILLINGDON (T.)
MADAME ANTOINE MARI.
COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (H.T.)
WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.)
MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK
RED LETTER DAY
LADY ROBERTS (T.)
MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.)
KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H.T.)

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ABOVE SEE
GENERAL LIST IN CATALOGUE.

List of Twelve Best Decorative Roses

Chosen by the National Rose Society
of New South Wales.

(ARRANGED IN ORDER OF MERIT.)

RED LETTER DAY
IRISH ELEGANCE (SINGLE)
IRISH FIREFLAME (SINGLE)
LADY HILLINGDON (T.)
VANITY (H.T.)
QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS (H.T.)
MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H.T.)
MRS. H. STEVENS (T.)
COUNTESS CAYLA (H.T.)
K. OF K. (H.T.)
THERESA BEVAN (H.T.)
LADY ROBERTS (T.)

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ABOVE SEE
GENERAL LIST IN CATALOGUE.

Rose Novelties for Season 1919

ALEXANDER EMSLIE (H.T. Decorative and Exhibition)—

Pure solid ruby on deep delicate velvety crimson, with slightly white base, deep globular bloom; deliciously pure Otto of Rose perfume. A color much wanted in H.T.s; growth free and branching, very floriferous; a magnificent variety; a splendid pot rose. 3/6 each.

BLUSHING BRIDE (H.T.)—Color clear white with faint

blush over centre. Flowers large, full, beautifully formed, with high pointed centre. Growth free, branching and compact; excellent for bedding. 3/6 each.

CHAMELEON (H.T.)—An alluring Rose, purely decorative.

Its gorgeous colorings are almost impossible to describe: the color is pure flame-edge cerise; beautiful cedar green foliage, delicately perfumed. Growth very free and branching; habit all that can be desired. We have seen twenty buds on a plant at a time. A splendid pot Rose. 3/6 each.

CHRISTINE (H.T.)—Color deepest golden yellow. Flowers

perfectly shaped, with petals of great substance; a superb variety for massing and cutting. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. 3/6 each.

EMILY GRAY.—New golden yellow climbing Rose, raised

by Dr. A. H. Williams. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S., also the Corry Cup as the best new climbing Rose of the year. Without doubt the finest yellow Wichuriana Rose yet introduced. 3/6 each.

EMMA WRIGHT (H.T.)—Color pure orange without shad-

ing; an attractive bedding variety of good habit and free flowering character. 3/6 each.

F. F. CROZIER (H.T.)—Strong, vigorous branching growth.

Flowers large, full and globular, with high pointed centre. Color deep canary yellow. An exhibition Rose of great beauty and refinement. 3/6 each.

FRANCES GAUNT (H.T. Decorative and Exhibition)—

Delightful fawny deep apricot, a solid pure color toning to silvery flesh. Its shell-shaped petals form a beautiful globular cup-shaped bloom on rigid flower stalk. Deliciously and strongly fragrant Persian Rose, ideal varnished H.T. foliage; growth vigorous and branching very floriferous; a first-rate variety. A splendid pot Rose. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 3/6 each.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.)—A seedling from "Ophelia,"

possessing many of its characteristics. The flower is of fair size and very compact, opening in perfect symmetrical form. Color golden yellow in the centre, paling slightly at the outer petals. A great acquisition for decorative purposes. 3/6 each.

H. P. PINKERTON (H.T.)—Color brilliant scarlet, heavily

flamed velvety crimson; long buds opening to large full flowers; very free flowering; mildew-proof foliage. 3/6



IRISH AFTERGLOW (H.T.)—This variety is a sport from

"Irish Fireflame," differing very decidedly in color. In the bud it is a very deep tangerine, passing to crushed strawberry in the open flowers; growth vigorous, free flowering. 3/6 each.

MARCHIONESS OF ORMONDE (H.T.)—Growth vigor-

ous and branching. Flowers of great size, very full, fine form, with high pointed centre. Color clear wheat straw, centre deep honey yellow. A free flowering exhibition Rose. 3/6 each.

MRS. GRACE MARRIOTT (H.T.)—Color deep cream and

pearl, suffused rose and vermilion; very large flowers of perfect form; good show and bedding variety. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. 3/6 each.

MRS. HENRY BALFOUR.—Color ivory white with prim-

rose shading at the base, edge of petals vermilion rose, like a picotee. A good show and garden Rose. 3/6 each.

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA (H.T.)—Intense vermilion,

deeply shaded old gold on reverse of petals: a remarkable and pleasing color combination; mildew-proof foliage. Flowers of fair size, freely produced; a splendid kind. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. 3/6 each.

Novelty Roses of Australian Origin

New Climbing Rose "Black Boy"

This magnificent Rose was raised by Mr. Alister Clark, of "Glenara," Bulla, Victoria, and has been presented to the South Australian Horticultural and Floricultural Society and the National Rose Society of South Australia.

"Black Boy" is the darkest climbing rose yet offered.

The bud is well shaped and the flower most attractive.

The color is a deep crimson, shaded with blackish maroon overlaying fiery scarlet, giving a rich luminous effect, and it is sweetly scented.

It has great vigor and good foliage, which is mildew-proof, and when covered with its dark crimson flowers is a remarkable sight.

It is a most distinct Rose and will grow strongly anywhere.

It has been admired by all who have seen it, and it will fill the want of a good dark climber.

Price, 3/6 each; postage extra.

New Climbing Decorative Rose "Nora Power"

Awarded Certificate of Merit, National Rose Society of Victoria, and Victorian Horticultural Society.

Of very strong climbing habit, foliage handsome, of a rich bronze color in the young stage, the color of the flower is a very deep apricot, shaded with red in the bud, opening to a light buff tinged with peach as the flower opens; the flowers are single and every shoot provides a flower, blooming from the end of August till October.

Very valuable as an early blooming Rose. As beautiful as "Irish Fireflame" in the bud state. Tea scented.

Price, 3/6 each; postage extra.

New Gold Medal Decorative Rose "Australia Felix"

This lovely Rose is of good habit and possesses the essential points of having ample shining foliage, delicious scent, and free and continuous blooming to an unusual degree.

The flowers are pink, well shaped, and very sweet, and last well when cut.

It makes a fine bush and does well as a Standard, and has a splendid constitution.

No Rose has given greater satisfaction at "Glenara" for all-round qualities, and when massed it makes a fine bedding Rose, blooming right into winter.

This Rose is quite distinct, and was awarded a Gold Medal by the National Rose Society of Victoria when exhibited by Mr. Alister Clark, the raiser, and was sold to aid the Belgian Fund.

This Rose will do well in every garden with or without pruning. It received the highest number of points possible for perfume.

Price, 3/6 each; postage extra.

New Dwarf Polyantha Rose "E. N. Ward" (Kershaw)

Soft warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine; flowers borne in graceful sprays on good stems; blooms freely at all seasons; foliage glossy, mildew and black-spot proof, and carried right into winter. Makes an ideal bedder; easily the best pink Polyantha and one that will be much sought after as it becomes known. Price, 3/6 each.

New Australian Roses offered for the first time in 1918

"Sunny South"

A Decorative Hybrid Tea Rose of vigorous growth, handsome foliage, strong constitution and good habit. The flowers are a lovely pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base, altogether a most distinct and charming combination, hitherto unknown in any Rose.

Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society of Victoria the first time it was staged, and was placed first in the class for decorative bunches. Price, 2/- each.

"Borderer"

The introduction of this charming Rose makes an advance in the perpetual flowering Polyantha Roses, as it blooms right through the season, and carries the perfume of the Wichuriana roses, which usually only flower in the Spring.

The flowers are double, and difficult to describe, but shades of pink, copper and amber go together to make a very charming and distinct Rose. Price, 2/- each.

Two Valuable Climbing Roses of Recent Introduction

Climbing Chatenay (Easlea, 1916)

Ever since Pernet Ducher introduced the Rose, "Madam Abel Chatenay," it has steadily won its way until it ranks now as one of our very best. A strong growing, true climbing form of this beautiful Rose will be much sought after, as it provides an altogether new color amongst the climbers. The flowers are carmine rose shaded salmon, very freely produced and are always good. We recommend this variety with perfect confidence, as we have tested it for two seasons.

Price, 2/- each.

Climbing Sunburst

A vigorous climbing sport from the well-known dwarf. We have tested it for two seasons, and in color and freedom of flower, it is quite the equal of its parent. The flowers are cadmium yellow with orange centre, and are of large size and fine form. It promises to be one of our best climbing Roses. Price, 2/- each.

Roses of Recent Introduction

CHARLES CRETTE (H.T.)—Splendid elongated bud, flower very large, of beautiful, velvety rose colour. Excellent. 2/- each.

CLEMENT PACAUD (H.T.)—Flower very large, colour brilliant carmine, flowering continuously. 2/- each.

COLONEL OSWALD FITZGERALD (H.T. Decorative)—Blood-red, velvety, crimson, beautifully finished blooms, produced in great profusion. 2/6 each.

C. V. HAWORTH (H.T. Exhibition and Decorative)—Intense, black scarlet, with rich crimson pile. Deliciously fragrant. 2/- each.

ETHEL DICKSON (H.T.)—Blooms resemble "Madam Abel Chatenay" in type; colour deep salmon rose, silvery reflexes. 2/- each.

GLADYS HOLLAND (H.T.)—Colour buff, shaded orange yellow, outside of petals soft rose and pearly peach, sweetly scented. 2/- each.

GOLDEN SPRAY (H.T.)—The flowers in the bud are of deep Marechal Neil yellow, opening to very large, almost single blooms of lemon yellow. 2/- each.

H. D. M. BARTON (H.T.)—Long pointed buds. Colour, deep, rich, velvety crimson, which does not blue with age. 2/- each.

K. of K. (H.T. Decorative)—Semi-single rose of intense scarlet, of absolutely pure colour; growth is vigorous and branching. Named as a tribute of respect to, and admiration for, a genuine British soldier. 2/- each.

KOOTENAY (H.T. Exhibition and Decorative)—A beautiful primrose color. A vast improvement on "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria," being much larger. 2/- each.

LADY BOWATER (H.T.)—Creamy white suffused pale apricot, very large, conical form, carried erect. 2/- each.

LILIAN MOORE (H.T.) (The Ten Thousand Dollar Prize Rose)—Deep pure Indian yellow, with slightly deeper centre. Flowers are large and very full. 2/6 each.

MADAME CARISTIE MARTEL (H.T.)—Very large globular flower, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with large petals; colour, pure sulphur yellow, deeper in centre. 2/- each.

MADAME MEHA SABATIER (H.T.)—Velvety crimson bud, large, full, globular flower; colour, bright crimson.

MADAME ROBERT (H.T.)—Bud long, flower large and double. Colour, nakeen yellow, with chamois reflexes. 2/- each.

MISS WILMOTT (H.T.)—Soft, sulphur cream, with the faintest flush towards the edges; sweet-scented. 2/- each.

MOLLY BLIGH (H.T. Exhibition and Decorative)—Deep maddery pink, heavily zoned orange madder at base of the petals; exquisite musk rose perfume. 2/- each.

MRS. G. E. SHEA (H.T.)—Colour, brilliant madder red, shot with glowing scarlet, the outer petals show a deep rose shading on an orange base. 2/- each.

MRS. FRED SEARL (H.T.)—Of fawny shell pink, the reflex of petals is silvery carmine-rose, deeper at edges. 2/- each.

SEÑORITA CARMEN SERT (H.T.)—Colour, Indian yellow shaded with pale carmine pink, the top of petals bordered with bright carmine. 2/- each.

ULSTER STANDARD (H.T.)—A single rose of great merit; flowers of intense deep crimson, with prominent yellow anthers. 2/- each.

For Novelty Chrysanthemums and Dahlias

See our Special List published in September.
Free on application.

Beautiful Shasta Daisy—"Chiffon."

Price, 1/- each. Postage, 3d. extra.

This Daisy, which has been described as "the most beautiful Shasta Daisy ever seen," is a very chaste novelty.

The large flower is of dazzling whiteness, with several rows of long graceful petals, and a rich golden centre, the colours contrasting beautifully. The ends of the petals are laciniated, giving a delightful frilled appearance, hence its appropriate name, "Chiffon."

The plant is of dwarf habit, sending up a large number of long, slender stems, each bearing one exquisite blossom, making it a perfect gem for both garden and indoor decoration. The flower is wonderfully long lived, lasting in water, if picked early, fully two weeks. Poor specimens measure six inches across. The plant is hardy and succeeds splendidly in the open garden under ordinary conditions. Plant in the open as soon as received. The plants will flower this season.

New Perpetual Carnations for 1919.

All Ever-flowering and Non-bursting Varieties.

We offer the set for 13/-. Postage extra.

MISS MYRTLE—Cream ground, edged and pencilled scarlet; sport from Mrs. Kerslake. 2/- each.

PHYLLIS RIDDETT—Light crim. ground, heav. pencilled deep maroon. 2/6 ea.

URANUS—Deep yellow, slightly pencilled blood red. 2/6 each.

OLIVAR—Cream ground, overlaid with bright salmon. 2/6 each.

PEGGY—Yellow ground, mottled with delicate pink. 2/6 each.

ALLOA—White ground, heavily marked bright crimson. 2/6 each.

New Hibiscus.

The following are entirely new and distinct from the varieties in cultivation here, and are a grand acquisition to these popular plants.

DAWN—A most exquisite new addition to this popular class of plants. Colour, a very pretty apricot shade, deeper and clearer than "Conqueror"; flowers are not large, but freely produced. 3/6 each.

MAGENTA—Here we have a very showy and distinct shade of deep magenta, as the name implies. The plant is hardy, vigorous and free blooming, and makes a grand display, as we have seen it. Well worthy of a place in any collection. 3/6 each.

TANGO QUEEN—The Hybridisers have yet introduced another sterling variety, and one which is well worthy of a place. The colour is best described as a beautiful tangerine or coppery shade, new to this class of plants. Habit is good, growth strong. 3/6 each.

SUNSET—This variety is of a most unusual rich, almost orange or saffron, colour—a glorious shade, and one which will appeal to all lovers of these popular plants. Flowers are medium size, freely produced, and do not fade much. 3/6 each.

New Perennial Phlox.

The following six are a special selection, and are a grand acquisition to the Perennial Phlox collection.

2/- each. The set for 11/-. Postage extra.

LORD KITCHENER—Alabaster white, pheasant eye, of deep carmine, good truss and pip.

MRS. H. GAZZARD—French white eye, bright heliotrope, very large truss.

MRS. F. P. NORRIS—Pale flesh, suffused bright pink, large eye of bright crimson, large truss and pip.

LEVONDALE—Blush white, very large and distinct, eye of bright carmine, good truss.

SIR G. REID—Dark helio., lavender, purplish crimson eye, dwarf grower.

HORATIO—A cross between Mrs. Kerslake and Asia, best described as a glorified "Mrs. Kerslake."

New Pentstemons.

Ready August. The set for 11/-. Postage extra.

The following are a great improvement on the varieties already in cultivation, having longer spikes of large flowers. Offered for the first time.

MISS DOROTHY SPRY—Tube light red, throat blush white, pencilled and splashed scarlet, lip soft scarlet; very fine spike of gigantic flowers. 2/6 ea.

GENERAL ALLENBY—Tube fiery scarlet, lip blood red, blotched crimson, throat white, pencilled maroon. 2/6 each.

MONS—Tube soft heliotrope, throat white, lip clear lavender. 2/6 each.

LEVONDALE—Tube dark violet, throat pure white, pencilled maroon, lip soft purple blotched maroon; the largest Pentstemon yet offered. 2/6 each.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG—Tube bright red, lip scarlet, blotched crimson, throat white, pencilled crimson; extra large flowers on good spike. 2/6 each.

New Salvia—Union Jack.

A magnificent novelty in the way of Salvias, having same robust growth as "Bonfire," flowers being a pure snow white, evenly striped vivid scarlet. 1/6 each.

New and Rare Plants.

ACACIA ACCOLA—Is a tall bushy shrub or small tree growing from 12 to 18 feet high. The young leaves are usually carried up to about 3 to 4 feet high, giving the plant an ornamental appearance when young; these are succeeded by narrow linear leaves with minute hook-like points. The plants carry immense trusses of orange or golden yellow fluffy balls of flowerets. Grows in the Sydney district, and is also suitable for cooler districts up to 2000 feet altitude. 1/6 each.

BAUHINIA SCANDENS—One of the loveliest of flowering climbers, which, through difficulty of propagation, has been almost lost sight of. It is a vigorous grower in warm, moist situations, and for graceful foliage and flower is unequalled. The flowers are borne in long sprays, and are deep apple blossom pink and white. We have procured a stock of this superb climber, which we can thoroughly recommend. 2/6 each.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA VARIEGATA—A magnificent variety, introduced from England, with bright white and green foliage. This is the best variegated Bougainvillea we have. 2/6 each.

BOUVARDIA AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY—A very good double; deep pink, after style of President Garfield, which it surpasses both in colour and size. 1/6 ea.

BOUVARDIA MRS. GAZZARD—A very distinct and showy bright pink; very good. 1/6 each.

BOWKERIA TRIPHYLLA—An evergreen shrub, white flowers one inch long, borne in subterminal cymes; a really good and hardy variety; very showy. 3 feet. 1/6 each.

CANNA HUNGARIA—Pure, clear pink, colour of La France rose; height only 2ft.; immense upright trusses; each flower six inches across if well grown. 1/- ea.

CUPRESSUS BRUNNIANA AUREA—A golden form of Cupressus Macrocarpa. Identical in growth except that the leaves are a beautiful golden yellow, which keeps its colour in the sun. 2/6 each.

DURANTA PLUMIERI VARIEGATED—A lovely variegated form of this well-known hedge plant. Foliage is green margined with broad band of white; makes a splendid hedge and is quite hardy. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

FOKIENIA HODGINSII—In its native country the tree is of rapid growth, attaining 40 feet in height and 3 feet in girth. The upper surface of the leaves is green, while the lower is marked with a conspicuous white band, which gives the whole a decidedly beautiful and unique appearance. 3/6 each.



SHASTA DAISY—"CHIFFON."

New and Rare Plants—Continued

HIBISCUS INDICA—Flowers a striking and distinct colour, best described as rosy apricot. Good strong grower, very free flowering; height, 6ft. 1/6 each.

HIBISCUS ROSE SCOTT—Another notable variety of these popular shrubs, of the evergreen sinensis type, and having blooms of a light red colour, with almost white centre; good growth and habits. 2/- each.

LASIANDBA MACRANTHA GRANDIFLORA—One of the finest evergreen autumn flowering shrubs we have. The rich purple flowers are freely produced on the ends of the branches, and are fully 6 inches across. Its free flowering qualities and rare colour place it in the front rank of dwarf ornamental plants. Height, 5 feet. 2/6 each.

LEPTOSPERMUM NICHOLII (Crimson Manuka)—A rare New Zealand shrub, with rich ruby crimson flowers. Makes a fine specimen plant for the shrubbery. 2/6 each.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM AUREUM ELEGANTISSIMUM (New Golden Privet)—A fine new dwarf variety of variegated privet, specially adapted for single specimens and hedges. The small leaves have a broad golden margin, which makes a very effective show, especially after clipping. We anticipate a great demand for this splendid variety, and can strongly recommend it. Hardy in any climate. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.; 120/- 100.

LITHOSPERMUM COERULEA—A charming dwarf shrub, growing to a height of 12 to 18 inches, and with blooms of the most intense royal blue. It is very free flowering and evergreen. 2/6 each.

MUSA COCCINEA—A scarlet flowering Banana, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet, and with lovely heads of brilliant coloured blooms. 2/6 each.

NERIUM SOUVENIR DE FELIX DUVAL—A splendid addition to these popular evergreen shrubs. The flowers are deep rose and semi double. 1/6 each.

VIBURNUM CARLESII—A new hardy deciduous spring flowering shrub from Corea. The flowers are pure white and very fragrant, having a strong odour of carnation and violet. 5/- each.

Ferns of Recent Introduction.

ADIANTUM ELEGANS PULCHRUM—A new and good fern, with splendid upright habits and glorious foliage of medium size, deeply pinnate. 2/6 each.

ADIANTUM GLORIOSUM ROSEUM—A notable introduction of most distinct and beautiful habits; the young fronds come deep pink and as they develop become a bronzy shade until they finally turn into a most perfect Farleyense type; the plant thus has at the same time foliage of various tints. It is hardy and soon makes an ideal plant. 7/6 each.

ADIANTUM MICROPINULUM—This is the finest foliated Maiden Hair to date, and makes a splendid pot plant. 2/- each.

BLECHNUM BRAZILIENSE CRISTATA—A splendid crested variety of this popular fern. Stock limited. 2/6 each.

CYRTOMIUM FALCATA VARIEGATA—This is a pretty variegated form of the old variety. 1/6 each.

CYRTOMIUM ORMONDI—A hardy and very pretty fern, with deeply serrated and curled foliage, effective and of good habits. 2/- each.

GYMNOGRAMMA TARTARICA—A new crested variety of the Silver Fern, far superior to the old variety. 2/- each.

PTERIS HASTATA—Is exceptionally good for rockery work and similar places; has distinct and showy foliage, also makes good pot plant. 2/- each.

PTERIS SEMIPINNATA—One of the best of its species. Foliage is prettily pinnated on one side, of a nice light green colour, and as it is hardy it should become a general favourite with fern lovers. 2/6 each.

New Fruit Trees, &c., for 1919

The following is a list of New Varieties of some of our popular fruits. They all come with splendid descriptions from the raisers and we supply them only on that understanding :

Apricot

COLORADO.—Very large, handsome, and of good quality, heavy bearer; a splendid new Apricot from the United States. 2/6 each.

JAPANESE APRICOT.—Fruit round and smooth, brownish red, and very sweet. The growth is short, thick, with large foliage; distinct in appearance to any other Apricot. 2/6 each.

WENATCHEE MOORPARK.—This Apricot introduced from Washington. It is a prolific bearer, and ripens evenly all over; very distinct, large and a fine shipper. 2/6 each.

Nectarine

RADIUM.—A new Nectarine of large size, orange shaped, highly coloured, very sweet; ripens just after Goldmine. 2/6 each.

Peach

ALTON.—Deep red on creamy cheek, flesh white, juicy, melting, quality best, very hardy, good bearer and grower; recommended in U.S.A. as superior to "Carmen." 2/6 each.

J. H. HALE.—Half as big again as "Elberta" and a week earlier, a firmer and better carrier, better colour, not so long a "nose," and a better flavour. 5/- each.

ARP BEAUTY.—Of American origin, blushed and mottled, bright crimson, very attractive, firm, juicy, and excellent flavour, good shipper, and heavy cropper. 2/6 each.

CHAMPION ROYAL.—Fruit of largest size, beautiful deep red skin, flesh white, enormous cropper, ripens about Anniversary Day; a splendid new market variety; slipstone. 2/- each.

EARLY ELBERTA.—Fruit as large as Elberta, same shape, colour, and good quality; excellent shipper and keeper, freestone, and good cropper. 2/6 each.

RED BIRD CLING.—A new early cling, ripens same time as "Brigg's Red May," highly coloured, being creamy white and bright glowing red. 2/6 each.

Peach—continued

WATT'S EARLY CHAMPION.—A local production of great merit, raised by Mr. C. Watts of Dundas. It is a red freestone, ripening in favourable seasons before the end of October. It is the first Peach of the season in the Sydney market, and commands top prices. The tree is a strong grower, and very prolific. A splendid market variety. 2/-.

Pear

CORONA.—A new Pear from South Australia, similar to William's Bon Chretien, but a better keeper, and with more colour. 2/- each.

Plum

MIRACLE.—A production of Luther Burbanks, and claimed by him to be stoneless; a cross between the French "Prunes sans Noyea" and "French Prune." Colour a rich dark purple, with heavy blue bloom; flesh sweet and juicy and of good quality. 2/6 each.

BEAUTY.—A new Japanese variety, raised by Burbank, and probably the earliest of all Japanese Plums; of good size and heavy cropper. It is ready to market end of November; has fruited in the district for two seasons; trees scarce. 2/- each.

PATERSON RIVER EARLY.—A new Japanese Plum, raised in Newcastle district, good bearer, bright colour. 1/6 each.

WRIGHT'S LATE.—A new seedling Japanese Plum, of N.Z. origin. Fruit of large size, with deep red flesh, and exceptionally small stone; very sweet, and wonderful cropper. A decided acquisition to the blood plums. 2/6 each.

SATSUMA SEEDLING.—This is the earliest Blood Plum known, as it ripens in November. It is an enormous cropper and strong, vigorous grower, bearing fruit in clusters. The colour is a bright crimson. This is sure to be popular as a market variety, and is the earliest Japanese Plum in cultivation. 2/6 each.

New Strawberry—Ettersburgh No. 89

This variety is an improvement on No. 80 in that it produces a good crop the first year, and bears much larger berries. It is a very vigorous grower, and the conical fruit is of large size, very firm, and a good carrier.

It promises to be the largest and the most prolific of the new varieties.

1/- each, or 10/- dozen. Postage extra.

SEEDS & PLANTS.



SCHIZANTHUS GRANDIFLORUS MAXIMUS.

See Novelty Pages.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)

3d. pkt.

- 1065 **Finest Dwarf Double Mixed.** Red, white, lilac and purple. Showy and compact; hardy annual; will grow anywhere; very free blooming and fine for cutting. Sow in the autumn or spring. 18in.
- 1067 **Caucasica.** Soft lilac blue. 6d. pkt.
- 1068 **Maxima.** A much improved strain, annual, large double flowers, mixed. 2ft.
- 1069 **Azure Fairy.** Lavender blue, quite distinct. 6d. per pkt. A handsome, hardy perennial; 2 to 3ft. high; excellent for cut flowers, which last a long time in water.

SCHIZANTHUS

3d. per pkt.

- 1070 **Grahami.** Beautiful red and shades.
- 1072 **Pinnatus.** Beautiful bright blue.
- 1074 **Pyramidalis (Tom Thumb).** 10in. Various colours, pyramidal.
- 1075 **Wisetonensis Hybrids.** A superb strain, excellent as a pot plant. 6d. per pkt.
- Hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation, well suited for pot culture, handsome foliage, and bearing thousands of butter-fly like blossoms. Well worth a place. Sow during autumn and spring. 24in., except dwarf variety.

SENSITIVE PLANT

6d. per pkt.

- 1078 **Mimosa Pudica.** Very pretty foliage. A tender annual for bush-house culture; curious from the fact that when touched, its leaves close and drop for a time—hence its name. Sow in spring. 18in.

SHASTA DAISY (See Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum).

SILENE (Catchfly)

6d. per pkt.

- 1080 **Pendula.** Single, bright, rosy red. 18in.
- 1081 **Compacta Rosea.** Double dwarf, bright rose. 6in.
- This very showy annual will flower freely during the spring months; it should have a cool situation. Sow during autumn or spring.

SINNINGIA

1/6 per pkt.

- 1082 **Regina Hybrida Erecta.** Belongs to same family as Gloxinia; has proved a most decorative glass-house plant; easy of cultivation; magnificent foliage, dark green, veined with silver. Cultivation same as Gloxinia. Sow March or April.

SNAPDRAGON (See Antirrhinum)

SOLANUM

6d. per pkt.

- 1083 **Hybridum (Empress).** Beaut. plant, laden with coral-red berries.
- 1084 **Wetherill's Hybrids.** Choice strain.
- This handsome plant produces a profusion of coral-red berries, highly esteemed for table decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant, very attractive in the garden. Hardy annual. Sow autumn and spring

SALPIGLOSSIS

3d. per pkt.

- 1088 **Variebilis Grandiflora Superbissima.** A superior strain. 2ft. Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled blossoms; very desirable; magnificent range of colours. Like a rich, light soil. Sow in the autumn and spring. 18in.

STATICE

6d. per pkt.

- 1098 **Perennial Variety.** Mixed. A very useful plant. The flowers are excellent for cutting and for mixing with others, and are well adapted for drying as ever-lasting. Sow in spring.

STOCK

TEN-WEEK VARIETIES. 3d. & 6d. per pkt.

- 1100 **Large Flowered Dwarf.** Very showy, large flowers, in colours.
- 1101 **Giant Perfection.** Beaut. double spikes. One of the best strains. 6d. pkt.
- 1102 **Victoria Bouquet.** Beautiful strain, double flowers.
- 1104 **Princess May.** Pyramidal ten-week variety; beautiful primrose colour.
- 1105 **Perpetual Flowering.** Hardy, constant bloomer; various colours.
- 1107 **Princess Alice.** Pure white.
- 1108 **Wallflower Leaved.** Choice mixed.
- 1112 **Ten-week Mixed.** Anderson's special strain. 1/- per pkt.
- INTERMEDIATE AND BROMPTON VARIETIES.** 3d. and 6d. per pkt.
- 1114 **East Lothian White.** Very fine pure white. 6d. per pkt.
- 1115 **Brompton Scarlet.** Very showy and distinct.
- 1116 **Brompton White.** Fine spikes of clear pure white.
- 1117 **Brompton.** Mixed. 6d. per pkt.
- 1118 **Intermediate.** Finest mixed. 6d. per pkt.
- 1119 **Queen of Whites, Intermediate.** Ever-blooming variety. 1½ to 2ft.
- 1119a **Empress Elizabeth.** Large, rose-shaped flowers, lovely dark red, early; large percentage double. 6d. per pkt.
- 1120 **"White Lady."** Produces strikingly large double flowers of a lustrous snowy white; grows about 20in.; handsome foliage. 6d. per pkt.

STOCK—"Nice" Strains

6d. per pkt.

- The suitability of this particular strain of Stocks has been extensively proved under all circumstances. Their floriferousness and large proportion of double flowers have made them most popular. Best treated as annuals.
- 1120a **Abundance.** Fine shade of carmine rose, sturdy branching habit.
- 1121 **Beauty of Nice.** Large fragrant flowers, delicate shade of flesh pink.
- 1121a **Bianca.** White, very large and early.
- 1122 **Queen Alexandra.** Delicate rosy purple; same class Beauty of Nice.
- 1123 **Crimson King.** Large flowered.
- 1124 **Almond Blossom.** Delicate shade.
- 1124a **Soliel de Nice.** Sulphur yellow.
- 1124b **Pride of Keller.** Beautiful dark purple.
- 1124d **Violet de Parme.** Blue-mauve, sturdy habit.
- 1124e **Belle de Naples.** Old rose colour.
- 1124f **Cote d'Azur.**—Distinct, light purplish-blue.
- 1124g **Nice, Mixed.** Anderson's special mixture. Contains all the above sorts. 1/- per pkt.

Collection of 11 Varieties of Nice Stock for 4/9.

Stocks succeed well in any part of our State if the season is favourable, if they are grown in good rich soil. They are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. The Intermediate and Brompton Stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers. Stocks are gross feeders; like manure, and well-enriched soil worked deep. The Bromptons, if sown in the autumn, will flower the following spring. The Ten-weeks are hardy annuals, and grow about 12in. The Brompton and Intermediate are hardy biennials. Sow during the autumn or spring. Stocks are liable to the attacks of aphids, but one or two applications of Nikoteen or Tobacco Extract easily kills the pests.

For Collections of Stocks, see page 36.



STOCK—NICE STRAIN.



VERBENA
MAMMOTH.

STOKESIA (Stokes Aster)

1125 Purple. 6d. pkt. 1125b Alba. 6d. pkt.
Hardy perennial of great value; herbaceous in character, forming an excellent addition to any garden; free flowering, easily raised from seed. Sow in autumn and spring.

STREPTOCARPUS

1125a Single Hybrids. An exceedingly choice mixture of this beautiful flowering plant. Sow seed under glass. Suitable only for green or bush-house cultivation. 1/6 per pkt.

SUNFLOWER (See Helianthus)

SWEET PEAS (See page 35)

SWEET WILLIAM (See Dianthus Barbatus)

TAGETES

1128 Signata Pumila. Bears an abundance of bright orange-yellow flowers. A very pretty and effective hardy annual of the Marigold tribe; very useful for beds and massing. Sow during autumn or spring. 12in. 3d. per pkt.

THUNBERGIA

1130 Choicest Mixed. Flowers brilliant, and various colours. Beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; grows rapidly. Sow in spring. 36in. 6d. per pkt.

TITHONIA

1131 Speciosa. Known as the Mexican Sunflower. Sow spring and summer. Colour, bright orange. 6d. per pkt.

TORENIA

1133 Bailloni. Flowers are yellow, brownish red throat. 1/- per pkt.

1134 Fournieri Grandiflora. Large purple and white flowers.

An elegant and extremely ornamental pot plant of great beauty; perennial, suitable for bedding in sheltered situations. 12in.

TROPÆOLUM

1135 Canariensis (Canary Creeper). Foliage delicate, flowers golden. 6d. per pkt.

Beautiful tender annual; fine creeper, free grower. Sow in spring.

VERBENA

1140 Mammoth Hybrid. Mixed, extra large flowers. 6d. per pkt.

1141 Auricula Flowered. Mixed colours. 6in.

1142 Coccinea. Beautiful glowing scarlet, very fine. 6in.

1143 Italian Striped. Handsome striped.

1144 Cœrulea. Shades of blue; contrasts well; effective.

1145 Candidissima. Beautiful pure white; large trusses of flowers.

One of our most useful bedding plants; very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular as to soil or situation; blooms in profusion. Sow autumn and spring.

VIOLET

1150 Odorata (Sweet Violet). The old, well-known fragrant variety; very hardy, and blooms abundantly; hardy perennial. 6in. 6d. per pkt.

1151 The Czar. Very large, fragrant; great improvement on old variety; purple. 6in.

1152 Alba. Pretty white; distinct. 6in.

1154 Princess of Wales. Very large flowers.

1156 White Czar. Large flowers.

VIRGINIAN STOCK

1157 Red. Good rich colour. 6in. 3d. per pkt.

1158 White. Fine pure white. 6in.

Very dwarf; free-blooming, hardy annual; very effective for edgings. Sow the seed in the early spring.

WALLFLOWER

3d. & 6d. per pkt.

1160 Blood Red Single. The old favourite; distinct.

1161 Choicest Mixed. Single; colours from blood red to pale yellow.

1162 Cloth of Gold. Distinct rich golden yellow.

1164 Ruby Gem. Single; a most brilliant flower, beautiful ruby violet; flowers extra large.

1165 Early Single. An annual wallflower, beautifully sweet-scented; charming pot plant.

1166 Double Mixed. Grand strain, choicest double, all colours; most beautiful. 6d. per pkt.

Favourite English flowers; double varieties are handsome plants. Single varieties have delicious perfume; hardy biennial. Sow autumn or spring. 12in.

WHITLAVIA 6d. per pkt.

1171 Grandiflora. Bright blue; pretty and striking. 6in.

1172 Gloxinoides. White and blue; showy. 6in.

One of the most charming Californian annuals; very effective for bedding; grows freely in any good garden soil; very hardy. Sow in autumn and spring.

ZINNIA

1174 Grandiflora Plenissima. A beautiful Zinnia of immense size and robust growth, various brilliant colours; the flowers are very fine, sometimes 6in. across; colours intense. 3d. per pkt.

1175 Grandiflora Queen Victoria. Double white.

1176 Elegans Curled and Crested. Unique and charming type, flowers being beautifully twisted and curled, giving a most attractive appearance.

1177 Elegans Double Striped or Zebra. Flowers distinctly striped. 18in.

1178 Elegans Pumila fl. pl. A surprisingly beautiful dwarf strain, wonderful shades of colour, and flowers nearly all double.

1179 Elegans Tom Thumb Double. Various brilliant colours; very dwarf; only 6in.

1180 Elegans Lilliput fl. pl. Mixed. A charming very small flowering class of double Zinnias, suitable for front borders; flowers adaptable for bouquets.

1181 Elegans Lilliput fl. pl. Scarlet Gem. Double; flowers bright scarlet. One of the grandest annuals in cultivation, and has been wonderfully improved of late years. Zinnias flower throughout the entire summer. They should always be transplanted.

Sow seed in spring and summer for succession. Tall varieties from 2½ to 3ft.



WALLFLOWER,
DOUBLE.



FOR
FLOWER
SEEDS
IN
COLLECTIONS
OF
DISTINCT
COLOURS,
SEE
PAGE
36.

GIANT FLOWERED ZINNIAS

The Finest of all Zinnias

8 Distinct
Colours

See Novelty
Pages

ZINNIA GRANDIFLORA GIANT ROBUSTA.

Anderson's Sweet Peas

(LATHYRUS ODORATUS)

ANDERSON'S SPECIAL LIST OF SWEET PEAS
PUBLISHED IN JANUARY EACH YEAR.

THE prevailing demand in Sweet Peas in the surroundings of Sydney and along the coastline and throughout Queensland is for the **Winter Flowering Types**.

The selection and improvement in the various flowers is carefully followed by the individual raisers, with the object of maintaining a superior collection.

For names and descriptions of other **Winter Flowering Sweet Peas**, refer to Novelty pages.

To secure the best results from Sweet Peas, the ground must be well and deeply dug, also enriched with manure or some good fertiliser. For Spring Flowering Varieties sow seed in March and April, and for Winter Flowerers sow January to March.

Hatcher's Sweet Peas

Winter or Early Flowering. In raiser's original packets.

True early flowerers, coming into bloom on an average in eight weeks, if sown early.

- Eric Hatcher. A pink of excellent form. Beautiful for table use.
 Brookvale Dawn. Ivory white, suffused light pink.
 Brookvale Gallipoli. A brilliant red.
 Brookvale Dairymaid. A fine colour, red standard, white wings.
 Devonshire Cream. Bold waved flower.
 Brookvale Milkmaid. Pure white, beautifully waved.
 Brookvale Purpurea. Purple violet with a silky sheen. Very beautiful and unique; will produce a few pink sports.
 Cecil Hatcher. A fine dark maroon.
 Little Boy Blue. Light blue; of medium size; very floriferous.
 Miss Rowley. A light rose heliotrope; the florists' favourite.
 Frank Hatcher. Purple and indigo on opening, changing as the flowers develop to a lighter blue.
 Lillian Lockley. A fine pale pink; a beautiful Spencer type.
 Brookvale Sunrise. A clinking Pea. A lovely shade of salmon.
 Brookvale Pansy. Peculiar shade; best described by its name; a very large Pea and finely waved.
 Wara Wara. Sport from Yarrowa. White ground suffused with pink one of the largest flowers in existence. Sports an occasional crimson.
 Brookvale Dreamland. Cream Picotee; strong stiff stems; a perfect gem.
 Brookvale Yarralla. A light Yarrowa without the dark pink of its parent; will produce more fours than any other.
 W. F. Maclean. Carmine cerise; quite a distinct colour. 1/6 per pkt.
 Narrabeen. Red and cerise bi-colour; striking effective colour. 1/6 per pkt.
 Harlequin. Crimson flake; very profuse bloomer; medium growth. 1/6 per pkt.

The above in 1/- packets, except otherwise marked.

6 packets, 1/- each, for	5/6
12 packets, 1/- each, for	10/-
Mixed Seed	per packet 1/-

For description, see Novelty Pages.

GENERAL LIST OF

Spring and Summer-Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas, 6d. packet.

In the cooler districts of the State this class of Sweet Pea succeeds most admirably, and the flowers produced are of the very finest character. The following are all of the Spencer type, and embrace the best of this class:—

- 1641 King White. The white is pure and opaque; immense petals of finest frilled type.
 1642 Illuminator. A glowing orange-scarlet.
 1643 Wedgewood. The best blue Spencer. Unique shade.
 1644 Empress Eugenie. A delicate tone of light grey, flaked with light lavender.
 1646 Afterglow. Standards magenta-rose, wings blue, tinged purple.
 1648 Elfrida Pearson. Light pink, with a deep blush margin.
 1649 Stirling Stent. Light salmon, with metallic coppery tint.
 1651 Asta Ohn. Soft lavender, suffused with mauve.
 1652 Aurora. Brilliant orange rose, striped and flaked on white ground.
 1654 Captain of the Blues. Bluish purple, with distinct margins of lilac.
 1655 Countess Spencer. Giant pink.
 1658 Helen Lewis. Giant orange pink.
 1659 John Ingman. Rose crimson, veined.
 1660 King Edward. Enormous flowers; rich carmine scarlet of glossy effect.
 1662 Marie Corelli. Brilliant rose-carmine or red.

- 1664 Mrs. Routzahn. Buff on apricot ground, flushed and suffused delicate pink.
 1665 Othello. Very deep pure maroon.
 1666 Primrose. A pronounced primrose.
 1669 St. George. Fiery scarlet standard, wings slightly deeper.
 1670 Senator. Deep claret and chocolate, striped and flaked on a ground of light heliotrope.
 1671 Tennant. Rosy purple self.
 1672 White. Flowers three and four to the stem.
 1673 W. T. Hutchins. Light apricot, overlaid with blush pink.
 1675 Florence Nightingale. Largest and best of all lavenders.
 1677 Mrs. Townsend. White, shaded mauve at edge.
 1678 Elsie Herbert. White, with pink edge.
 1679 Evelyn Hemus. Primrose and buff, edged with rose.
 1686 Masterpiece. Lavender Spencer.
 1688 Mrs. Breadmore. Cream ground, pink edge.
 1689 Mrs. Cuthbertson. Perfect form; standard clear rose-pink, wings white, flushed rose.
 1695 Thos. Stevenson. Dazzling orange scarlet, good substance.
 1698 Fiery Cross. Colour a scorching fire-red or scarlet, without any shading.
 1699 The President. Intense rich and dazzling orange-scarlet.
 1700 Lord Fisher. A rich red maroon, without a tinge of purple shade in wings or keel.

Sweet Peas in Mixture.

- 1620 Rainbow Mixture. Our own mixing. Contains English and American varieties of the tall-growing section of Sweet Peas. A superb assortment. 3d. and 6d. pkt.; 1/- oz., post free.
 1622 Mixed Summer Spencers. A mixture of all true Spencer types. 6d., 1/- pkt.
 1625 Anderson's Special Winter Flowering Spencers. 6d., 1/-, and 2/6 pkt. For other varieties of Winter Flowering Spencers, see Novelty Pages.

Collections of Sweet Peas.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1 pkt. each of 24 sorts of Summer Spencer Sweet Peas, as per list above, | 8/6 |
| 1 " " 18 " " " " " " | 6/9 |
| 1 " " 12 " " " " " " | 4/6 |
| 1 " " 6 " " " " " " | 2/6 |

Flower Seeds in Collections



ASTER

Nothing can be more beautiful than a bed of well-grown Asters, and from these superb collections a most dazzling effect can be produced; they grow from 12 to 24in., bloom freely; are excellent for cut flowers.

6 Distinct Colours, Dwarf, Pæony Perfection	1 6
8 Distinct Colours, Dwarf, Pæony Perfection	2 0
6 Distinct Colours, Victoria Dwarf	1 6
8 Distinct Colours, Victoria Dwarf	2 0
12 Distinct Colours, Victoria Dwarf	2 6
6 Distinct Colours, Giant Comet	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Giant Comet	2 6
6 Distinct Colours, Ostrich Plume	1 6
6 Distinct Colours, Branching	1 6
6 Distinct Colours, Marguerite, single varieties	1 6

ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON.

This favourite border plant blooms for a long time; the varieties comprise striped, spotted and self-coloured spikes.

12 Distinct Colours, Tall	2 0
12 Distinct Colours, Dwarf	2 0

BALSAM.

Beautiful tender annuals, suitable for pots or garden culture, producing splendid spikes of double flowers of every shade and colour. Must have good rich soil and plenty of water.

6 Distinct Colours, Camellia-flowered	1 6
6 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1 6

CARNATION AND PICOTEE.

These charming plants are everybody's flowers; their brilliant colours and delightful fragrance render them great favourites. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest strains, and should produce a large percentage of double flowers.

12 Distinct Colours, finest	3 6
-------------------------------------	-----

THE advantage of these Collections of distinct colours over packets containing seeds of mixed colours is, that in planting out, the colours can be so arranged that they will blend together, or that they will not contrast too strongly; again, any favourite shade can be planted more largely than the others. Massing in large beds most beautiful results can be obtained by the proper arrangement of colours. For information as to sowing season, see Calendar on pages 18-19

Distinct Colours. Sealed Packets. All Post Free.

We are unable to offer as many collections as hitherto, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining stocks of several varieties.

Those we list are made up from choice strains.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWEGII AND CHINENSIS.

Present charming diversity and brilliancy of colouring. By removing the seed pods the plants may be kept in a perfect blaze all the summer.

10 Distinct Colours	1 6
12 Distinct Colours	2 0

CELOSIA THOMPSONI (Feathered Celosia)

Favourite annual; particularly attractive.

6 Distinct Colours	1 6
----------------------------	-----

HELICHRYSUM

Everlasting flowers. Should be cut before the blooms are fully expanded, and tied up in bunches and hung in a cool place to dry, with the flowers downwards. Dried in this way they will keep their colour for a year.

6 Distinct Colours	1 3
10 Distinct Colours	1 9

HOLLYHOCK.

For the cooler districts we strongly recommend this most effective plant; spikes 6ft. high, which are covered with large double rose-like flowers. Requires good rich soil, well worked.

6 Distinct Colours	1 6
12 Distinct Colours	2 6

LARKSPUR.

One of the hardiest garden plants, with charming spikes of a variety of colours, some of which are very uncommon.

6 Distinct Colours	1 3
12 Distinct Colours	2 0

PANSY.

One of the most popular flowers, to which we have given much attention; the collections we offer are of charming varieties and fine strains.

6 Distinct Colours	1 9
12 Distinct Colours	2 6
18 Distinct Colours	3 6

PETUNIA, DOUBLE.

Petunias are very showy and popular plants; effective when grown in pots, also in flower beds.

6 Distinct Colours, fringed	2 6
-------------------------------------	-----

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA

Beautiful annuals, of dwarf habit, exquisite bright colours, from pure white to brilliant scarlet with eye, purple rose, and dark crimson; very free flowering and quite hardy; a bed of these lovely plants can be kept in flower for months.

6 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	1 3
12 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	2 0

STOCK, BROMPTON.

Biennial varieties of this favourite flower; very hardy, of robust growth, long flower spikes. Sown in the autumn they will bloom in the following spring.

6 Distinct Colours	1 6
8 Distinct Colours	1 9
12 Distinct Colours	2 3

STOCK, TEN-WEEK.

These beautiful and fragrant flowers are deservedly popular, as their splendid spikes are most attractive; they require rich soil and moisture, but prefer strong land, however, as they must grow quickly.

6 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	1 6
8 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	1 9
12 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	2 3

SWEET PEAS, SPENCERS.

(SUMMER FLOWERING)

6 Varieties	2 6
12 Varieties	4 6
18 Varieties	6 9
24 Varieties	8 6

SWEET PEAS. (WINTER FLOWERING).

ANDERSON'S AND OTHER STRAINS.

8 Varieties	3 6
12 Varieties	5 0
20 Varieties	8 0

WALLFLOWER, SWEET SCENTED.

An old favourite; a great variety of colours, from blood red to pale orange.

6 Distinct Colours, Double	1 9
------------------------------------	-----

ZINNIA ELEGANS, GRANDIFLORA.

Charming hardy plants, of robust growth; fine large flowers, of brilliant colours. Should be sown in spring and summer.

6 Distinct Colours, Double	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Double	1 6

FOR ZINNIA PLENISSIMA GIANT, DISTINCT COLOURS, SEE NOVELTY PAGES.



Anderson's — Popular — Collections of Flower Seeds & Grasses

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS

“Gem” Collection of 12 Beauties,
2/6 post free.

OUR “GEM” COLLECTION of Flower Seeds has attained a marvellous popularity amongst amateur gardeners. We supply twelve packets of beautiful Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, priced at 3d. each in our General List, in whichever varieties our customers may choose, for 2/6, post free. To assist our clients in making up their selections, we give the following list of several of the best-known flowering plants, all highly esteemed for the decoration of the garden. Information regarding the proper seasons for sowing will be found on pages 18 and 19, and in the various cultural notes throughout the Flower Seed Section of our Catalogue.

Amaranthus. Beautiful border plants.
Antirrhinum. Very showy.
Aquilegia. Mixed. Fine for border.
Aster. Very choice, profusion of bloom.
Balsam. Favourite annual.
Calendula. Capital for bedding.
Calliopsis. Beautiful colours, hardy.
Candytuft. Useful for cutting.
Canterbury Bells. Mixed. Colours distinct and rich.
Chrysanthemum Tricolor. Mixed; very showy.
Cornflower (Centaurea). Charming flowering plants.
Cosmos. Beautiful single flowers.
Dianthus (Single and Double). Many colours and shades of colours.
Digitalis. Well-known favourite.
Eschscholtzia. One of the most beautiful annuals.
Gaillardia. Very attractive.
Gomphrena. Everlasting.
Helianthus (Sunflower). Majestic appearance.
Larkspur. Beautiful colours, graceful foliage.
Marigold (African). Large self-coloured flowers.
Mignonette. Old favourite; delicious perfume.
Nasturtium. Fine for decorative purposes.
Nigella. Attractive flowers; graceful foliage.
Pansy. General favourite.
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora. Mixed; great variety of colour.
Poppy. Lovely colours and shades.
Portulacca. Fine for vases or rockwork.
Rudbeckia. Splendid for cutting.
Salpiglossis. Showy; richly coloured.
Scabiosa. Excellent for cut flowers.
Stock. Very showy; delightfully perfumed.
Sweet Peas. Beautiful flowers in every colour.
Wallflower. Old favourite.
Zinnias. One of the finest annuals.

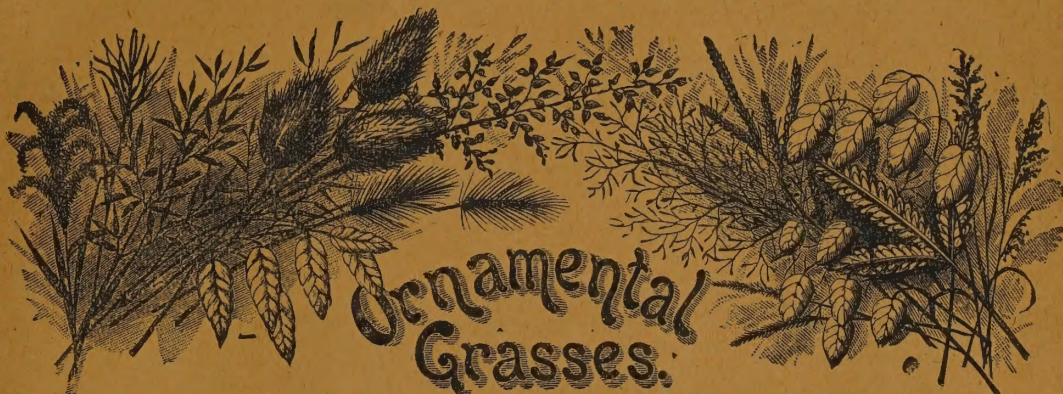
CHOICE BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS

Collections of 12 Varieties, 5/-: *Aquilegia*, *Angelonia*, *Dahlia*, *Delphinium*, *Heliotropium*, *Hollyhock*, *Mimulus*, *Pentstemon*, *Petunia*, *Perennial Phlox*, *Salvia*, etc., or any twelve packets of Flower Seeds our customers may choose, not more than 6/- in value at catalogue rates. Should be sown in pots or boxes and transplanted.

TENDER BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS

Collection of 6 Extra Choice Varieties, 8/-.

Primulas, *Calceolaria*, *Cineraria*, *Begonia*, *Cyclamen*, *Gloxinia*, etc., or any six packets our customers may choose, not more than 9/- in value at catalogue rates. For pot culture. Should be raised in seed pans and flowered in pots in a frame or bush-house.



These grasses, from their graceful habits and easy culture, deserve to be very largely grown, whilst their value for use in bouquets cannot be over-estimated.

Agrostis Nebulosa (Fairy Grass). Very ornamental; graceful habit.

Avena Sterilis (Animated Oat). Curious large spikelets; very elegant habit.

Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass). One of the best-known of these grasses.

Eragrostis Elegans (Love Grass). Strong growing; foliage covered with down.

Erianthus Ravennae. Handsome and stately hardy grass, bearing beautiful silvery plumes; stems sometimes attain a height of 6ft.

Eulalia Japonica. Very ornamental; suited for growing in large pots or tubs.

Hordeum Jubatum (Squirrel Tail). Distinct long feathery plumes.

Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass). Thrives well in almost any situation.

PANSIES (“Sunshine” Collection)

9 VARIETIES, 1 packet of each, 3/6 post free

Universal favourites, easily cultivated, very free bloomers. The seed should be sown in boxes or frames, in autumn, and transplanted. Rich sandy soil is most suitable.

Anderson's Large French Stained. Finest strain grown; colours beautiful.

Odier's Choice Strain. Grand show variety, finely marked; good substance.

Masterpiece. Petals curled on margin; all shades.

First-class Assorted. Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours.

Trimardeau. Beautiful strain; vigorous; compact habit; flowers rich and varied; large.

Lord Beaconsfield, Giant. Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals; distinct.

Victoria. Beautiful strain; deep maroon crimson, with light-coloured margin.

Non Plus Ultra. An attractive and superb strain, with all shades of rich colour.

Peacock. Upper petals marked with central spot on pale violet blue, shaded, lateral petals deep scarlet.

Penisetum Rupellianum. Most elegant variety; long slender leaves and stems, and beautiful plumes; charmingly decorative; one of the best.

Stipa Elegantissima (Emu Grass). A very attractive addition to our list.

Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass). This pretty grass presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant in bouquets.

Tricholaena Rosea (Red Top Grass). Strong grower; very ornamental.

Zea Japonica Variegata (Striped Japanese Maize). 6ft.

Packets of the above Ornamental Grasses in Mixture, 6d. each.

COLLECTIONS.

6 Beautiful Varieties, named sorts .. 1 3

8 Beautiful Varieties, named sorts .. 1 6

12 Beautiful Varieties, named sorts .. 2 0

All of which can be grown from Seed

Mina Lobata. Pretty half-hardy annual; beautiful creamy-white flowers, are bright orange when half-blown and when in bud a vivid red. Grows 20ft. 6d. pkt.

Nasturtium. Lobb's climbing variety. Especially suitable for vases. 3d. pkt.

Nasturtium. Tall, hardy, free-growing annual climber, flowers in shades of yellow, orange and crimson. 3d. pkt.

Nasturtium. Ivy-leaved sorts, mixed. 6d. pkt.

Passiflora, Corulea Grandiflora. Large blue flowers. 6d. pkt.

Passiflora Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). This delightful fruit is easily grown from seed, and as a climbing plant to cover trellis or verandah, it cannot be surpassed. 3d. pkt.

Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower). Perennial climber; bunches of sweet-scented curiously-twisted flowers. 6d. pkt.

Tropeolum Canariensis (Canary Creeper). Tender annual climber of great beauty; foliage small and fimbriated; flowers golden yellow. Raise in pots or boxes, and plant out in spring. 6d. pkt.

Creepers and Climbers

Cobaea Scandens. Produces magnificent large bell-shaped purple flowers, is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage. Sow in rich soil during autumn and spring. 6d. pkt.

Cobaea Scandens Alba. White flowers. 6d. pkt.
Convolvulus Major (Morning Glory). A quick-growing annual; beautiful single flowers in shades of purple and blue. 3d. pkt.

Delichos Lignosus. Pink hardy perennial creeper; very ornamental and vigorous grower. Flowers very freely, and makes a beautiful dense screen. 3d. pkt.

Delichos Lignosus Alba. 3d. pkt.

Everlasting Pea. A hardy perennial climber; strong grower; useful for cutting. 3d. pkt.

Everlasting Pea (*Lathyrus Pubescens*). Blue; a splendid climber. 1/- pkt.

Humulus Japonicus Variegatus. Handsome foliage; annual climber; rapid grower and hardy. 3d. pkt.

Ipomea. Handsome convolvulus-like beautiful flowers. Quamoclit is quite distinct, elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, small scarlet flowers.

Hederacea Superba. 6d. pkt.
Limbatia Elegantissima. 6d. pkt.

Ipomea. *Quamoclit*. Scarlet, small handsome foliage. 6d. pkt.

Mikado. Brilliant colours. 6d. pkt.

Grandiflora Alba. Magnificent white flowers. 6d. pkt.

Bona Nox. Large blue flowers. 6d. pkt.

Japanese Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*). A remarkably rapid-growing vine of perennial duration. Large foliage and purple Wistaria-like cluster of flowers. Sow autumn and spring, according to climate. 6d. pkt.

Lophospermum Scandens. A charming perennial climber; purplish-violet bell-shaped flowers of great beauty. The foliage is handsome. 6d. pkt.

Mandevilla Suaveolens. Beautiful pure white flowers; foliage small; habit rather straggling. 6d. pkt.

Maurandya Barclayana. Lovely little climber, delicate foliage and a profusion of deep purple flowers. It grows closely to a wire or other trellis. 6ft. 6d. pkt.

Medeola Asparagoides. Foliage plants of great beauty, but does not grow tall; it is rather tender, however, and its flowers are insignificant. Grown in a bush-house it is very beautiful. 6d. pkt.

Anderson's Farm Calendar

TWELVE MONTHS' WORK ON THE FARM.

IN arranging the following Calendar we have taken the climate of Sydney and the coastal districts of New South Wales as our basis, but for the colder districts of the State all that is required will be to make an allowance for the variation of climate; for instance, should it be known that the season of any particular district is a month later than that of Sydney, it will only be necessary to take January Calendar as a guide for February sowing, February Calendar for March, and so on right through the year.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE CULTIVATION OF THE VARIOUS PLANTS REFERRED TO WILL BE FOUND ON THE PAGES DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

JANUARY

Sow Anderson's Imperial Swede and other Field Turnips, Field Cabbage, Buckwheat for green crop, Johnson Grass (late sowing), Rape for sheep feed, Soja Beans for green fodder (late sowing), Maize for green fodder, Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing), and Mangel Wurzel, Sorghums, Millets Sudan Grass and Teff Grass.

ANDERSON'S "IMPERIAL" is the best all round Swede.

FEBRUARY

Sow Anderson's Imperial Swede and other Field Turnips, Carrot (when September sowing has failed), Field Cabbage (late sowing), Rape for sheep feed, Buckwheat, Cape and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Maize for green crop, Parsnip as field crop, Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing), and Mangel Wurzel, Chou Moellier for stock, White Mustard mixed with Rape, or as a green manure.

MARCH

Sow Rape for sheep feed, Broad-leaved Lucerne, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, Cocksfoot Grass and Clovers for Pasture; Sheep Burnet and Sainfoin for green fodder; Buckwheat (last month to sow), Black or Golden Tares can be sown alone or mixed with Oats, Barley, or Rye; sow Oats, Cape and Skinless Barley, Rye, Scarlet Clover for green crop; Carrot (if September sowing has failed), Mangel Wurzel, Chou Moellier for stock, White Mustard mixed with Rape, or as a green manure.

APRIL

Sow for main crops, Horse Beans, Field Peas, Rape (for winter crop), Black and Golden Tares for green fodder (alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye), Broad-leaved Lucerne, Cocksfoot, Prairie, and Rye Grass, and Clovers for permanent pasture, Sheep Burnet, Sainfoin; Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crops, Cape and Skinless Barley and Scarlet Clover for green crops, Rye for grain and green fodder.

MAY

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Rape for winter feed; Black and Golden Tares for green fodder separately or mixed with Oats, Barley, or Rye, Broad-leaved Lucerne, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass and Cocksfoot Grass, Clovers for permanent pasture, Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley (Cape and English for grain), Cape and Skinless Barley for green crop, Rye for grain and green fodder, Scarlet Clover for green crop, Onions.

JUNE

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Field Cabbage (on poor soil), to be transplanted August and September; also Field Peas, Rape, Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley (Cape and English for grain), Cape and Skinless Barley for green crop, Rye for grain and green crop, Onions. Send for copy of "Potato List."

JULY

Sow Onions, Rape, Wheat (late crop) for grain and hay, Oats for late crop and green stuff (late districts); Barley (Cape and English for grain), Cape, English and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Rye for green crop, Tobacco in seed bed, planting out in October; Potatoes (see special list).

Skinless Barley is becoming more and more popular, as it yields a heavier crop of green fodder than the "Cape," and is fit to cut much earlier.

AUGUST

Sow Chicory, Field Pumpkin, Onions in colder districts; Grass Seeds, Clovers and Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable seasons; Oats for green fodder (late districts), Barley, Cape, Skinless and English for grain, Rye for green stuff; Sugar Beet, Sunflower for fowl feed, and Mangel; plant Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER

Sow Buckwheat end of month, Field Carrot, Cattle Melon, and Chicory; for green fodder, Johnson Grass, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, and Hungarian and Japanese Millet; Sudan Grass and Johnson Grass, Maize for seed and green fodder; Field Pumpkin, Mangel, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Teff Grass, Cocksfoot, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, Clovers, and Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season; also Couch Grass, Cow Peas for green crop or manure; plant Potatoes.

OCTOBER

Best month to sow Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass, Sudan Grass, Hungarian and Japanese Millet, Maize and Buckwheat, all for green fodder; Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season, and Couch Grass; Soja Beans, Teosinte, Sunflower Seed for poultry feed; Cow Peas, Florida Velvet Beans, for green manure.

Cattle Melon and Pumpkin. The latter is not sufficiently grown; it is a splendid reserve food, and is relished by stock. Anderson's Mammoth is a splendid variety; yields large crops. See illustration, page 42.

NOVEMBER

Sow for green stuff, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Johnson Grass, Sudan Grass, Hungarian and Japanese Millet; Pearl Millet, Maize, for seed crop and green fodder, Pie Melon, Field Pumpkin, Soja Beans, Teosinte, Sunflower for poultry feed, Cow Peas, Florida Velvet Beans, for green crop and green manuring.

Johnson Grass. This is a splendid grass for waste and poor land, rocky ridges; it is very hardy, spreads rapidly, and produces a large amount of green fodder, but must not be sown on cultivated land, as once introduced it is difficult to get rid of.

DECEMBER

Sow for green fodder, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Broom Millet, Sudan Grass, Johnson Grass, and Hungarian and Japanese Millet; Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Soja Beans, for green crop. If the weather is favourable sow also Anderson's Purple Top Swede; one of the best of our root crops, and yields enormously; as much as 25 tons per acre is not an unusual crop.

For full information read Anderson's "Manual of the Farm."

Written by FRED. TURNER, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., &c. Price, 1/6 post free.



DEPARTMENT OF FARM SEEDS



OUR FARM SEEDS FOR ALL CROPS ALWAYS THE BEST

Swede and other Field Turnips

4/6 per lb.; or 5/- post free.

ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP SWEDE.—Splendid heavy Swede; fine shape, excellent quality, and keeps well.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP SWEDE.—Heavy cropper, and a well-known variety.

EAST LOTHIAN PURPLE TOP SWEDE.—Hardy, and a good keeper.

SUTTON'S CHAMPION PURPLE TOP SWEDE.—Fine shape and heavy cropper.

EMPEROR GREEN TOP SWEDE.—Good size, and a fine keeping variety.

The following are suitable for the colder districts:—

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Large, good quality.

GREEN TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Hardy, good keeper.

WHITE POMERANIAN GLOBE.—Large and very useful.

CULTURE.—Any rich, strong land, if well ploughed, harrowed and rolled, will produce fine turnips. The best time to sow Swedes is January or February, although some prefer an earlier or later sowing. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin the plants to 18 inches apart; 2 to 3 lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

The Aberdeen and White Pomeranian can be sown a few weeks later.

FOR KITCHEN GARDEN CALENDAR AND CULTURAL NOTES ON
HOME-GROWN VEGETABLES, see pages 1, 2, and 3.

Mangel Wurzel

Or Mangold

5/- per lb.; or 5/6 post free.

No dairy farm should be without a few acres of this most valuable root crop. It greatly adds to the quality of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful also for feeding cows and pigs. The Long Red and Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed.

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—Best variety for deep, well-worked, rich land.

LONG YELLOW.—Excellent for deep, rich, strong land.

YELLOW GLOBE.—Most suitable for shallow soils; keeps well.

HALF LONG SUGAR, WHITE.

HALF LONG SUGAR, PINK.

CULTURE.—Good, strong and deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops; the land should be ploughed deeply twice, scarified, rolled and harrowed lightly. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin to 12 to 18 inches between each plant; 3 to 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient for an acre, and soaking the seed in warm water for 24 hours will hasten germination. January to March, also in the spring, are the best months to sow.



ANDERSON'S "IMPERIAL" PURPLE TOP SWEDE TURNIP.

Beans

Soja or Soy Bean

Price on application.

CULTURE.—This plant makes fine green fodder for stock, cut when in flower; it makes excellent hay, of which stock are very fond. The seed should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about 7lbs. per acre. Sow from October to January.

Florida Velvet Bean

Price on application.

It is claimed for this Bean that it is one of the best land fertilisers which can be grown; it is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground in a wonderful manner; stock are also fond of it, either as green fodder or when matured.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in hills 4 feet apart, and the same distance between the rows, 2 or 3 Beans in each drill. 15 to 20lbs. will sow an acre. Supply of seed very uncertain.

Horse Bean

Price on application.

CULTURE.—The land for this crop should be deeply ploughed and well worked; a good strong soil or even clay is preferable to light or sandy soil. April is the best month to sow, but later sowing can also be made during May, June or July. One bushel will sow an acre in drills 2 to 3 feet apart.

Sugar Beet

Price on application.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED, WHITE.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN, WHITE.

This root crop makes an excellent food for dairy cattle and pigs, and yields heavily.

CULTURE.—The cultivation is much the same as that of Mangel Wurzel, but the plants should stand closer in the rows.

Cattle Cabbage

Robinson's Champion Ox.

Price on application.

CULTURE.—Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another sowing may also be made in January or February, but June is the best month to sow for large field cabbage required during winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre. Land must be strong, rich and well worked; and horse, cow or pig manure can be used in large quantities.



CATTLE CABBAGE.

Field Carrot

WHITE BELGIAN.
4/6 per lb., post free.

LONG RED SURREY.
LARGE RED ALTRINGHAM.

Prices on application.

CULTURE.—Valuable root crop; prefers land of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply tilled. Choose land in good heart, and never use stable manure when putting in this crop. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground and has had a first weeding and thinning. Four pounds will sow an acre in drills. Sow during September. Another sowing may be made in February or March.

Cattle Melon

5/- per lb., post free.

If the soil is sandy and loamy and of a fair depth, it will give a heavier and more certain crop than pumpkin, and is excellent for cattle and pigs.

CULTURE.—Deeply dig or trench the ground, add farm-yard or artificial manure abundantly; plant in hills three or four yards apart, and sow a few seeds in each hill. September or October are the best months to sow, but later plantings may be made in favourable seasons. One pound of seed will sow an acre.

Sheep Burnet

New South Wales Saved Seed, 1/- per lb.

Special Price for large lots.

CULTURE.—This valuable forage plant is a perennial, and is specially adapted for poor, arid soils which would not grow Lucerne. It produces most nutritious feed for sheep and cattle. It has a long tap root, which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. Burnet can be sown alone, or with grass seed for hay or pasture. Sow in March and April broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40lbs. per acre; 5 to 6lbs. when mixed with grass seed.

Buckwheat

JAPANESE.

Price on application.

CULTURE.—A splendid quick-growing fodder plant, which can be sown in succession from the end of September to March, and will produce a heavy crop in a few weeks, provided the weather is favourable; it will be killed by frost, however; Buckwheat also makes excellent flour, used for cakes. It is also grown for green manure, to be ploughed in, which greatly increases the fertility of the soil. Bees are very much attracted to the flowers of the buckwheat, which are highly honey-producing. Poultry are also very fond of the seed, and the straw, after threshing, is valuable for pig food. Prefers alluvial soil, but will succeed on any average land, well drained and well worked; sow the seed, and then lightly roll the surface. Sow 4 to 5 pecks broadcast, and 1 to 2 pecks in drills, per acre.

Thousand-headed Kale

Price on application.

A valuable fodder plant for stock of every kind, yielding immense quantities of green food; grows 4 to 5 feet high, and can be fed down two and sometimes three times during the season. Does not impoverish the land to any great extent, and does not cause lambs or sheep to scour or blow.

CULTURE.—Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil, to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another broadcast sowing, 5 to 6lbs. per acre, may be made in January or February, but June is the best month for sowing for winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre if raised in seed beds and planted out—or sow in drills 2 to 3lbs. per acre, thinning where required. Land must be strong, rich and well worked, and horse, cow or pig manure can be used in large quantities. Bone dust at the rate of 3 to 4 cwt. per acre will not be a too liberal dressing where farm-yard manures are not available.

Chou Moellier

(Fodder Plant)

Price on application.

This plant belongs to the same family as the Rape, Thousand-headed Kale, and the ordinary Field Cabbage. It yields an enormous amount of feed; sometimes grows six feet in height. In a young state it can be fed down like Rape, or allowed to mature, and chopped or cut up, and fed to dairy stock.

Cattle are very fond of it; as a milk-producer it is said to be unequalled, and in no way taints the milk. The stalk is soft and succulent and highly nutritious.

Sow seed in autumn or spring in drills two feet apart; young plants can be thinned or transplanted, to stand twelve or fourteen inches apart in the rows.

Chicory

(Large Rooted).

Price on application.

Chicory is grown for the roots only, which, when dried, are roasted and ground, for mixture with coffee. Stock of all kinds will thrive well on both roots and leaves.

CULTURE.—Cultivated as a root crop. Chicory should be grown in a similar manner to carrots; drills 18in. apart and about an inch deep, the seedlings to be thinned to stand 9 inches apart in the rows. A loamy or sandy soil is most suitable. Stable manure must not be used at time of sowing, but if the ground is not in sufficient heart, guano or bone dust may be applied. The ground must be kept free from weeds until the foliage overshadows it. Sow during August and September. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

White Mustard

Price, 2/6 per lb., post free.
Special quotations for cwt. lots.

Mustard is sometimes grown as an auxiliary forage crop. It is apt to prove too laxative when fed alone, and should therefore be given with caution, especially to animals that have been accustomed to dry food. *We recommend the use of it with Dwarf Essex Rape*, at the rate of 1-oz. of Mustard Seed to 1lb. of Rape—the two combined forming a most excellent fodder. As a green manure, Mustard can be used with great benefit to land that is devoid of humus.

Onion

as a Field Crop

We have thousands of acres of suitable land in this State to produce all the Onions we require. Given a good season, the returns are large, and it is seldom that rates ruling in Sydney market fall below a good payable price.

	per lb.		per lb.
Anderson's Market Model ..	20/-	Extra Early Flat Red ..	10/-
Brown Spanish ..	7/-	Extra Early Yellow Globe ..	10/-
Brown Globe ..	10/-	Mammoth Silver King ..	25/-

CULTURE.—The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked, and made solid and compact with the roller before and after sowing. Cover the seed as lightly as possible. It is best to give no other covering when pressing it in with the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe. The barley is, of course, pulled up as soon as it has served its purpose. To produce large-sized Onions, the seeds should be sown in prepared beds in April, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, transplant them carefully in rows two feet apart and nine inches apart in the rows. The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the State is August. In the coastal districts, however, and the warmer parts of the State, it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in.

Sow in Drills, with machine	4lbs. seed to acre, ordinary crop.
Sow in Drills (open), with hand	8lbs. " " " "
Sow in Drills, with machine	8lbs. " for "pickling" onions.
Sow in Drills (open), with hand	15lbs. " " " "
Sow Broadcast	20lbs. " " " "

Anderson's Manual of the Farm,
1/6 post free

Cow Pea (or Catjang Bean)

Price on application.

The Cow Pea does well, and produces large crops of first-class fodder during dry seasons, and stock of every kind are particularly fond of it. It has great value as a green manure, and, like all leguminous plants, it takes nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposits it in the soil during growth.

WHITE.

BLACK.

CLAY COLOURED.

CULTURE.—Spring is the best time to sow, and if the crop is intended for green feed we advise sowing in drills 2½ to 3ft. wide, and thinning the plants to 1ft. apart in the drills; about 10lbs. of seed will sow an acre in this way, but for green manuring 30 to 50lbs. should be sown broadcast, and the crop should be ploughed down just when the seeds have formed. For this purpose it can be sown during early summer.

Field Pea

Partridge or Grey Prices on application
Large Blue Prices on application
Useful either for horse or pig feed. Both seed and straw are valuable.

CULTURE.—Any fair loamy strong soil, if well drained, and deeply ploughed, or a sandy loam will suit this crop; and it is not necessary that land should be very rich, as a strong haulm is not desirable. The seed can either be sown in drills or broadcast. Sow in April, May or June. 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

Peanuts (Arachis hypogea). 1/- per lb.; 1/6 post free.

These Nuts do well in most of the warm districts of our State and in Queensland. The soil should be of a very open nature, thoroughly broken up, but not to a greater depth than four or five inches, it being desirable to keep the Nuts as near the surface as possible. Sow the Nuts in September, in drills 3 feet apart, and 9 to 12 inches between the Nuts, and about 3 inches deep; they may be planted whole at the rate of 40lbs. to the acre. It is necessary to keep the soil free from weeds until the vines have covered the ground, when the crop will need but little attention. Harvest when the vines turn yellow, and while most of the Nuts still cling to the roots. After the crop is harvested, pigs or poultry turned on to the ground will soon clear up any Nuts or remnants that may be left.

I have been a constant customer for the past four years, and found everything first-class. I have not ordered anything lately, only cash over the counter. The reason I am sending you this order is to let you know that there has been no going elsewhere. Please thank your staff for the excellent way they pack, the civil way in which every customer is treated, and the prompt message through post to let you know your goods are at the station.—
Mr. A. J. WALDON.—16/2/18.



For
Collections
of
Assorted
Vegetable
Seeds,
See
Page 18.

Cattle Pumpkin

Anderson's Mammoth, 5/6 per lb.,
post free.

Gramma... 10/- per lb., post free

CULTURE.—The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before the middle of October, as a field crop; and, if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops, the richer the land the better, and it should be subsoiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, should be distributed near the surface, and over the whole area devoted to the crop, and dug in—not merely in the holes where the seed is sown; these should be well prepared and manured, and only 3 or 4 plants be allowed to remain in each of the hills, which should be 3 to 6 yards apart. One pound of seed will sow an acre.



A Magnificent Crop of ANDERSON'S MAMMOTH CATTLE PUMPKIN, grown by a customer at Cobbadah.

Genuine Dwarf Essex

Broad-leaved Sowing Rape

Our Stock is first-class in every way. Price on application.

RAPE AS A GREEN CROP.—For fattening sheep and lambs, Rape is one of the best rotation crops for the Australian farmer, and can be grown on any soil suitable for root crops. As an autumn crop for sheep it is excellent, and in Australia it might be made a winter crop in all the coastal districts. Rape is of the same botanical order as the Turnip. The leaves in their early stages resemble those of the Swede Turnip; but as they advance a tall, branching, foliage-covered stem forms, which at once distinguishes it from the Turnip. Where sheep or lambs are fattened for market, Rape will be found to be of great assistance, and there is no better green crop for putting value on stock. It is very nutritious, much relished by sheep, yields enormously, and cannot be too highly recommended. Land should be prepared for Rape by ploughing well during the winter, and exposing it to the action of the atmosphere; the land should then be cross-ploughed, harrowed, and worked to a fine surface by January. When sown broadcast from 5 to 7 lbs. is used per acre. Rape can also be grown for green manure, and ploughed under as soon as the plants have made a strong growth and become well rooted. For Barley and Wheat this makes an excellent manure, and it will also rest and clean the land. For sheep the seed should be drilled the same as for Turnips; sow 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, and when the seed comes too thickly, thin the young plants like Turnips, and cultivate the crop in a similar manner. Sheep must not be turned in until the crop is full grown.

Rye (Common)

Price on application.

CULTURE.—This excellent forage plant will grow on poor or rich land, can be sown alone or with Tares, comes quickly to maturity, and yields most nutritious green fodder. It is also grown for its straw, which is straight and strong. Sow from March to July, broadcast, 1 bushel per acre.

Sainfoin or Esparcette

Price on application.

CULTURE.—This excellent forage plant is particularly suited to our dry climate, and with an occasional dressing of manure, well forked in, will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. A rather light soil, deeply worked and well drained, is most suitable for it. Under these conditions it will yield abundantly. Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre. Sow March and April.

Sunflower (Large Russian)

9d. per lb.; 1/3 post free.

CULTURE.—The seed makes an excellent poultry food, and comes to perfection in a few months. Sow August to November in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, and thin same distance between each plant. 7 lbs. of seed should be sown per acre.

Tobacco

(*Nicotiana Virginica*). 3/- per oz.

CULTURE.—The Tobacco plant requires a great amount of care during its growth, and much depends on the soil and situation selected for it; the land should be rich and deep; a sandy loam suits it best; hungry soil will prove very disappointing. Sowings should be made in a seed bed in a sheltered position, during July and August, planting out when strong enough in October. By mixing the seed with sand when sowing, a more even distribution of the seed is secured. One ounce will produce sufficient plants for an acre.

Tares or Vetches

Large Black and Golden.

Price on application.

CULTURE.—Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Prefers rather a strong, well-worked soil, and will even grow in clayey ground during moist seasons if it has been well manured. On average land one ploughing will be sufficient. It is a good plan to roll the ground after sowing. Sow in March, April and May, with barley or rye. Tares yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, or in silos, like other green crops. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as a green manure. Both varieties may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel and a half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of rye or barley may be sown with them. The latter keeps the Tares off the ground, and helps to produce a better and heavier crop.

Teosinte

(*Euchlaena Luxurians*).

6d. per pkt., 3/6 per lb., 4/- post free.

CULTURE.—This being a tropical plant, only the warmer districts of this State and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It resembles Maize in appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage. When it has reached a height of 3 or 4 ft., will, if cut for fodder, give three or four cuttings; but if allowed to grow 12 ft. cattle will only eat the tops. Sow October and November.

Tagasaste

(*Cytisus Proliferus*).

4/- per lb.; 4/6 post free.

This plant is sometimes called "Tree Lucerne," but it is entirely distinct from the "Medicago" family. It is a hard-wooded tree shrub, 16 to 18 feet high. A forage plant which stock are fond of—bees are attracted by its flowers. Valuable in hot, dry districts, as it roots deeply, and is very hardy.

CULTURE.—Sow in autumn or spring on poor sandy land, and thin out the plants to 10 ft. apart.

SORGHUMS and MILLETS

FOR GREEN FODDER

QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION. PRICES FLUCTUATE.

Sorghums

AMONGST some of the best summer and autumn crops to grow as auxiliary feed for stock are the different varieties of Sorghum. Their drought-resisting properties, their large yields and their fattening qualities have attracted universal attention from stock-owners during recent years. Several varieties have long been grown in the older dairying districts in this State, and few grasses are held in greater esteem as auxiliary food for milch cows. When judiciously fed to dairy cattle these animals do remarkably well on the herbage, and give large quantities of milk. Most kinds of stock fatten readily on these plants, but, in feeding the herbage, care must be taken not to give the animals too much at a time, or they will be likely to get blown (hoven) and probably die. All stock owners know this, and there is little danger after the plants are two months old; the danger is when they are in a young rich state of growth.

EARLY AMBER CANE.—Very early, and in large demand; good feed.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM (black seed).—Branching habit, excellent fodder.

PLANTERS' FRIEND (brown seed).—Wonderfully productive; can be cut two or three times.

KAFFIR CORN (Sorghum Tartaricum).—White seeded, grown principally for fowl feed.

CULTURE.—The precise time to sow the seed will depend upon the season and the district, as local and other influences must be taken into consideration—generally speaking, from September to end of January. In any case seed should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, as cold, damp weather will often prevent germination and a vigorous growth after the seed has sprouted. If the crop is required for hay, it is best to sow the seed broadcast at the rate of about one bushel to the acre. Should the crop be required for feeding to stock in a matured state, or for grain, the seed is best drilled in at the rate of from ten to fifteen pounds per acre. The drills should be about three feet apart.

Johnson Grass

OR EVERGREEN MILLET

(Sorghum Halepense). 1/- per lb.

Special Quotations for large parcels.

If once introduced almost impossible to eradicate; therefore don't sow near the garden or cultivated paddocks.

CULTURE.—One of the best fodder plants we have for poor land, and while it is known as Johnson Grass, it is in reality a Millet, and is being sown largely on the poorer pasture lands where it has proved invaluable during periods of drought, yielding a large amount of fodder. It spreads rapidly even on poor lands, its runners sending up a shoot at every joint. For this reason it should not be sown on cultivated land or in the garden, as if once introduced it is almost impossible to eradicate it. Its remarkable adaptability to all sorts of soil, however, and its resistance to drought render it most valuable. It can be cut three times a year, and it will give five tons of hay per acre. The best time to cut for that purpose is when the plant comes into bloom. Sow and cover lightly 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow during spring; it will not stand frost.

"It may interest you to know I planted a small section of land with some of your Sudan Grass. The land was in fair condition, but on the dry side. Anyhow, I planted the seed just before rain, which only amounted to about 15 points. This, however, was sufficient to germinate most of the seed. Since then, with the exception of an odd 5 points, it has not had rain, yet it has reached the height of 5ft. 6in. on an average. Also I find that horses eat it readily. I hope to plant some more as soon as rain comes, and if only time for one cutting, it would pay."

(Extract of letter received from a client at Wyong, 14/1/19)

MILLETS

MILLETS are rather tall, rapidly-growing, nutritious grasses, with compact heads. They thrive and give the largest returns when grown on rich, friable loamy soils. Poor thin land must be fertilised, and heavy clays must be well prepared by ploughing and harrowing if satisfactory yields of Millet are expected. Well-decayed farmyard manure is an excellent fertiliser for Millet, and it may be applied to the land at a rate of from ten to twenty tons per acre, according to the fertility of the soil, and lightly ploughed under a short time before the sowing takes place. Failing this, commercial fertilisers containing large percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in readily available form, are the best manures, but they must be used with discretion and lightly harrowed into the land before the seed is sown. Millets attain a height of from three to four feet, and form large masses of strong fibrous roots, drawing their nourishment largely from the surface soil, and when grown on newly broken-up land have an ameliorating effect upon it.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.—Excellent for green fodder and hay; 3 to 4 ft. only. 10 lbs. per acre in drills.

MANCHURIAN MILLET.—A dwarf-growing variety; exceedingly hardy and prolific.

WHITE FRENCH MILLET.—This variety makes very valuable feed and good hay.

PEARL MILLET (*Penicillaria Spicata*).—In a young state the roots are prostrate, but they afterwards assume an upright habit, and grow 8 to 10 ft. The fodder is much relished by stock, but it is not so valuable as some of the other varieties; 10 to 12 lbs. will sow an acre broadcast. Sow October and November. 1/- lb.

JAPANESE MILLET.—One of the finest fodder plants, of rapid growth, yielding large quantities of green fodder. Drought resisting.

BROOM MILLET (White Italian).—Valuable only for broom-making. 6d. lb.

CULTURE.—In the coastal districts the seed may be put in any time during September, October, November, December and January, but in the cooler parts, October, November and December will be found the best months to sow. The seed may be drilled in or sown broadcast. Generally there is but little if any choice between the two methods when the crop is to be grown for green feed or cut for hay, except that the drilled-in seed usually results in a more even growth, and a little less seed is required. Where the crop is grown for grain or ensilage, it is advisable to drill the seed in. By this method it takes ten pounds of seed to sow an acre, but, if sown broadcast, fifteen to twenty pounds will be required for the same area.

Sudan Grass

Valuable as a Hay Crop

While Sudan Grass is closely related to Johnson Grass, and resembles it in appearance, the roots, being of annual duration only, do not become a nuisance by spreading about like those of Johnson Grass.

Sudan Grass is primarily a hay crop. It is probably the most drought-resisting hay plant known. It may be grazed, but it will not then supply the same amount of feed. Sudan Grass will thrive on land that will not grow lucerne, and will make itself at home on almost any class of soil. These facts should be of vital interest, as it ensures a greater yield per acre than from any crop yet cultivated. If sown early, it is possible to obtain three cuts per season. Six to eight pounds of seed to the acre. Yields of from three to five tons per acre are obtainable from the first cut, and from two to three tons per acre from the second cut. Sudan may be converted into silage, but its value as a hay crop is greater. It can safely be pastured, but the same amount of feed will not be obtained in that way.

Sow Sudan Grass Seed in the Spring.

Price, 1/- per lb.



Anderson's

Seed Grain.

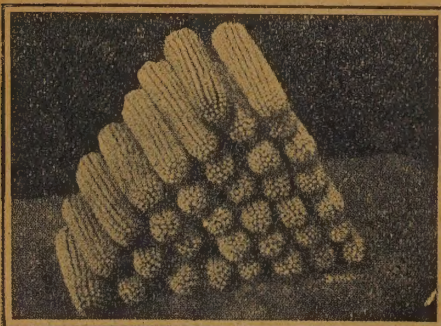


Anderson's Seed Maize

Selected Samples.

Topped and Tailed.

It is so difficult to fix prices for Seed Maize that we only give a list of the varieties we shall probably have for sale during the season, samples and prices of which we shall be pleased to send on application. When possible, the Maizes will be selected cobs, and "topped and tailed," thus securing first-class seed; but they will be as per samples offered.



REID'S EARLY YELLOW DENT.

CULTURE.—A fine, rich, black chocolate soil, not too sandy, is the very best for a Maize crop. The land should be ploughed deeply, rolled, and a light harrow should be passed over it before planting. Sow 15 to 16 lbs. for seed crop in drills 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. apart. For a green crop sow broadcast—say a bushel per acre, or ¼-bushel in drills. "Ninety-Day" is best for that purpose. Keep land well scarified between rows, especially during dry weather; kill weeds, and sow from end of September to Christmas.

Early Yellow Dent.—One of the finest Maizes, very early, deep grain, and a heavy cropper.

Clarence Wonder.—Fine maize; very early; deep grain, light yellow in colour, yields well.

Large Red Hogan.—A well-known, reliable Maize.

Iowa Gold Mine.—A magnificent early variety; heavy cropper.

Golden Drop.—A horse-tooth variety, gives excellent heavy crops.

Hickory King (White Ninety-Day).—Yields well; large white grain.

Yellow Ninety-Day.—A variety in large demand for green fodder.

Reid's Early Yellow Dent.

Funk's Yellow Dent.

Leaming.

And others.

All our Samples have

been specially selected and re-machined

WE SELL SEED GRAIN FOR NETT CASH ONLY, F.O.B.,
OR F.O.B. SYDNEY.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO SEND SAMPLES AND
PRICES OF SEED GRAIN ON APPLICATION.

Seed Wheats

Marquis	Bunyip	Comeback
Thew	Purple Straw	Cedar
Bobs	Florence	Firbank
Marshall's No. 3	Federation	Steinwedel
Yandilla King	Canberra	

Other varieties can also be quoted when reliable stocks are available. Samples on application.

The "Ruakura" Rust-Resisting Oat

We shall be pleased to send samples and quotation to farmers who are desirous of giving the RUAKURA OAT a thorough test under local conditions.

Seed Oats & Barley

SEED OATS

White Tartarian	Potato	Black Tartarian
Algerian	Banner	Sunrise

SEED BARLEY

Cape, English or Malting and Skinless.
All Finest Seed Samples.

Last season I grew some splendid "Autumn Giant" Cauliflowers from your seeds; the largest weighed 42 lbs., and I had dozens more close up, and the Turnips and Carrots also were very large. Those Red American Turnips grew bigger than a dessert plate.—Mr. G. M. HOOKE.—3/1/18.

I take the opportunity to thank you for your prompt attention to my orders, and for the good plants you have sent me.—Mr. S. A. HANSEN.—3/10/18.



Used for the laying down of Pasture Paddocks, &c.

FROM a very long experience of the requirements of the States, and the conditions as to temperature, rainfall, etc., which obtain in various situations and districts, we have written the following notes for the guidance of clients. We shall be pleased, however, to write special specifications, and to quote prices per acre for any locality, if clients will furnish full details as to area of land, description, situation, etc., and to quote special rates when large quantities are required.

NOTE—RE PRICES.

Grass Seeds, in common with many other products of the soil, are in short supply all over the world, consequently prices are considerably affected, and at time of publishing this Catalogue we are unable to fix prices for the various Mixtures of Grasses.

Hints on

Sowing and Cultivation of Grass Paddocks, &c.

SUITABLE LAND.

The best results must always be expected from rich lands, but much can be done with even average soil if it is well prepared; the former will require no manure, but the latter will be greatly assisted by a good dressing of artificial fertilisers—say 3 cwt. of fine bonedust to the acre, the first cost of which will soon be repaid by the increased crop.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.

Generally the better the land is worked the more satisfactory will be the results, and if the reader requires confirmation of this statement let him look at any paddock of Oats, Barley or other green crop which has been sown on land recently cleared and stumped, and he will find that wherever a tree has stood, the crop will be much higher than in any other portion of the paddock, the reason being that in removing the stumps by fire or otherwise, the land has been broken up to a depth of probably 2 or 3 feet. It will therefore be seen that you cannot plough the land too deeply before sowing grass seeds. Cross-ploughing will also do much to improve it, and it will often be found that a rough harrow passed over the land before sowing will be desirable.

MANURES FOR GRASS LANDS.

The use of artificial manures cannot be too strongly recommended, because they contain all the fertilising qualities of stable and cow manure, and also much that these do not possess, and also because they do not contain weed seeds, which all stable, and particularly cow manure, does in very large quantities. Artificial manures last longer in the soil, and the more easily applied, and, really on consideration, they are best.

SEASONS TO SOW.

Autumn sowing is best, and March and April are the best months, but later sowings can be made with advantage in many districts, and a favourable season will often render this practicable. August and September are the best spring months, but all sowings should be complete by that time, as the young plants must be established to enable them to stand a dry summer.

Grass Seed Mixtures

For Permanent Pastures.

All Seeds used in these Mixtures are of the very best quality.

For the Warmer Districts.

Mixture I.

Hot in summer, and fairly cool in winter, with fair rainfall and deep good land.

- 10lb. Prairie Grass.
- 5lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 5lb. Perennial Rye Grass.
- 5lb. Italian Rye Grass.
- 4lb. Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 1lb. Mixed English Grasses.
- 2lb. Rib Grass.
- 3lb. Mixed Clover Seeds.
- 35lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 acre.

Mixture II.

- 7lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 5lb. Prairie Grass.
- 5lb. Perennial Rye Grass.
- 5lb. Italian Rye Grass.
- 2lb. Paspalum Dilatatum.
- 2lb. Rhodes Grass.
- 2lb. Crested Dogstail.
- 2lb. Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 2lb. Rib Grass.
- 3lb. Mixed Clovers.
- 35lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 acre.

For the Cooler and Cold Districts, like New England and Monaro.

Mixture III.

- 15lb. Perennial Rye Grass.
- 10lb. Prairie Grass.
- 5lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 3lb. Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 1lb. Dogstail.
- 2lb. Mixed Fescue Grasses.
- 1lb. Rib Grass.
- 3lb. Mixed Clovers.
- 40lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 acre.

Mixture IV.

- 20lb. Perennial Rye Grass.
- 10lb. Prairie Grass.
- 5lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 2lb. Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 1lb. Rib Grass.
- 2lb. Mixed Clovers.
- 40lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 acre.

For the Warm Coastal Districts.

Mixture V.

- 3lb. Paspalum Dilatatum.
- 2lb. Rhodes Grass.
- 10lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 2lb. White Clover.
- 17lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 acre.

Mixture VI.

- 7lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 4lb. Paspalum Dilatatum.
- 2lb. Rhodes Grass.
- 1lb. White Clover.
- 14lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 acre.

NOTE.—The Mixtures V. and VI. are very suitable for rich scrub land, just burnt off, and being seeded for the first time, and with rain following the sowing broadcast, and a good season, the crop of permanent feed resulting will be wonderful.

HINTS ON SOWING, ETC.—Continued.

PASTURE GRASSES.

Imported English Grasses cannot be sown successfully in every part of the State. In the very hot and dry districts, which are liable to droughts, these Grasses are not at all suitable; but in districts where some of the land is rich, and where irrigation can be applied, Lucerne is successfully cultivated as a forage plant.

THE SEEDS TO SOW.

Farmers should be careful to sow only clean seeds, otherwise they will introduce into their farms all manner of weeds.

THE SEED SOWING.

This is a simple matter; about 40lbs. mixed seed (equal to 2 bushels) will be sufficient for an acre, and these should be sown broadcast over the

land, and a day should be selected when there is not much wind, otherwise it will be difficult to sow evenly. The heavy seeds—Clover, Rib Grass, etc.—are better sown separately, and as it may be difficult to distribute evenly a few pounds of seed over an acre, we recommend that these heavy seeds be mixed with three or four times their bulk of sand or soil and then sown after the grass seed. The sowing completed, a roller or light harrow should be run over the ground, and this will be all that is necessary to cover the seed; and if the land was in good condition when seeded, or if rain should fall soon after, the young plants will make their appearance in a week or ten days.

SOWING WITH A GREEN CROP.

This method is practised in England, but is not suitable for New South Wales, as the climatic conditions are altogether different; however, it is a capital plan to sow a green crop first on newly cleared land, as there is sure to be a great deal of weed seeds in the soil, which will come up with the crop and be killed by the second ploughing, leaving the land clean for the reception of the grass seeds to follow. It is advantageous to run a roller over the land when the grass is only a few inches high. The first crop of grass should be cut and not eaten down, as the young plants are liable to be pulled up if stock is turned in upon them. The second crop can, of course, be pastured. Do not allow young pastures to ripen seed for the first two years at least, as by doing so you weaken them, and the grasses will permanently die out. In the case of Rye Grass, the seed saved from young pastures is worthless; it will not produce plants of a permanent character, dying out after the first season.

IMPROVING POOR PASTURES.

To improve bare or poor pastures we recommend the following course, which will in good seasons give splendid results:—Break up the bare patches with a heavy hoe, and during showery weather sow 30lbs. mixed grass seed to the acre over the barest portions of the paddock, then pass a flock of sheep over it, driving them closely, so that they may tread the seed in where most wanted; this will take the place of harrowing or rolling. In dry seasons a large percentage of the seed sown in this way will be sacrificed, but that risk may be faced, as our plan is the best and the only one to thicken up old and poor pastures without breaking them up. To shut up a paddock and allow the grasses to ripen their seeds, which, when ripe, will sow themselves and thus improve the pasture is not to be commended, as the seeds are just as likely to be blown where not wanted.

Anderson's Manual of the Farm
1/6 post free.

ANDERSON'S

GRASSES AND CLOVERS

FOR PERMANENT PASTURES



Re-cleaned and Machine Dressed.

NOTE re Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds

The question of "PRICES" is a difficult one owing to the very unusual conditions prevailing all the world over. BAD SEASONS, LABOUR PROBLEMS, TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES have all contributed towards the uncertainty, and, under the circumstances, we have been obliged to omit "PRICES," with a few exceptions, and would ask our clients and friends to write us for quotations. Our samples are all prime, and of strong germinating power.

Anderson's Selected Pasture Grasses



COCKSFOOT GRASS.
COCKSFOOT GRASS.
(*Dactylis Glomerata*)

Price on application.

This is perhaps the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It produces heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay; grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. It is largely grown by dairy farmers and graziers, and is one of the most prized of the imported grasses in New South Wales, owing to its hardy constitution and excellent fattening qualities, and it should be in every mixture. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the State. Two bushels will sow an acre.

COUCH GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*)
2/6 per lb. Special price for large lots.
Bermuda Grass of America.
Doob Grass of India.

In dry seasons this grass is invaluable. It is esteemed as a pasture grass for its nutritious and flesh-forming properties. It will grow during the hot months of summer, and start into fresh green growths after rain. Its long succulent shoots run underground, and soon cover the surface of the

COUCH GRASS—Continued.

land, rooting at every point. It is a summer and autumn grass, and has no rival in dry, hot seasons. For a lawn or bowling-green this is without doubt the most suitable grass for the coastal and warmer districts, and if kept well watered and cut, it will produce a beautiful green carpet during the hottest weather. Sow 10lbs. per acre.

EVERGREEN MEADOW GRASS

(*Poa Sempervirens*).

Price on application.

This grass stands drought well, and is one of the most valuable of the Poas. Very suitable for lawn mixtures for cooler districts.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS

(*Poa Trivialis*). Price on application.

Suitable for pastures, and much relished by stock. All these meadow grasses prefer light soils, and may be sown at any time during the autumn or spring, when the soil is in suitable condition and the weather favourable.

SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS

Or Kentucky Blue Grass

(*Poa Pratensis*) Price on application.

A good pasture grass; suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sandy loam. Should form a portion of all pasture grass mixtures, is one of the very best herbage grasses in cultivation.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS

(*Poa Nemoralis*).

Price on application.

A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of yield; desirable grass for pasture mixtures.

HARD FESCUE

(*Festuca Duriuscula*). Price on application.

A variety of Sheep's Fescue, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of a sandy or light nature. It will not grow well on heavy land; a productive and nutritious grass.

CHEWINGS FESCUE.

1/6 per lb.

A variety of Hard Fescue (*Festuca Duriuscula*), which originated in New Zealand. An exceedingly useful and hardy variety; a great drought resister.

MEADOW FESCUE

(*Festuca Pratensis*). Price on application.

A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good but not too dry soils. Its leaves are succulent and tender, and it never forms rank tufts.

RED OR CREEPING FESCUE

(*Festuca Rubra*) Price on application.

Another variety of Sheep's Fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, making it a desirable grass for binding loose sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional floods; a fine grass in forming permanent pastures.

SHEEP'S FESCUE

(*Festuca Ovina*). Price on application.

A very hardy pasture grass, most suitable for sowing on the tablelands of the State; thrives on any average soil, and will even grow luxuriantly on poor land. It stands dry seasons fairly well; relished by stock; suitable lawn grass for cooler districts.

TALL FESCUE

(*Festuca Elatior*). Price on application.

Productive and vigorous growing variety, much relished either as a pasture or hay. Strong and moist soils are suitable for its growth.

BROMUS INERMIS.

Price on application.

This is one of the finest fodder grasses in cultivation. It yields large crops of rich succulent food, and stands drought well. Sow in spring 25lbs. to the acre broadcast. Stands for years, and can be cut for a hay crop.

CRESTED DOGTAIL GRASS.

(*Cynosurus Cristatus*) Price on application.

A valuable grass for sheep pastures, forms a compact turf, deep rooting, capable of resisting drought. Good lawn grass, but not strong-growing enough for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS.

(*Anthoxanthum Odorum*).

Price on application.

This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early, it is a useful grass in pastures where the land is of a moist character. A pound or two should be added to all permanent pasture mixtures.

TIMOTHY OR CATSTAIL GRASS.

(*Phleum Pratense*). Price on application.

A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as one of the grasses in permanent pasture mixtures. In rich soil it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive, sown with other grasses for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. Sow in autumn and spring.

MEADOW FOXTAIL.

(*Alopecurus Pratensis*).

Price on application.

One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf spreading habit renders it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to maturity until the second year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pasture mixtures.

Your Garden Catalogue arrived, for which we thank you. We find same of great assistance to us in our line—market gardening. Your seeds have always given us every satisfaction so far; we have been using them now for over twelve years.—
PILCHER BROS.—16/4/18.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

(*Lolium Perenne*). Price on application.

An excellent pasture grass; produces an abundance of fibrous roots, starts very early in spring. Possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in an average soil. In the cooler districts of the State it thrives admirably, and yields surprising results. Samples of Rye Grass Seed differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary. Seed from old pastures should be insisted on, none other is permanent, and cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and therefore very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

(*Lolium Italicum*). Price on application.

This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich, moist soil it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, however, and not suitable for permanent pasture. Seed bearded. Two bushels will sow an acre.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

The Great Dairying Grass.

Price on application.

FINEST STRONG-GROWING SEED. This grass has proved a great success in the Northern River Districts, and is particularly suitable for pasturing dairy cattle. It luxuriates under sub-tropical influences. It stands dry, hot weather admirably, yields a large quantity of herbage, and will soon spread. The seed should be sown at the rate of 2lbs. per acre, mixed with other grasses, or 6lbs. per acre sown alone. The best time for sowing is in spring and early summer.

PASPALUM VIRGATUM.

Very scarce. Price on application.

This fine grass is very suitable for warm districts; does well upon dry land, and withstands both drought and frost. A great stock feed.

PHALARIS BULBOSA.

The Great Winter Grass.

3/6 per lb. Special price for quantity.

Seed should be sown from January until April or May, early germination being of great importance if desired for transplanting; give the plants plenty of room; they subdivide well, and are easy of propagation in that way, and if sheltered can be grown on and planted out in spring. It grows very rapidly, attaining a height of 7 to 8 feet, and makes excellent hay, yielding some eight tons per acre. During the growing season the green herbage is very rich and good.

PRAIRIE GRASS.

(*Bromus Unioides*).

A very fine, rapid-growing grass, which yields a large amount of herbage during the autumn and winter months. It seeds very freely, and soon spreads by self-sowing. A nutritious fodder and pasture grass, one of the most valuable we possess. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of the richest forage, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is first-class, being even richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye Grass. It will give the best results in rich, moist land, but will do fairly well on any soil, and should form part of all pasture mixtures. Two or three bushels will sow an acre.

WALLABY GRASS.

(*Danthonia Semiannularis*).

Price on application.

A valuable forage grass that adapts itself to almost any condition of soil or climate, and is recommended for systematic cultivation.

RED TOP GRASS.

(*Tricholaena Rosea*). 3/6 per lb.

This is a splendid heavy cropping grass, making splendid hay or chaff, and growing to a height of 3ft. It stands drought well, but dies down during frosty weather, to grow again strongly in the spring and summer; it suits the warmer parts of the State. Seed germinates freely, and the grass is not easily killed by other pasture grasses. Sow in the spring, 2lbs. to 3lbs. per acre, mixed with other grasses; 12lbs. if sown alone.

I received your excellently compiled Catalogue, for which many thanks. I might state that once again I secured first prize for the best bag of Onions at the local show. My record now is 16 firsts and one second, a record which speaks volumes for the purity of your seed.—Mr. PATRICK TUTTLE.—27/3/18.



ITALIAN RYE GRASS.



PRAIRIE GRASS.
RHODES GRASS.

(*Chloris Gayana*). Price on application.

This famous grass has now fully established itself, and is recognised as a most valuable fodder grass. Sow seed autumn and spring, and during summer. 1 to 2lbs. seed will sow an acre.

TEFF GRASS.

(*Eragrostis Abyssinica*).

1/6 per lb. Special price for large lots.

This grass has a great reputation in South Africa. It is an annual, and a native of Abyssinia, a good leafy grass of excellent quality for feed, growing from 2 to 4 feet high, and is of such rapid growth that it matures in some 7 to 8 weeks from seed, and if cut before seeding for hay or green feed, a second crop can be obtained from same roots. Should be sown in early and late summer. 5 to 7lbs. to the acre is enough, mixed with about twenty times its bulk of soil or sand, sown broadcast, and covered lightly with a bush harrow or light roller.

Native Grasses

MITCHELL GRASS (*Astrebula Triticoides*).

7/6 per lb.

This grand perennial grass is found on rich soil all over the interior, but nowhere in large quantity. Under good cultivation it yields a very large amount of rich succulent herbage, stock being very fond of it. It is said cattle will fatten on its dry, broken stems and leaves.

BLUE GRASS (*Andropogon Sericeus*). 6/- per lb.

A splendid and valuable pasture grass, and makes considerable growth during winter, and is thus doubly valuable to the grazier. During the summer it yields an amount of rich, leafy, bottom herbage, of which sheep are particularly fond, and fatten well on it. It will stand close feeding, and makes capital hay.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Same as Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass.

(See page 46)

Lawn Grass Seeds, etc.

Finest Mixed ... 1/6 per lb.

Couch ... 2/6 ..

Buffalo (roots only) —

2/- per 100; 17/6 per 1000

Clovers and other Pasture and Fodder Plants

Lucerne

(Medicago Sativa)

New South Wales grown Seed
of the True Broad-Leaved Type

Samples and Prices on Application.

OUR re-cleaned genuine Colonial grown samples are always to be relied on, and no dairy farm should be without a large paddock of Lucerne, as it largely increases the yield of butter, gives enormous crops of green fodder in succession, and is a great standby in dry seasons if a good supply of hay has been secured. Every station or home farm should have its Lucerne paddock for the same reason, and if the small selector is wise he will make this one of the first cares—to sow a small paddock of this valuable crop on the best land he has, being careful that the soil is thoroughly well worked. Lucerne can be used either as a green crop or as hay, and all stock thrive well upon it. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled, and deep alluvial soil is most suitable, although any well-worked average land will produce fine crops. Sow in drills about 10lbs., and broadcast about 15lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is autumn; but spring sowing is also successfully practised by many growers.

PERENNIAL RED CLOVER OR COW GRASS

(Trifolium Pratense Perenne)

This is the grand old Red Clover of the English meadows, which is relished by all stock, has splendid fattening qualities, and should be in every pasture mixture sown on the tablelands of the State and cooler districts. A good fodder plant, and makes fine hay. Sow in autumn, 2lbs. only when included in pasture mixtures.

SWEET CLOVER

(Melilotus Alba.)

While not extensively grown this plant has obtained some attention in both New South Wales and Victoria. It is largely grown in United States both as a pasture and green manure crop, and should be given a thorough trial throughout the various parts of the State. Sown in drills, 10lbs. per acre, in early spring.

EGYPTIAN CLOVER

(Trifolium Alexandrinum)

This Clover has been grown largely in South Australia and Victoria, where it has done remarkably well. It should suit New South Wales, especially the coastal districts; it does fairly well in poor soils, much better than other clovers, and resists drought. It suits land under irrigation splendidly, and is much relished by stock. It requires to be sown each season, being an annual, and should be sown in autumn, 14lbs. to the acre, broadcast. Price on application.



BROAD-LEAVED LUCERNE.

NOTE RE PRICES

Owing to uncertainty with regard to cost of various Clovers and other seeds, we have not stated prices. Please write us for quotations.

WHITE CLOVER

(Trifolium Repens)

White Clover has long since become naturalised in many districts, and is very generally found on alluvial flats. It is valuable in pastures, either for dairying or fattening, and will thrive on comparatively poor land. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but again makes a vigorous growth in the autumn. Sow February to May; 2lbs. to 4lbs. will be sufficient for an acre if mixed with grasses.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER

(Trifolium Fragilferum)

A fine Clover for low-lying lands; has great fattening qualities. It is of a trailing habit, and quite different in appearance to all other Clovers.

BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL

(Lotus Major)

This plant is well deserving of cultivation on light inferior soil, on which it will yield a greater bulk of herbage than any of the other cultivated Clovers. It is highly nutritious, and is eaten with avidity by cattle and sheep. From the great depth to which its roots penetrate it is not liable to be injured by drought. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

SCARLET CLOVER.

(Trifolium Incarnatum)

Excellent for a green crop, of fine quality, large yield, quick growth, and relished by all kinds of stock. If sown on grazing land, care must be taken that it is kept fed down, as if it is eaten by stock when in flower it has an injurious effect. It has a beautiful crimson flower. Sow 20 lbs. per acre.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

(Trifolium Hybridum)

A heavy yielding and excellent Clover, but requires a moist situation. Sow in September if the land is moist, otherwise March or April; 5 to 6 lbs. of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient.

TREFOIL OR YELLOW CLOVER

(Medicago Lupulina)

This is a hardy Clover for sheep pasture, and very useful in the colder districts, but it is not of the same value as either the Red or White Clover; it is very free growing, spreads easily, and is difficult to eradicate.

TRIFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM

The best time to sow this useful exotic Clover is in March, when the soil is in a favourable condition to receive the seed. If sown alone it will take 15lbs. to the acre, but if sown with grass mixtures 4lbs. will suffice for a similar area.

RIB GRASS

(Plantago Lanceolata)

6d. lb.

Special Price for large lots.

In spring and other seasons, when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage, and should be included in all pasture mixtures. Sow with grasses 2 or 3 lbs., or 20 lbs. if alone, to the acre.

Anderson's Manual for the
Farm, 1/6 post free.

Australian Salt Bush Seeds

CREeping SALT BUSH.

(Atriplex Semibaccata). 4/- per lb.

SLENDER-FRUITED SALT BUSH.

(Atriplex Leptocarpa). 3/- per lb.

HALIMUS-LIKE SALT BUSH.

(Atriplex Halimoides). 3/- per lb.

ALL-FRUITED SALT BUSH.

(Atriplex Holocarpa). 4/- per lb.

BLADDER SALT BUSH.

(Atriplex Vesicaria). 5/- per lb.

HALBERT-LEAVED SALT BUSH.

(Rhagodia Hastata). 7/- per lb.

ROUND-LEAVED or OLD MAN SALT BUSH

(Atriplex Nummularia). 3/- per lb.

I have received the plants in splendid order; they were beautifully moist and fresh. I must thank you very much for the fine plants, also for the very special care you took in the packing of them.—Mr. W. WILSON.—13/6/18.

The Orchard

Its Planting and its Care.

THE LAND. It is not necessary that the soil chosen for an orchard should be rich, although such land will always produce splendid crops after the trees are a year or two old and are carefully pruned. Any ordinary average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked. It is not necessary to trench the ground unless the subsoil is very stiff; then we recommend that it should be trenched, and a thorough system of drainage should be adopted if necessary. This can be done by putting in rubble, pipe or timber drains at a depth of three feet, and twenty to thirty feet apart, so as to carry off all surplus water from the subsoil as quickly as possible. In trenching the ground the greatest care should be taken not to bring the stiff clay subsoil to the top; it should only be broken up in the bottom of the trench. On land of a fairly good depth, and open subsoil, digging and ploughing will be all this is required to prepare it for the fruit trees. But the question of drainage must not be overlooked unless a naturally drained slope has been selected; on strong, stiff soils drainage is absolutely necessary.

PLANTING. To prepare the fruit trees, the land should be measured off into rows 20 to 30 feet apart, and the trees should stand at the same distance from each other in rows, so that they will be 20 to 30 feet apart each way. This will give the cultivator every facility to work between them. The holes to receive the trees should be dug to a depth of 18 inches, and made wide enough to allow the roots of the young trees to spread out. The soil in the bottom of the hole should be broken up as fine as possible, then a good stout stake should be driven into the centre of it.

Examine the roots of the tree, and remove all bruised or broken rootlets with a sharp knife; then place it in the hole close to the stake, and spread out the roots carefully and as horizontally as possible; drop the fine soil on to the roots until the hole is about one-third full; then gently shake the tree from side to side and lift it slightly from time to time with an up-and-down motion; the object of so doing is to allow the soil to shake down among the small roots; then fill up the hole to the level, and tread the soil tightly around the tree; secure it to the stake in two places, near the ground and near the top, and the planting is completed. Trees should be planted not more than a couple of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

MANURE. It is not desirable to give young trees manure in the earlier stages of their growth, as it is liable to promote an overgrowth of young wood, and if the land is virgin soil, or if it has been out of cultivation for some years, the breaking it up for the fruit trees will be quite sufficient to cause them to grow freely for a year or two at least, but if the ground is naturally poor, a good dressing of bone-dust or other manure can be given to the trees at a later date if they show any signs of stunted growth.

ASPECT.

In selecting a site for an orchard, an easterly to a north-westerly aspect should be chosen if possible. The matter of shelter, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position.

TIME TO PLANT.

Deciduous fruit trees, or summer fruits, as they are sometimes incorrectly called, such as Peaches, Plums, Cherries, etc., should be planted during May, June, July and August, and, if the weather is favourable, the earlier the better. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year, but from April to September are the best months. Only plant to July and August in localities fairly free of frosts.

POSITION FOR VARIOUS FRUIT TREES.

If the orchard is on a slope, the highest parts should be allotted for Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears and Quinces. If the situation is sheltered and the climate suitable, the Citrus family (Oranges and Lemons) should be planted near the centre of the plantation.

FIRST PRUNING OF YOUNG TREES.

When the deciduous fruits are planted they should be cut back to the height fixed upon for the trunk. If there is no natural branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out from the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with Apples and Pears, but Peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches. In that case cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened. Each tree after planting may be painted with Harbas in solution, to destroy any insect pests which may possibly be hidden in the bark.

When young fruit trees are properly summer pruned during the first few years after planting, it conduces to the early development of fruit-bearing spurs on such trees as Apples, Apricots, Pears, Plums, etc. If the operation is skillfully performed, the vigour of the whole, or any particular part, can be reduced or limited. By systematically pruning in summer, much good will not only result to the branches retained, but there will be less need for cutting severely in winter, and consequently the strength of the trees will be conserved. Summer pruning must not be done before the shoots have reached a certain stage, otherwise the buds at the base of the spurs left will develop growth the same season, instead of remaining dormant, and forming into fruit-bearing buds for the following crop. Generally, the most suitable time is when the growth becomes firm for about half its length, which should be shortened there or a little higher up, according to the vigour of the tree. The summer pruning of such fruit trees as Nectarines and Peaches, which do not usually bear fruit on spurs, will require different treatment. The fruit of these

trees is mostly borne on what is called young wood—that is, growth made during the previous year. Therefore, only the useless and superfluous growths should be removed.

Disbudding may be considered a part of summer pruning, for the judicious removal of the developing shoots at such an early stage of growth will not only conserve the strength of the trees, but will save a lot of labour which would have to be expended in cutting them out after they become woody.—Abridged from *Anderson's Manual of the Orchard*.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.

If, as a commercial speculation, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that do well in the locality, and have proved profitable.

Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having too many varieties, and consequently they have never sufficient of any one sort to enable them to place on the market in a satisfactory manner.

Ascertain what is doing well in your locality, and confine yourself to this sort, leaving an odd row or so for experimenting with new importations.

GRAPE VINES.

European Grape Vines should be placed five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased to 6, 7 or 8 feet. The American Grape Vines do better on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for others. These may be planted 10 to 12 feet apart, along each side of a trellis which covers a broad walk. Rooted Vines may be planted at any time from June till September, pruned back to two or three eyes.

SPRAYING. The Winter Spraying of Deciduous Trees for the control of Scale, Red Spider and American Blight is one of the most important operations of the orchardist. It should never, under any circumstances, be neglected, and is essential to the success of the coming season's fruit crop.

The Ideal Winter Spray is "Harbas." It possesses those characteristics that are so essential in a winter spray, namely penetrating power, adhesiveness and ease of mixture and application. It is effective against Scale, Red Spider and American Blight, and leaves the tree healthy and ready to carry large crops of sound fruit.

Harbas can be applied to the fruit trees at any time between the fall of the leaves to the swelling of the buds; but early spraying is specially recommended. If the weather is bad spraying will have to be delayed, but the earlier in winter that Harbas is applied the better will be the results.

For CITRUS TREES Harbas has been found most serviceable in the eradication of Red Scale, Black Scale, Smut, and White Louse. For full particulars as to use, see special pamphlet and leaflet.

For Price of Harbas, see page 76.

Insect Pests of the Orchard, and some remedies

APPLE BLIGHT—WOOLLY APHIS.—This can be got rid of by brushing or spraying the affected parts with "Harbas."

FUNGOID DISEASES, such as Powdery Mildew, Apple Scab, Shot-hole Fungus, Peach and Plum Rust, can be largely kept in check by systematic spraying with Bordeaux Mixture or "Harola" Lime Sulphur.

PEACH APHIS.—Spray the trees with "Harbas" in the winter, then spray every week in early spring with Tobacco extract, no matter if strong; but keep at it. A weaker solution is desirable for the first few days when fruit is forming, i.e., just as blossom is falling.

For Prices of various Spraying Fluids, Insecticides and Spray Pumps, see pages 76 and 77.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON ORCHARD WORK, SEE "ANDERSON'S MANUAL OF THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD." Price, 1/6 Post Free.

THRIPS ON FRUIT TREES AND TOMATOES.—Use Tobacco extract.

SCALE ON ORANGE AND OTHER EVERGREEN TREES.—The systematic and regular use of "Harbas" Spray Fluid will effectively rid the trees of this pest.

FOR SAN JOSE AND OTHER SCALE PESTS ON DECIDUOUS TREES.—Use "Harbas" in winter.

PUMPKIN BEETLE.—The best remedy for this troublesome insect is Arsenate of Lead.

CODLIN MOTH.—Spray regularly with Arsenate of Lead.

For Prices of various Spraying Fluids, Insecticides and Spray Pumps, see pages 76 and 77.

Our Selected List of



Abbreviations—Size 1, signifies large; 2, medium; 3, small. Use K, signifies Kitchen; D, Dessert. Season or time of Ripening; E, early; M, medium; L, late

Apples

1/3 per single tree.
6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
Except where otherwise marked.

Packing charges for long distances, 1/- doz.

Apple Trees prefer compact, sandy loam, with shelter from west and south. Stiff, clinging land is not suitable, but any good average light soil will give good results. Young trees generally grow too fast, therefore, strong growth should be checked by pinching back shoots in summer, and by winter pruning of roots.

ALL OUR TREES ARE WORKED ON NORTHERN SPY STOCKS.

- Allington Pippin. Medium size. 2 D M.
- *Allsop's Early. The earliest Apple on Sydney market; very useful. 2 K.
- Apple of Commerce. Late keeping; large. 1 D L.
- Beauty of Bath. Fruit round and flattened, crisp, spicy flavour. 2 E D.
- Blenheim Orange. Large size; yellow flesh. 1 D L.
- *Carpenter's. Spicy flavour. 1 K D M.
- *Carrington (Smith's). Fine apple. 2 D E.
- *Climax. Blight-proof, above medium size; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, and tender. 1 E D.
- Cleopatra. Large crisp. 1 D L.
- Cowell's Redstreak. Bright red, good for coastal districts. 2 D M.
- Cox's Orange Pippin. One of the best. 2 D M.
- Delicious. One of the best late keeping apples. 2 D L.
- Democrat. Fruit brilliant red; good for shipping.
- Five Crown Pippin (London Pippin). Valuable for all purposes. 2 K D L.
- Golden Russet. Very rich, high aroma. 2 D L.
- Granny Smith. Heavy bearer; keeps. 2 K L.
- Gravenstein. Synon, with Carpenter's. 1 K D M.
- *Irish Peach. Early; blight-proof. 2 D E.
- James Grieve. Early dessert apple, of exquisite flavour. E D.
- *John Sharp. A New Zealand variety, highly coloured, blight-proof. 2 K D L.
- Jonathan. Beautiful dessert fruit; rich. 2 D L.
- King David. A rich dark-red Apple, with yellowish flesh; flavour good. 1 D M.
- Lord Nelson. Showy; first-rate. 1 K D M.
- Lord Suffield. Handsome, large. 1 K E.
- *Munroe's Favourite. Skin yellow, with reddish brown. 1 K L.
- McIntosh's Red. Good for both hot and cold climates, rich, red stripes; flesh white. 2 D L.
- Mobbs Royal. Extra large, good. 1 K M.
- New York Pippin. Synon, with Cleopatra. 1 D L.
- Nickajack. Large, dull red, striped, firm; great bearer and keeper. 1 K D L.
- Norfolk Beauty. Fruit very large, weighing up to 3½lb., heavy bearer, delicious flavour when cooked. 1 K.
- *Northern Spy. Tender, delicious. 1 D L.
- Peasgood's Nonsuch. Large, handsome. K D M.



APPLES.

- Pomme de Neige (Fanny). A famous dessert Apple. 2 D M.
- Prince Bismarck. Large, fine bearer. 1 K M.
- Ribstone Pippin. Fine flavour, cold districts. 2 D L.
- Rokewood. Flesh white and crisp. 2 D L.
- Rome Beauty. Fine shape, hardy. 1 D K L.
- Royal Late. A splendid late Apple, keeps till new crop coming in.
- Scarlet Pearmain. Beautiful, first-rate. 2 D M.
- Senator. Regular bearer; flesh yellowish white. 2 D L.
- *Sharpe's Early. A beautiful new Apple. 2 D E.

- Shepherd's Perfection. Above medium size, very fine coloured and good cropper, blight-proof. 1 D L.
- Stewart's Seedling. Splendid cooking Apple, of good size. D L.
- *Trevitt's Seedling. Sub-acid flavour. 2 D M.
- Twenty Ounce. Green, yellow striped. 1 K M.
- Willie Sharp. A beautiful, medium sized dessert Apple; skin yellow. D M.
- Winter Permain. Excellent market. 2 K D L.
- Yates. Small fruit, but bears heavily; flesh white, yellow, splashed red. 3 D L.
- *Zouche's Pippin. Fine Apple of good colour, ripening Christmas. 1 K D E.

FOR LIST OF FRUIT TREES SUITABLE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES, SEE PAGE 64.

Apricots

1/3 per single tree.
6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
Except where otherwise marked.

This delicious fruit can only be grown successfully in certain parts of the State. The trees require rich, well-drained soil, and should be planted on the highest parts of the orchard.

Packing charges for long distances, 1/- dozen.

ON APRICOT, PEACH AND PLUM STOCKS.

- Allen's Early. Grand variety for marketing. 1 E.
- Alsace. Large, rich flesh; ripe January. 1 D M.
- Camden Superb. Fine for canning; prolific. 2 E.
- Cattell's Early. Very early, and a good cropper. 1 D E.
- Early Moorpark. Juicy, rich and excellent. 2 E.
- Gooley. Large size and good flavour. 1 D E.
- Hemskirk. Rich, like Moorpark. 1 D M.
- Large Early. Ripens before 1st December. 1 D E.
- Mansfield Seedling. Rich in flavour. 1 L.
- Moorpark (Temple's). Juicy, rich, excellent. 1 L.
- Newcastle. Ripens middle to end of November. Fine yellow colour, and heavy bearer. 2 E.

- Oullin's Early Peach. Delicious. 1 E.
- Oullin's Early Improved. Very large, deep rich yellow, and very sweet. 1 D E.
- Pennant Hill Oval. Large, oval, sweet, and very prolific. 1 D.
- Red Masculine. Pale yellow, and juicy, small; earliest of all. 3 E.
- Riverside. Very large; skin yellowish green, with red cheek. 2 K D M.
- Shipleys Blenheim. Very productive. 1 L.
- Trevitt's Blenheim. One of the best; recommended for drying. 1 L.

COMPLAINTS.

It is impossible but that mistakes will occasionally occur in a large business such as ours, but we desire that customers will advise us of such without delay, so that the same may be put right at once. Some of the complaints made, we find upon investigation, are not caused by any fault of ours, but this will not deter us from doing all we can to please our clients when possible.

Pears

1/3 per single tree.
6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
Except where otherwise marked.
Packing charges for long distances,
1/- doz.

ON SEEDLING
PEAR STOCKS.

The climate, situation, soil, and cultural notes given for Apples will apply for Pears. Pears will not be in full bearing until the sixth year after planting, excepting such varieties as Bartlett, Keifer's and a few others, which frequently commence at second year after planting. To induce fruitfulness, we advise a judicious system of summer pinching where practicable, followed, if necessary, by root pruning in winter.

Bailey's Bergamot. Fine winter Pear. 2 D M.
Bergamot Gansel. Melting, rich. 1 D M.
Beurre Bosc. Rich and aromatic. 1 D M.
Beurre de Capiaumont. Fine grained, melting and sweet. 2 D M.
Beurre Clairgeau. Yellow skin, yellow flesh. 1 D M.
Beurre Fonqueray. A large and handsome Pear, and heavy cropper. L.
Bon Chretien (Williams). The Bartlett Pear perfumed, fine. 1 D E.
China. Good for preserving. 2 D M.
Clapp's Favourite. Resembles Bartlett. 1 D E.
Conference. Late, fine dessert fruit. 1 D L.
Fame. Good for storing. 1 D L.
Fertility. High flavour, very luscious. 2 D M.
Garber's Hybrid. Very prolific, yellow. 1 K M.
Howell. Fruit large, heavy bearer; a first-class market Pear. 1 D M.

Jargonelle. One of the earliest Pears. 1 D E.
Josephine de Malines. Pale green skin, netted; flesh pink to white. 2 D L.
Keifer's Hybrid. Cross between Williams' Bon Chretien and China. 1 K D M.
Large Flat Baking. Hangs very late. 1 K L.
Packham's Late. Large, heavy cropper. 1 D M.
Packham's Triumph. One of the very finest; excellent quality. 1 D E.
Red October. Flesh delicate, rich; abundant bearer. 2 E D.
Uvedale's St. Germain. Large baking, heavy. 1 K L.
Vicar of Winkfield. Hardy Pear, juicy. 1 K L.
Wilder. Delicious, reliable bearer. 2 D E.
Windsor. Hardy; good market Pear. 1 D M.
Winter Bartlett. A duplicate of the old favourite; ripening one month later. 1 D L. 1/6.
Winter Cole. A very richly flavoured late Pear.
Winter Nells. Buttery, rich. 2 D L.



PEARS.

Peaches

1/3 per single tree.
6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
Except where otherwise marked.
Packing charges for long distances,
1/- doz.

FREESTONE
Varieties marked (F.).
CLINGSTONE
Varieties marked (C.).

Admiral Dewey. Early; yellow flesh; freestone. Alexander (F.). A fine large early Peach. E.
Amsden's June (F.). Flesh white, very vinous and juicy. 1 E.
Bell's November. Ripening November; partial slipstone.
Bell's November Improved. Fruit much larger, better colour and superior flavour to the original.
Braddock's Superb. Very early, good market variety; heavy cropper. 2 E.
Brandy Wine (F.). Yellow flesh. L.
Brigg's Red May (F.). Very best early Peach. E.
California. Large fruit, yellow flesh. L.
Camden Superb (C.). Early red variety, coming in about Christmas.
Carmen. Pale yellow Peach; flesh melting and sweet, fine second early Peach.
Christmas Box (Duffy's). Large size and high colour, bringing the highest prices for Christmas market. A splendid cropper.
Diamond Jubilee. Large, bright red fruit. M.
Early Crawford (F.). Large yellow. M.
Early Newington (C.). Medium, rich. E.
Early Rivers (F.). Very early, rich and juicy.
Edward VII. Ripens early in November.
Elberta (F.). Yellow-fleshed; sweet, for either dessert or canning. M.
Flat China (F.). Early Peach for market. E.
George IV. Large, free; very early.
Gold Dust (C.). Yellow flesh; solid. L.
Governor Garland. Flesh white and juicy, rich and vinous. 1 E.
Governor Rawson. Ripens in November; fairly large; a perfect freestone.
Hale's Early (F.). High flavour, juicy; ripens Xmas.

Hazelbrook (Spahno). Mid-season; an enormous cropper.
Henrietta (C.). Yellow, great crop, handsome. L.
High's Early Canada (F.). Very fine. E.
Italian Red (F.). Extra large and excellent. L.
Italian Yellow (C.). One of the largest; splend. L.
Kirshler Prize. Large fruit. L.
Kia-Ora (F.). Seedling from Elberta, but superior.
King's Seedling. Ripening middle of January; much appreciated by all who have seen and tested the fruit.
La France. Very large, skin dark crimson; flesh white, melting, juicy. L.
Le Vainquer. Large and juicy. This is the earliest Peach we have, excepting Flat China.
McDevitt's Cling (C.). Very large, splendid for canning. L.
Mountain Bell (Spahno). Fruit quite round, large size, and firm white flesh; crops well.
Mountain Rose (F.). Large, good. E.
Powell's Beauty (F.). Yellow flesh, of Elberta type, large and handsome; fine flavour. M.
Princess Royal (C.). Large and good. L.
Pullar Cling. Clingstone. Good grower, heavy and regular bearer.
Riverside Elberta. Seedling from the famous Elberta. Perfect freestone; ripe middle January.
Robert Stewart. Very large; one of the best Peaches grown. M.
Royal George (F.). One of the best extant. M.
Royal George Cling (C.). White, firm flesh. M.
Ruby Red. Clingstone. Ripens early in January; heavy cropper.
Salway (F.). Fine flavour; ripens March.
Shanghai (C.). Large, good for market. M.
Shanghai Freestone. A valuable variety; exquisite flavour. M.
Shanghai Red (C.). Like old Shanghai; red.
Sneed (F.). Large, handsome fruit; very early. E.
The Globe (F.). Large, yellow, highly spoken of. L.
Triumph (F.). A valuable acquisition. E.
Wiggins (F.). Fine peach, ripens Xmas. 1 E.
Wonderful (F.). Yellow flesh, tender, juicy. L.
Zealandia. Very large fruit.

Figs 1/3 per single tree.
6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
Packing charges for long distances, 1/- dozen.

These require no special treatment, and provided the soil is good and fairly moist, will produce fine fruit. If the Fig is grown near the house, where it can be abundantly watered from the laundry, it will produce enormous crops of fruit, give a fine shade, and form a shelter. It requires little pruning.

Adam. Large size fruit; pale brown, very early, and a good market sort.

Black Genoa. Large, juicy and rich.

Black Provence. Small, rich, abundant bearer.

Brown Turkey. Luscious, good for drying.

Brunswick. Very large, rich and excellent.

White Adriatic. Large size, red flesh, rich.

The Oranges, Lemons and Mandarins I ordered from you some time ago arrived in splendid order, and they were as fresh as the day they were packed. They all seem to be coming on fine, and I thank you very much for the splendid way in which they were packed. I also got a lot of fruit trees from you about four years ago, and I can only say they are great bearers; we had more fruit off them last year than we could use.—Mr. JAMES SUTTON.—10/7/18.

Anderson's Manual for the
Vegetable Garden and Orchard
1/6 post free.

Nectarines

Albert Victor (F.). Very large, melt., delicious. M.
Byron. Flavour rich, extra large; heavy crop. L.
Camden Superb (F.). Very fine, free stone. L.
Cardinal (F.). Prolific, brilliant colour. M E.
Cooza, Syn. Duffy's Seedling of N.S.W. Origin.
 A vigorous grower, and produces heavy crops of
 splendid fruit. Freestone. Ripening middle of
 January.
Early Rivers (F.). Flesh tender, juicy. 1 E.
Elruge (F.). Medium, of the very best. M.

1/3 per single tree.
 6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
 12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
 12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
 Except where otherwise marked.

Fertile du Poitou. Fruit enormous size up to
 eight inches in circumference; skin smooth;
 Flesh white, very juicy and sugary freestone,
 medium.
Goldmine (F.). Juicy, melting, splen. flavour. 1 M.
Irrewarra (F.). Earliest; dark, great bearer. E.
Lady Carrington. A clingstone with a thick,
 juicy flesh, ripe first and second weeks in January
Lee's Seedling. Fruit large, richly flavoured. E.
Meek's Scarlet. Large, heavy cropper, slipstone;
 mid-season.

Any well and deeply-drained soil will suit this
 fruit, and like the Peach, it will grow in nearly
 every part of the State; but it cannot obtain per-
 fection without abundance of moisture in spring
 and summer.

Packing charges for long distances, 1/- doz.

Mrs. Dr. Chisholm. Beautiful cropper; ripens
 December; freestone.
New Boy (F.). Very large, ripens late; most prolific
Newington (C.). Skin whitish green, covered with
 bright red in the sun. 1 M.
"Sinfield's Nectarine." Fruit very large, of good
 colour. A second early variety.
Stanwick Seedling. Freestone; fine. M.
Victoria (River's). Very large, of good quality,
 and a heavy bearer. M.
White Slipstone. Large, very juicy; medium.

Plums

ON MYROBOLAN AND
 MARIANA STOCK.

For
 Abbreviations
 see page 50.

American Red. Ornamental, early. K D E.
Angelina Burdett. Large, purple, most excellent
 for dessert and preserving; medium. 1 K D M.
Black Cluster. Heavy and constant cropper.
 1 K D E.
Clyman. Very fine, rich, delicious. 1 D E.
Coe's Golden Drop. Very large, excel. K D M.
Diamond. Large, best preserving. K M.
Early Orleans. Medium, juicy, sweet. K D E.
Evan's Early. Juicy, rich, excellent. 2 D M.
Felleberg. Large, oval, excellent. K D M.
Gage, Green. Medium size, rich. D M.
Grand Duke. Purple skin, yellow flesh. 1 D L.
Jenkins' Seedling. Large size, and of a purplish
 black colour.

Plums thrive in our cool highlands. Any good
 soil will suit them so long as the subsoil is porous
 and well drained. We highly recommend the beautiful
 Japanese varieties for quality and appearance. Plums
 require to have their long shoots stopped during the
 growing season so as to produce spur wood.

1/3 per single tree.
 6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
 12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
 12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
 Except where otherwise marked.

King of Damsons. Large size. Tree very produc-
 tive; medium. D K.
Late Black Orleans. Excellent late Plum. D L.
Loutherborough. Black, very prolific. 2 D M.
Magnum Bonum, Red. Heavy cropper. 1 K M.
Magnum Bonum, Yellow or White (Egg). Very
 large, good preserving. 1 K M.
Pond's Seedling. Red, valuable. 1 K D L.
Precious. A heavy cropping plum of the cherry
 plum type, but fully twice the size.
President. Fruit is large, oblong shaped, over 2in.
 long, beautiful purple colour, flesh firm and
 sweet, and fruit perfect freestone. 1 D E.
Tibbit's Seedling. Med. size, dark skin, enor. crop.
Washington. Large, excellent preserving. 2 K D E.
Yellow Diamond. Clear yellow colour. 1 D E.

Prunes

Price same as Plums.

This list is specially recommended as giving
 the best varieties for drying for prunes.
D'Agen. Small, but unrivalled for drying.
Felleberg. Dark purple skin, medium size.
Giant. The largest variety known.
Golden. Flesh yellow, rich and sugary, exquisite
 flavour; freestone, and heavy cropper.
Golden Drop (Coe's). Also a good prune.
Robe de Sergeant. Like Prune d'Agen, but larger
 and better cropper.
Sugar. Fruit even in size, large; rich in sugar,
 hence its name. Stock limited.
Tragedy. Large fruit, flesh yellow.

The forty fruit trees that I got from
 you last year are growing beautifully, and
 I never lost one of them, and I must say
 it is a credit the way they were packed.—
 Mr. RICHARD ALLEN.—28/2/18.

Japanese Plums

Same price as other Plums.
 Except where otherwise marked.

Abundance. Fair to large; ripens before Burbank.
Apple. Striking appearance; good keeper.
Ballena. Large, light yellow, firm flesh, regular
 cropper; freestone.
Bartlett. Fruit pale crimson, turning
 crim.; flesh sal. colour, firm and juicy.
Blood. Large, mottled, flesh red,
 delicious.
Burbank. Large, cherry red, flesh deep
 orange, juicy and sweet; early.
Chalco. Flat fruit, reddish-purple, sweet.
Climax. Early; fruit large; delic. flavor.
Combination. Large, globular, uniform
 in size.
Delaware. Three weeks later than
 Satsuma.
Federation. A cross between "Bur-
 bank" and "Wickson," ripening early
 in February.
General Saigo. Very large fruit.
Hale. Orange mottled red; superb.
Kelsey. Valuable; one of the best.
Maynard. Deep purplish crimson, thin
 blue bloom; flesh light yellow, mar-
 bled with red.
October Purple. Fruit round, distinct
 flavour.
Ogon. Large yel.; firm, heavy crop. L.
Okti Somo. Large, long shaped fruit.
Prunus Pissardii. Small red fruit;
 ripens very early; leaves red bronze,
 purple wood.
Rubio. Best Blood Plum; abund. bearer.
Rutland Plumcot. Fruit unique in
 character, combining the apricot and
 plum in its composition. When fully
 ripe it possesses a pleasant apricot-
 plum flavour; deep purple skin. Com-
 mences to ripen early in Dec. 1/6.
Santa Rosa. Flesh deep purplish crim-
 son, with pale blue bloom.
Satsuma. Blood Plum; flesh dark red;
 heavy bearer. L.
Shipper. Good cropper; hangs long
 time.
Shiro. Firm, yet juicy, light yellow;
 clingstone.
Sultan. Firm, solid; dark crimson;
 sub-acid.
Tunks' Seedling. Very large and early;
 an enormous cropper; small fruit;
 very juicy.
Vesuvius. The best ornamental foli-
 aged Plum extant, leaves being very
 large and of a beautiful glowing
 crimson. Altogether a greatly im-
 proved Pissardii. Tree very vigorous.

Wickson. Excellent; keeps and ripens well.

Wickson Seedling. A local hybrid from the Parra-
 matta River district; said to be a much better
 cropper than the famous well-known "Wickson";
 tree of more spreading habit than "Wickson";
 Ripens before Xmas.

Wright's Early. A very fine, early Plum.



PLUM.

Quinces

1/3 per single tree.
 6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
 12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
 12 sorts (12 sorts), 15/-.
 Packing charges for long distances, 1/- doz.

Most useful for preserves and culinary purposes
 generally, and may be grown in poor soils, where
 ordinary fruits will fail; very hardy; makes a fine
 tree when fully grown.

Bereczki. Recommended as a fruit of enormous
 size. Flesh sweet, skin glossy golden yellow,
 smooth; very prolific even on young trees.
Champion. Large and good; late.
Fuller. Large and early; highly flavoured.
Giant of Lescovaz. The fruit often attaining up
 to 3½lb.; flesh white; tree very prolific.
Large Portugal. Very large and good.
Master's Early. Earliest of all; large.
Missouri Mammoth. Pleasant flavoured; best of
 all.
Orange. Large round fruit, early.
Pineapple. Name comes from flavour, which is
 suggestive of pineapple.
Rea's Mammoth. Large fruit, round, smooth and
 handsome; early.
Van Deman. Superior quality.
Zucker (Sugar). Introduced from Asia; fruit
 very sweet.

Persimmons

Or Date Plums.

Colonial Grafted, 1/6 each.

Packing charges for long distances, 1/- doz.

A Tomato-shaped fruit with a thin skin; flesh,
 when ripe, delightfully sweet and luscious. Is a
 dwarf tree shrub, which will grow in nearly any
 part of our State; prefers a warm climate, but
 will not be injured by slight frosts.

Dai Dai Maru. Large, orange skin, yellowish
 flesh, nearly seedless.
Hachiya. Elliptical, yellow.
Hyakume. Early, oblong, large, 5 x 2 inches.
Kurokuma. Early; highly flavoured.
Nitao. Beautiful coloured, flat, square-shaped
 fruit, somewhat similar to "Dai Dai Maru," keeps
 stored for weeks.
Tanenashi. Yellow, oblong, seedless.
Yemon. Flattened, yellow with rose colour.

Cherries

Cherries thrive exceedingly well in our cooler districts. The best soil for the Cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable—a sandy loam having the preference—a well-drained sub-soil being essential to success; clays or any strong, stiff soils that will hold water are unfit for its culture.

Bigarreau Jabourlay. Very early; fruit large, dark red, rich flavour. E.
Bigarreau Napoleon. Large late, rich; pale red. L.
Bigarreau Rockport. Beautiful bright red Cherry; firm, rich, juicy; an early variety.
Bigarreau Twyford. Bright red, flesh firm. E.
Bing. Fruit very large, dark brown or black; very fine; tree very vigorous and hardy.
Black Republican. Solid flesh, juicy. L.
Californian Advance. Large, dark purple. E.
Centennial. Very early fruit, firm, pale red. E.
Early Lyons. Deep red flesh, juicy. E.

1/3 per single tree.
 6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
 12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
 12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
 Except where otherwise marked.
 Packing charges for long distances, 1/- dozen.

Early Purple Gean. Earliest variety known; fruit dark; and the tree a great bearer.
Florence. Large, richly flavoured, late; red.
May Duke. Very good, fine cropper; surest bearer in Sydney climate, red. E.
Noble. Very large, dark red; flesh firm, good flavour. Tree hardy and prolific. L.
Precoc de Boppard. Early. Fruit dark glossy red, strip, and spot. flesh; constant cropper.
St. Margaret's. Large, firm, sweet, sub-acid. L.
White Heart. A fine old favourite, not a regular cropper.

I wish to thank you for the careful manner that you have packed my fruit trees. I was surprised to see how fresh the Orange and Lemon trees looked—despite the fact that they were packed eighteen days before I received them, and were carried one hundred miles by buggy.—Mr. A. E. THOMPSON.—1/8/18.

Anderson's Manual of the Vegetable Garden and Orchard, 1/6 post free.

Strawberries

5/- hundred, except otherwise quoted.
 Price may be higher if season proves unfavourable.
 Strawberries do best in strong soils, and should be planted in beds. Plantings may be commenced in May, and continued till end of July. Rows, 4ft. wide, plants 18in. apart.
Aurie. A Queensland variety coming on to Sydney market early in August; a heavy and constant cropper, and resists drought. Fruit above medium; beautiful glossy scarlet; flavour good.
Annetta. Queensland seedling. Large fruit, 10 to 16 to the quart; bright shining red; of delicious flavour. Seen in Sydney market early in spring; withstands frosts and droughts.
Creswell. A fine Strawberry, good for warm districts. Large, long fruit, bright, glossy red; second early, will crop right up to May.
Dr. Moree. Large, well-flavoured, and heavy cropper. Hardy and drought-resisting.
Governor-General. Highly-coloured; bearing well into winter. 6/-.
King Edward VII. Berries extra large; deep vermilion, produced in bunches well clear of ground. A heavy and constant cropper, bearing from September to May. Flesh pure white, delicious pine-apple flavour.
Laxton's Noble. Highly coloured fruit. Rich vinous flavour. 6/- 100.
Melba. Large brilliant red fruit of finest quality; ripens fairly early; heavy cropper.
Prenomenal. A remarkably early variety, fruit large, splendid flavour and colour, carrying well; extremely vigorous, standing extremes of heat and drought better than any other we know; good carrier. An acquisition. 1/6 doz.; 7/6 100.
Royal Sovereign. Superb variety; large, luscious, deep scarlet fruit; abundant bearer. 6/- per 100.

Oranges, Mandarins, Lemons

These magnificent fruits are now very largely cultivated in our own and the neighbouring States, and with the exception of the cold regions (New England and similar climates), they will grow in nearly every other part of the State, provided they have a good, well-drained soil and a sheltered position. As these trees bear immense crops of fruit, they must be kept growing freely (by artificial means if necessary), and great care must be taken to keep trees free from scale or other pests, and to remove it directly it appears.

1/6 single tree, 18/- per dozen.
 Packing charges, 1/- dozen for long distances.
 Except where otherwise marked.

Oranges

Blood (Maltese). Medium size, flesh blood colour.
Buckeye Navel. Improved Washington Navel from California. A true Navel Orange, ripening early, distinct, delicious. 2/6.
Eyles Siletta. Skin whitish yellow, very smooth; a grand market variety.
Golden Nugget Navel. Considered superior to Washington Navel. Fruit smooth, solid, tain-skinned; colour, strong gold. Even cropper. 2/6.
Groverley Navel. A Queensland variety of splendid quality, good cropper. 2/6.
Holdfast. Hangs long time, large fruit, juicy.
Jaffa. Excellent, and a constant bearer.
Joppa. Large and beautiful fruit, thin skin; juicy pulp, without seeds.
Mediterranean Sweet. An excellent Orange.
Paper Rind St. Michael. Medium size, thin skin, fruit of finest quality.
Paterson River. A fine Orange of the Parramatta type; tree strong grower, heavy fruit, good bearer.
Parramatta or Queen. Large, hardy, prolific.
Poor Man's Orange. Very large, hardy Orange, slightly bitter; makes best marmalade.
Ruby Blood. A Californian variety, and said to be the best of the Blood Oranges.
Seville. Bitter, for preserving.
Siletta. Small, handsome and good.
St. Michael. Large, thin skin; best for export.
The Navelencia. A cross between the popular Valencia and Washington Navel. Retains the good qualities of Washington, together with hardness and lateness of Valencia; reported to ripen 30 to 60 days later than Washington. 2/-.
Thompson's Improved Navel. Reputed to be a distinct improvement on Washington Navel; earlier, and good, even, consistent cropper. 2/-.
Valencia. A late Orange, but most excellent.
Washington Navel. Prolific, better than the old Navel in size and flavour; hardy. 2/-.
White Siletta. Earliest, skin fine, thin, juicy.

Mandarins

Beauty of Glen Retreat. A most excellent variety, enormous cropper.
Cumquat. Small; for preserving.
Dancy. One of the best.
Ellendale Beauty. Improved Beauty of Glen Retreat; is not liable to split in wet weather. A colonial-raised variety.
Emperor. Large, beautiful fruit; one of the best.
Fewtrell's Early Shipping. A cross between an Orange and Mandarin, being practically the largest Mandarin in cultivation. Fruit ripens very early, and is a good carrier.
Jacob's Improved Thorney. A distinct improvement on old Thorney, being much larger and earlier.
Navel Mandarin. Fruit solid and sweet, of good size, very few seeds.
Scarlet (Syn. Canton). Large fruit, skin almost scarlet, flesh juicy, handsome.
Thorney. Small, firm, fine high flavour.
Parker's Special. Early; solid, smooth skin.
Oonshiu. From Japan; large fruit, juicy.

Lemons

Common. Well known; rough skinned.
Eureka. A splendid Lemon, similar to Sweet Rind. Largely grown in California.
Genoa. An Italian variety; very juicy; good.
Lisbon. One of the best.
Lisbon Thornless. Very hard, without thorns. Thrives where other varieties fail.
Lisbon Variegated. Vigorous grower and bearer.
Messina. Favourite variety; very juicy.
Sicily. Medium, thin skin, juicy.
Sweet Rind. The best of all Lemons, being above medium size, and very even. Sells very freely in the markets.
Villa Franca. Oblong, thin skin, superior flavour.

Limes

1/6 Single Tree.
 18/- per doz.
 Packing charges, 1/- doz. for long distances.
East Indian. Large, very juicy.
Persian or Sweet. Sweet and pleasant flavour.
Tahiti. Fruit very large.
West Indian. Best for lime juice.

Citrons

1/6 Single Tree.
 18/- per doz.
 Packing charges, 1/- doz. for long distances.
Bengal. Common.
 All varieties of Citrons are very similar. They are largely used for preserving.

Pomeloes or Grape Fruit

Common. Very large, up to 2lb. weight, very heavy bearer, fruit being produced in clusters of from three to seven in a bunch. 2/6 each.
Marsh Seedless. The fruit of this Pomeloe is of medium size, thin rind, with about half the usual bitter; practically seedless; pulp juicy; very little rag, and of superior flavour; keeps and packs well; an acquisition in every way. Price, 2/6 each.
Natsu Mikan. The true grape fruit of Japan, and a very prolific bearer. 2/6 each.
Triumph. Medium size; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine-grained; little rag and few seeds; very heavy, being juicy and well flavoured. There is no bitter in the juice, and but little in the rag. One of the best. Price, 2/6 each.

Shaddocks

1/6 Single Tree; 18/- per doz.
 Packing charges, 1/- doz. for long distances.
Blood. Excellent for preserving.
Common. Large, sour juice.
Manilla. Small, sweet juice.

Bananas

Each.
Cavendishii. Dwarf, delicious flavour 2s. 0d.
Lady's Finger. Fruit long and slender, fine flavour 2s. 0d.
Sapientum. Common Banana, hardy 1s. 6d.
Sugar. Small fruit, sweet, delicious 2s. 6d.

Blackberries

This fruit ought to be found on every farm and station in the country. The bushes form an admirable, thick, prickly hedge, and its fruit is most useful as dessert or for preserves. Quick growing; not particular to soil or climate.
English. Fine large fruit, good flavour. 1/- each.
Himalayan. Beautiful fine foliage. 1/6 each.
Loughton. Large, excellent flavour. 1/- each.
White Crystal. Clear golden yellow form of Blackberry. Large; seeds small; early. 1/- each.
Dewberry. Lucretia. One of the very best of this attractive class of fruit berries; large and handsome, and shining jet black; of delicious quality. Price, 9d. each; 6/- doz.

Cherimoyer

Or Custard Apple

A delicious tropical fruit; succeeds well in warm and sheltered situations.
Rough Fruited. Easily grown; delicious. 2s. each.

Currants

9d. each; 7/- per doz; 40/- per 100.
 These fruits are suited only to our cool districts. Black Naples, La Fertile and La Versailles are best adapted for culture where winters are too mild for general collection.
Black Naples. A beautiful large fruit, but late.
Carter's Black Champion. Richly flavoured.
La Fertile. Red.
La Versailles. Red.
Ogden's Black. Resembles Black Naples; earlier.
Red Imperial. A really splendid heavy-bearing variety; beautiful red fruit of large size.
Red Dutch.
White Dutch.
White Imperial. Large.

Fruiting Olives

2/- each.
 The varieties we list are those cultivated in South Australia as best suited for oil-producing or pickling.
Blanquette. Chiefly valuable for its oil; but is also suitable for pickling.
Bouquettier. Fruit medium size, an enormous bearer, and produces a great yield of oil.
Gros Redowan. Very large fruited variety, and very highly esteemed for pickling. It also makes a splendid oil, but is not a heavy yielder.
Hardy's Mammoth. A very fine variety for pickling purposes.
Large Fruited. The fruit of this variety is of the very largest size, and is very similar to that sold in bottles under the name of large Spanish.
Lucca. From this variety the famous Lucca Oil is made; an enormous cropper, and gives a very high percentage of oil.
Salome. Fruit large, highly esteemed for pickling.
Verdale. An oil variety, producing a large quantity of good quality oil.

Gooseberries

9d. each, 8/- per doz., 40/- per hundred.
 We can supply a large variety of this useful cold climate fruit in red, yellow and green varieties. In the leading commercial varieties, such as Crown Bob and Roaring Lion, we can supply by the thousand.

Medlars

1/6 each.
 Thrives well in New South Wales, requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.
Monstrous. The largest.



LOGANBERRIES.

Loganberry 1/- each.

The Thornless Raspberry-Blackberry. A hybrid between the raspberry and blackberry; fruit as large as blackberry, produced in clusters; dark red colour, partaking of the flavour of both fruits.

Mulberries Stock Limited.

Black or English. Luscious fruit for any part of the State; very ornamental tree. 2/6 each. Very scarce.
Cape. Fast growing; useful for shelter; fruit small; culinary purposes only. 1/3.
Downing's Everbearing. Fruit long, juicy, rich; valuable for cooking only. 1/6.
Hicks' Everbearing. Rapid-growing shade tree; fruits freely; sweet sub-acid flavour. 1/6.
Prolific. Wonderful bearer; table and kitchen. 1/6.

Raspberries

3/- per doz.; 25/- per 100.
 A really useful fruit, and of easy culture in the colder districts of the State.
Antwerp Red. Large, fine flavour.
Cuthbert. Sturdy grower, red.
Northumberland Fillbasket (Thornless). Deep red (good size and flavour).
Victoria. Large, red, excellent, late.

Guavas 1/6 Single Tree. 16/- dozen.

Of easy culture in districts where the climate is not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow and do well in any ordinary orchard ground.
Purple. A handsome shrub; fruit deep purple.
Parker's Hybrid. Fruit yellow, large, superior.
Yellow. Large fruit; splendid for dessert.
White. Similar in growth and habit to Purple, but a pale whitish colour, good size, very highly flavoured.

NUTS of sorts

Almonds

1/3 per single tree.
 6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
 12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
 12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.

It is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this State, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of peach, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit.

Brande's Jordan. Very large, good bearer.
Burbank Seedling. Hardy and heavy cropper.
Golden State. Heavy and regular bearer, with smooth kernel and soft shell.
Hatch's Nonpareil. A very fine almond, large kernel, and very thin shell.
I.X.L. Nuts large, soft shell.
Paper Shell. The commonest sort.
Sultana. Soft shells; superior flavour.
White Nonpareil. Strong grower, heavy cropper, nuts very large, with white shell.

Walnuts

Chaberte. Large French variety; very productive. 2/6 each.
Juglans Regia. The English variety. 1/6.
Juglans Seiboldii. A Japanese variety. 2/-.
Juglans Cordiformis. A flat variety. 2/-.

These delicious nuts can be produced in any climate suitable for the Spanish Chestnut, and in colder districts. Young trees are invariably without fibre roots, but customers need not hesitate to plant our stock, as they rarely fail.

Nuts and Filberts 1/6 Single Tree.

The undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains between the coast and the Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit, in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee and Bathurst, they bear well.
Cob Nut. Northampton Prolific.
Gosford. White Filbert.
Hazel. Red Filbert.
Japanese Chestnut. 2/6 each. Produces good nuts when only four years old.
Spanish Chestnut (Castania Vesca). 1/6. A fine stately tree; magnificent foliage, fruits freely, and will succeed admirably in our cooler districts.
Peccan Nut. A most delicious nut, quick growing; full bearing in eight years. 2/-.
Queensland Nut (Macadamia Ternifolia). 1/6.

Loquats 1/6 Single Tree.

Except where otherwise marked.
Early Golden. An early variety; good.
Herd's Large. Enormous. The best market variety.
Mammoth. Very large.
Californian Advance. A variety claimed in California to excel all other varieties. Fruit large deep gold yellow, being nearly all pulp. Flavour distinct and delicious. 2/6 each.

Passion Fruit

Passiflora Edulis. The well-known Passion Fruit. 6d. each, 5/- per doz. Special quotations for large quantities.
Tacsonia Mollissima (White Passion Fruit). 1/6 each.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

	s.	d.
Chinese Raisin (<i>Hovenia Dulcis</i>)	1	6
Eugenia Uniflora (<i>Brazilian Cherry</i>)	1	6
Mangoes	2	6
Paw Paw	2	0
Pineapple	1	0
Pomegranate (<i>Punica Granatum</i>)	1	6

Regarding Grape Vines

THERE are several localities in New South Wales which are protected by Government proclamation against the introduction of Grape Vines from the County of Cumberland—that is, Sydney and its surroundings. There are other localities to which Grape Vines can be sent from the County of Cumberland, provided they have been dipped in a special chemical preparation, and inspected by the Government officers. It is also possible to send Grape Vines to some of these areas, provided they have been grafted on to Phylloxera-proof Stocks.

We desire to advise our clients that owing to the difficulty of making satisfactory reliable arrangements for the propagation of Grape Vines in a locality that would permit of us distributing Grape Vines in the "Prescribed" areas, we have found it necessary to curtail our list of Vines. Those we offer are grown on their own roots—that is, they are simply "Rooted Cuttings," and they can only be sent into such parts of the country as the proclamations do not touch. Will our clients therefore please note that if they are residents in any locality where the ordinary rooted Grape Vines cannot be sent, it will be useless to order them from us.

The following are the localities or districts referred to in the foregoing remarks where Grape Vines grown in the County of Cumberland **CANNOT BE SENT:—THE LAND BOARD DISTRICTS OF MAITLAND, ORANGE, FORBES; THE COUNTIES OF MONTEAGLE AND BLAND, and the YANCO, WENTWORTH AND HAY IRRIGATION AREAS. GRAPE VINES CANNOT BE SENT FROM NEW SOUTH WALES TO QUEENSLAND.**

Grape Vines—On their Own Roots

Price, 6d. each; 5/- per dozen.

Black Hamburg.—Most useful Grape, sure cropper, fine flavour, large.

Black Monukka.—Bunch large and sweet; table Grape; seedless.

Chasselas Rose.—Berries large, of a pinkish colour.

Gordo Blanco.—This is the lately introduced, and very extensively-grown variety for raisins, being for that purpose superior to the well-known Muscat of Alexandria.

Golden Chasselas.—Bunch and berry medium size, round, deep golden colour; very juicy and good.

Muscat of Alexandria.—Berries very large, amber colour, splendid flavour, one of the finest grapes.

Sabalskowski.—Large grape, berries tapering; skin deep pinky red; suit hot climate.

Snow's Black Muscat.—Splendid, delicious.

Sultana.—Medium size; valuable for raisin making.

Sweetwater.—Large, hardy, early Grape.

White Sherry.—A well-known variety, great cropper, and good for market.

White Wax.—Berries large, oval, quite white, flesh tender, very juicy and rich.

Wortley Hall.—Deep purple colour, large bunches and berries; handsome, but late.

Zante Currant.—The currant of commerce; seedless.

Grape Vines on Phylloxera-proof Stocks.

We have a limited supply. List with prices on application.

Suitable Fruit Trees for Certain Localities

We have been asked on many occasions to suggest or recommend varieties of Fruit Trees that would be most suitable for cultivation in given localities for market purposes. With the desire to facilitate matters in this direction, we give, on this page, various lists of fruit trees that we believe will give the best and most satisfactory results, provided, of course, that the growers cultivate intelligently.

For Coastal Districts and Warm Climates

Apples	Pears	Peaches	Peaches—Continued.	Plums
Aiken's Seedling	Williams' Bon Chretien	Bell's November (F.)	La France (F.)	Angelina Burdett
Allsop's Early	China	Braddock Superb (F.)	McDevitt's Late Cling (C.)	Cherry Plum
Carpenter	Clapps' Favourite	Brigg's Red May (F.)	Mountain Rose (F.)	Evans' Early
Carrington	Keifer's Hybrid	Carmen (F.)	Princess Royal (C.)	Diamond
Granny Smith	Packham Late	Christmas Box (F.)	Powell's Beauty (F.)	Jenkin's Seedling
Jonathan	Packham Triumph	Duchess of Cornwall (F.)	Pullar's Cling (C.)	Lutherborough
Lord Nelson	Nectarines	Early Crawford (F.)	Robert Stewart (C.)	Precious President.
McIntosh Red	Camden Superb (F.)	Edward VII. (F.)	Royal George (F.)	Tibbett's Seedling
Mobbs' Royal	Early Rivers (F.)	Elberta (F.)	Royal George Cling (C.)	Japanese Plums
Pomme de Neige	Goldmine (F.)	Italian Red (F.)	The Globe (F.)	Blood Climax
Trevitt's Seedling	Lee's Seedling (F.)	Italian Yellow (C.)	Triumph (F.)	Burbank October Purple
	Meeks' Scarlet (F.)	Kia-Ora (F.)	Wiggins (F.)	Satsuma Shiro
	Stanwick Seedling (F.)	King's Seedling (F.)		Sultan
				Tunks' Seedling
				Wickson
				Wickson Seedling
				Wright's Early

For Cool Climates

Apples	Pears	Peaches—Continued	Plums	Prunes
Black Ben Davis	Beurre Bosc	Foster (F.)	Angelina Burdett	D'Agen
Cleopatra	Beurre de Capalmont	Hales' Early (F.)	Coe's Golden Drop	Giant
Cox's Orange Pippin	Bon Chretien (Williams)	High's Early Canada (F.)	Diamond	Golden Drop
Delicious	Howell	Italian Red (F.)	Grand Duke	Robe de Sargeant
Five Crown Pippin	Josephine de Maline	Italian Yellow (C.)	President	Sugar
Gravenstein	Keifer's Hybrid	Kia-Ora (F.)	Japanese Plums	
Granny Smith	Packham's Late	King's Seedling (F.)	Blood	
Jonathan King David	Packham's Triumph	La France (F.)	Burbank	
Munroe's Favourite	Winter Nells	McDevitt's Late Cling (C.)	Climax	
Pomme de Neige	Winter Cole	Mountain Rose (F.)	Kelsey	
Rome Beauty		Princess Royal (C.)	October Purple	
Nectarines		Pullar's Cling (C.)	Santa Rosa	
Camden Superb (F.)	Peaches	Robert Stewart (C.)	Shiro	
Early Rivers (F.)	Blackburn (F.)	Royal George (F.)	Wickson	
Goldmine (F.)	Briggs' Red May (F.)	Royal George Cling (C.)	Wright's Early	
Lee's Seedling (F.)	Carmen (F.)	Salway (F.)		Cherries
Meeks' Scarlet (F.)	Early Crawford (F.)	The Globe (F.)		Bigarreau Napoleon
Stanwick Seedling (F.)	Elberta (F.)			Bigarreau Twyford
				Early Lyons
				Florence
				Noble
				St. Margaret

Anderson's Selected List of

TREES, SHRUBS



Execution of Plant Orders

Our Pot Plants are sent in water-tight paper pots, saving freight and carriage in packing. The cost of packing must be added to prices named. The minimum charge, 6d. for small orders, and 1/- to 1/6 will cover cost of packing a dozen plants.

Plant orders are executed at the time most suitable for planting, taking into consideration the weather and other existing circumstances. We are, however, always willing to attend to specific instructions regarding the execution of plant orders should clients desire delivery at a certain time and they will accept the risk.

ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern).

	s.	d.
Boule de Nieve. White. 3ft. ..	1	0
Cloth of Gold. Golden. 6ft. ..	1	0
Eclipse. Orange and purple. 6ft. ..	1	0
Emperor. Large flowers, dark crimson. 6ft. ..	1	0
Golden Fleece. Yellow. 4ft. ..	1	0
Rosaeiflorum. Pink. 6ft. ..	1	0
Souvenir de Bonn. Leaves have a beautiful silver margin, flowers orange, veined scarlet. 6ft. ..	1	0
Sawitzii. A very distinct variety, with green palmate leaves, regularly margined with silvery white. 4ft. ..	1	0
Thompsonii fl. pl. Double. 6ft. ..	1	0
Vexillarium. Yellow and red. 3ft. ..	1	0
Vexillarium Variegatum. Leaves variegated. 3ft. ..	1	0

Handsome evergreen flowering shrubs, of free growth; some of the varieties have variegated leaves and are very handsome, but the whole family are attractive and profuse bloomers; flowers bell-shaped. We recommend cutting back every second or third year.

ABELIA.

Rupestris. Rose and white, sweet scented. 4ft. Dwarf, evergreen, free flowering shrub ..	1	6
--	---	---

ACACIA.

Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle). Silvery leaf of great beauty, free flowering. 15ft. ..	1	0
Cultriformis. Orange yellow. A splendid shrub. 8ft. ..	1	6
Decurrens (Black Wattle). 25ft. ..	1	0
Dealbata (Silver Wattle). 15ft. ..	1	0
Elata. 50ft. The best for avenue planting ..	1	6
Farnesiana. 30ft. Yellow, sweet-scented blossoms ..	1	6
Lophanta. Fern-leaved variety. 10ft. ..	1	0
Mollissima Floribunda. 10ft. ..	1	0
Nemu. 12ft. Pink flowering, deciduous ..	1	6
Podalyraefolia (Queensland Silver Wattle). A very choice variety ..	1	6
Pycnantha (Golden Wattle). 20ft. ..	1	6
Spectabilis. 8ft. Beautiful dwarf shrub ..	1	6

We have selected these from the many species as being exquisitely beautiful and worthy of cultivation.



ACACIA.

Many thanks for the plants and seeds received. The plants look so strong and vigorous, and I am hoping they will soon take root and grow mightily.—Mrs. E. C. SCOTT.—14/6/18.

The Bouvardias about which I wrote crossed my letter, and came to hand tonight, for which I thank you. They are splendid plants—the best I have ever seen, and were worth waiting for.—H. J. BATE.—19/12/18.

ACER (Maple).

	s.	d.
Dasycarpum. Thick fruited. 40ft. ..	1	6
Negundo (Box Elder). 40ft. ..	1	6
Negundo Folia Marginata Aurea. Lovely green leaves, with a golden margin ..	3	6
Negundo Folia Marginata Argentea. Lovely green leaves, with a silver margin ..	3	6
Platanoides (Norway Maple). 50ft. ..	1	6
Polymorphum. 12ft. Seedlings ..	1	6
Pseudo Platanus (Sycamore or False Plane). 70ft. ..	1	6
Rubrum (Scarlet Maple). 30ft. ..	1	6
Saccharinum (Sugar Maple). 40ft. ..	1	6

These varieties are quite hardy out of doors.

JAPANESE VARIETIES (Maple).

Atropurpureum. Deep maroon, large regular palmate leaves ..	3	6
Atropurpureum Dissectum. Deep maroon, richly fringed thread-like leaflets; drooping ..	3	6
Atropurpureum Variegatum. Bright crimson, with deep maroon ..	3	6
Osaka-Zuki. Large leaved regular palmate, light maroon, changing to blood red in autumn ..	3	6
Rosa Marginata. Small green leaves, crimson margined ..	3	6
Roseum. Small palmate leaves, margined deep pink ..	3	6
Sanguineum Seigen. Blood red, regular palmate ..	3	6
Sanguineum Chishio. Blood red, regular palmate, small leaves ..	3	6
Washimoo. Green thread-like leaflets, with deep serrations ..	3	6

None of the ornamental trees excel these beautiful Japanese Maples. They are striking in foliage, and thrive well in the cool parts of New South Wales when grown in sheltered positions. They can also be grown as pot plants in the bush-house.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
PACKING OF TREES AND PLANTS.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued.

AGAVE (Aloe) s. d.
Americana. soft. 1 0

ÆSCULUS
Hippocastanum (*Horse Chestnut*). 6ft. 1 6
Hippocastanum Alba fl. pl. (*The Double Flowering Chestnut*). 30ft. 2 6
Rubicunda (*Scarlet Chestnut*). 6ft. 1 6
The *Horse Chestnut* is very suitable for the colder parts of our State. It is a magnificent shade tree and requires ample space. It is deciduous.

AILANTHUS
Glandulosa (*Tree of Heaven*). 30ft. 1 0
Very handsome, large foliage, but liable to spread from the roots.

ALLAMANDA
Nerifolia. 3ft. 1 6
Beautiful dwarf bright yellow flowering shrub; highly recommended; evergreen.

ALNUS
Communis Glutinosa (*Common Alder*).
Deciduous tree shrub, growing under suitable conditions to soft. Suitable for tablelands 1 6

ALOYSIA
Citriodora (*Lemon-scented Verbena*). 8ft. 1 6
The scent of the leaves is delicious.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA
Double flowering Peach; very ornamental.
Clara Meyer. Palest double pink 1 6
Carnation Striped. Flaked white and pink 1 6
Crimson 1 6
Pink 1 6
White 1 6

ARBUTUS (Strawberry Tree)
Unedo. roft. 1 6
Bear small edible fruit. Handsome evergreen, hardy shrub, with laurel-like foliage; prefers a light sandy or peaty soil.

ARDISIA
Crenulata. Crimson berries. 2ft. 2 0
Evergreen; a charming pot plant.

ARQUINA (Cape Plum)
Grandiflora. White. 5ft. 1 6
Beautiful flowering shrub, with white flowers; strongly scented like the *Jasmine*.

ASH (See Fraxinus)
ASTER
Argophyllus (*Musk Aster*). 40ft. 1 6
A native of N.S.W.; a hardy evergreen hardwood shrub.

AUCUBA (The Gold Dust Tree)
In Variety. 4ft. 1 6
Handsome, hardy, evergreen shrubs, leaves pale green, spotted with yellow, and shining; will thrive even under trees, and will stand severe frosts.

AZALEA (See page 66)

BAMBUSA (Bamboo Cane)
Arundinacea. 50ft. One of the strongest.
From 5/- each
Falcata. Beautiful plumed species. 8ft. 2 0
Nigra (*Black Bamboo*). 20ft. 2 0
Fortunell. Dwarf 1 0
Fortunell Variegata 1 0
Bamboo, or Tree Grasses, thrive well here, and are quite indispensable in first-class grounds. They add a distinct and picturesque feature.

BARLERIA
Cristata. Blue. 3ft. 1 6

BAUHINIA (Mountain Ebony)
Alba. 6ft. 2 0
Purpurea. 25ft. 1 6
Very showy evergreen flowering shrubs.

BEECH (See Fagus)

BERBERIS
Aquifolium. Large leaved variety. 8ft. 1 6
Darwinii. Orange yellow flowers. 4ft. 1 6
Vulgaris (*Common Barberry*). 8ft. 1 0
Vulgaris Purpurea. 6ft. 1 0
Charming dwarf, ornamental and flowering shrubs. *Vulgaris* is the English Barberry, and makes a splendid hedge in the colder districts.

BENTHAMIA s. d.
Fragifera (*Himalayan Strawberry*). roft. 1 6
Flowers large, white, densely aggregate, forming a round head. This is a beautiful evergreen tree, and produces reddish fruit, somewhat resembling the *Arbutus*; very effective.

BETULA (The Birch Tree)
Alba. 20 to 30ft. 1 6
A very ornamental tree; deciduous.

BORONIA
Megastigma. 2ft. from 2 0
Has very light, graceful foliage, brown flowers, with yellow lining; delicate perfume.

BOUVARDIA (See page 66)

BLUE GUM OF TASMANIA
(See *Eucalyptus*).

BRACHYCHITON (See Sterculea)

BRASSAIA (Umbrella Tree)
Actinophylla. 15ft. 2 0
Tall growing; handsome large spreading foliage.

BRUSSONETIA
Papyrifera. Small, compact shrub. 8ft. 1 6

BROWALLIA
Jamiesoni 1 0
Deep orange-coloured flowers, produced in great abundance during spring and summer.

BRUGMANSIA (Trumpet Flower)
Knightii. White. roft. 1 6
Soft-wooded evergreen flowering shrub, hardy only where frosts are not severe; flowers long, drooping tubes, often six inches. Perfume is delightful.

BRUNSFELSIA (Franciscea)
Americana. Pure white, sweet scented. 6ft. 2 0
Eximea. Blue and white. roft. 2 0
Latifolia. Lavender with white eye. 6ft. 2 0
Elegant, free-flowering evergreen shrubs, producing flowers of a variety of colour. They prefer a warm, sheltered situation.

BUDDLEIA
Globosa. roft. Orange. 1 6
Variabilis Magnifica. Rose purple. roft. 1 6
Veitchiana. Splendid for hedges, or as a shrub on a lawn. The clusters of flowers are 12 to 18in. in length, and of bright lilac colour. The delicious fragrance resembles that of the English Lilac 1 6
A very hardy, quick-growing family of plants, bearing honey-scented blossoms in profusion.

BUXUS (Box)
Arborea (*Tree Box*). roft. 1 6
Aurea Variegata. 3ft. 1 6
Sempervirens. Common English Box for edging. 2/6 doz.; 17/6 per 100.

CACTUS (See Epiphyllum)

CALLISTEMON (The Bottle Brush)
Lanceolatus. 8ft. 1 6
Colour scarlet; very showy.

CALODENDRON
Capense. The Cape Chestnut; beautiful lilac flowering tree; evergreen. 40ft. 2 0

CALYCANTHUS
Floridus (*Allspice*). 4ft. 2 0
Pracox. 4ft. 2 0
A deciduous hardy shrub; the wood and roots, when cut, have a strong smell of spice; spreading habit.

CAMELLIA (See Special List)

FAILURE IN PLANTS.
We do not undertake to replace plants or seedlings lost through inexperience in planting, or from any cause beyond our control.

CAMPHORA s. d.
Officinalis (*Camphor Laurel*). Beautiful evergreen trees, of quick growth; suitable for our climate; admirable as an avenue tree. soft. 1 0

CASSIA
Candolleana. roft. 1 6
A very pretty evergreen shrub, covered with a profusion of yellow blossoms during autumn.

CASTANOSPERMUM
Australe (*Moreton Bay Chestnut*). soft. 1 6
A native of Queensland, suitable for most parts of N.S.W.; bears saffron-coloured flowers, and makes a handsome evergreen tree.

CASTANEA
Vesca (*Sweet or Spanish Chestnut*). Flowers yellowish; very ornamental tree, but requires good soil; deciduous. 40ft. 2 6

CATALPA
Bungei. Yellow flowers, red spots. roft. 1 6
Kämpferi. Yellow. Spotted red, brown. roft. 1 6
Speciosa. White. Fragrant. 20ft. 1 6
Syringæfolia. White, speckled purple and yellow. 20ft. 1 6

A showy, rapid-growing tree, with pyramidal clusters of white and purple fragrant flowers. Splendid specimens for lawns and shrubberies.

CEANOTHUS
Divaricatus. 3ft. 2 6
Nearly white, or pale blue flowers; uncommon shrub.

CEDRELA
Australis (*Australian Red Cedar*). 80ft. 1 6

CERASUS
Laurocerasus (*English Laurel*). 20ft. 1 0
Lusitanica (*Portugal Laurel*). 20ft. 1 6
The Laurels are old favourites; they thrive well here if planted in good strong soil, and make splendid hedges. (See *Hedge Plants*).

CERASUS (Double-flowering Cherry)
Caproniana Ranunculiflora. roft. 2 6
Japonica flore Rosea Pleno. Double pink. roft. 2 6
J. H. Veitch. Rosy pink, 2in. diameter, bronze foliage. roft. 2 6
Mt. Fuji. Double white. roft. 2 6

Japanese double-flowering cherries are the most beautiful flowering shrubs one could wish to have. They are showy, ornamental, and the flowers sweetly pretty. Highly recommended.



CRATAEGUS (see page 58).

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued.

CERATONIA

Silqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, s. d.
Locust Tree). 16ft. 1 6
Hardy evergreen tree, small red flowers, followed by pods 4 to 5in. long; useful for stock feeding; has a thick stem; a spreading habit.

CERATOPETALUM

(Christmas Bush)

Gummiferum. 40ft. 2 0
The Christmas bush is a gem.

CERCIS

Siliquastrum (Judas Tree). 20ft. 1 6
Canadensis. Red 1 6
The Judas Tree is a beautiful deciduous, flowering tree, producing vivid purple flowers covering the leafless branches, after which the curiously-shaped leaves appear; requires shelter; suitable for cold districts.

CESTRUM

Diurnum. White, 4ft. 1 6
Nocturnum. Greenish white. Sweetly scented at night. 6ft. 1 6
Purpureum. Purple and brown. 6ft. 1 0
Beautiful free-flowering evergreen shrubs.

CHAMAECERASUS

(The Ground Cherry)

Flora Alba. 3ft. 2 0
Grandiflora Rosea. 4ft. 2 0

CHILIANTHUS

Dasyphyllus. White. 10ft. 1 0
A semi-climbing plant, useful for covering unsightly buildings; winter flowering.

CHIONANTHUS

Virginica (The American Fringe Tree).
White. Very pretty. 10ft. 2 0

CHOISYA

Ternata. 6ft. 2 0
Dwarf evergreen shrub, with flowers like orange blossoms, sweetly scented.

CHRISTIA

Grandiflora. 5ft. 1 6
A beautiful evergreen, compact-growing shrub, with curiously-formed yellow and red flowers.

CHRISTMAS BUSH

(See Ceratopetalum)

CITHAREXYLUM

Subserratum (Fiddle Wood). White. 10ft. 1 6
Fine evergreen shrub.

CLETHRA

Arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree). 10ft. 2 6
White.
Alnifolia (Alder-leaved). A hardy shrub, producing white flowers. 2 0
These are very ornamental. C. Arborea has pure white flowers, very like the Lily of the Valley, from which it gets its name.

CLIANTHUS

Puniceus (N.Z. Glory Pea). Beautiful red flowers 1 6
Puniceus Albus. Pure white. 5ft. 1 6
A hardy evergreen, soft-wooded shrub, fine foliage, trailing habit.

COFFEA

Arabica (Coffee of Commerce). 10ft. 2 0
Fine evergreen flowering shrub; requires shelter and a warm climate. White flowers, succeeded by red berries.

CORONILLA

Glaucal. Yellow. 4ft. 1 6

CORYNOCARPUS

Laevigatus (Karakia Tree of New Zealand). 30ft. 1 0
A pretty evergreen, producing white flowers and a plum-like fruit.

COPROSMA

Picturata. Pale green leaves, marked with blotches of creamy yellow and white. 6ft. 1 6
Variegata. Green leaves, heavy margined creamy white. 6ft. 1 6
Lucida. Strong grower. 6ft. 1 0
Handsome evergreen shrubs, with bright shining leaves, some variegated and margined; very hardy, thriving well in either hot or cold districts; suitable for hedges near coast.

COTONEASTER

Buxifolia. White. 3ft. 1 6
Microphylla. White. 4ft. 1 6
Simonsi. 8ft. 1 6
Very hardy shrubs, bearing a profusion of berries.

CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn)

Carrieri. Large scarlet fruit. 8ft. 1 6
Crenulata. (Fire Thorn). Bears red berries like Ardisias; very pretty for decorations during winter. Evergreen 1 6
Crus-Galli (Cockspur Thorn). White tinged with red, producing edible fruit. 15ft. 1 6
Oxyantha Single White. 12ft. 1 0
Oxyantha Double White. 12ft. 2 0
Oxyantha Double Pink. 12ft. 2 0
Oxyantha Double Red. 12ft. 2 0
Pyracantha. Splendid evergreen, bearing large bunches of yellow berries. 12ft. 1 6

These are general favourites, flowering profusely in the spring; the double varieties exceedingly beautiful and particularly showy.

CUPHEA

Platycentra. Red. The cigar-flower. 2ft. 1 0
Jorulensis. Yellow and red. 3ft. 1 0
Dwarf flowering plants; old favourites; flowers delicate tubes.



DIERVILLA.

CYDONIA (Flowering Quince)

Candidissima. 5ft. White 1 6
Cardinalis. 5ft. Scarlet 1 6
Sanguinea Nivalis. White and red 1 6
Rosea Plena. 6ft. Pink 1 6
Sanguinea Plena. 6ft. Double red 1 6
Handsome deciduous shrubs; should be largely planted.

CYPHOMANDRA

Betacea (Tomato Tree). 10ft. 1 6
A very ornamental shrub; fruit makes a good preserve.

CYTISUS (Laburnum)

Laburnum (English Golden Chain). 8ft. 1 6
Charming English flowering tree, which during spring is covered with beautiful pendant racemes of flowers; deciduous; will flower near Sydney in a suitable position, but prefers cold climate.

DAPHNE

Indica Rubra. Red. 3ft. from 2 0
Indica Rubra Variegata. Leaves margined with yellow. 3ft. 2 0
Odora. White. 6ft. 2 0
Daphnes prefer a light, moist soil and warm situation; highly perfumed; free bloom; universal favourite.

DEERINGIA

Amhersti Variegata. 5ft. 1 6
Very pretty variegated shrub; white and green.

DEUTZIA (Wedding Bells)

Campanulata. Free flowering. White. 4ft. 1 6
Candidissima fl. pl. Semi-double flowers. 6ft. 1 6
Crenata fl. pl. 4ft. White 1 6
Crenata Argentea. Variegated foliage. 4ft. 1 6
Discolor Grandiflora. White. 4ft. 1 6
Fortuni. Choice white. 4ft. 1 6
Gracilis. White. 4ft. 1 6
Gracilis Carminea. Pink. 4ft. 1 6
Lemoinei Compacta. Large white. 4ft. 1 6
Pride of Rochester. Beautiful double flowers. 5ft. 1 6
Rosea. Pink. 5ft. 1 6
Venusta. White. 4ft. 1 6
Vilmorin. Large white. 4ft. 1 6
Dwarf flowering shrubs, highly recommended.

DIERVILLA (Weigelia)

Abel Carrieri. Rich rosy crimson. 4ft. 1 6
Amabilis. 6ft. Pink 1 6
Amabilis Variegata. 6ft. 1 6
Augustus Wilhelm. Intensely dark amaranth red shade. 4ft. 1 6
Avant Garde. Enormous flowers in large bouquets. Bright pink throat marbled with deeper pink, spotted cream 1 6
Candidissima. White. 4ft. 1 6
Chameleon. Flesh-pink, turning to red 1 6
Couquette. The largest flowered variety—deep rose, measuring 1½ to 2in across. 6ft. 1 6
Eva Rathke. Vigorous, flowering abundantly, large, crimson red colour. 6ft. 1 6
Gracieux. Salmon, with sulphur yellow throat. 6ft. 1 6
Gloire de Bosquets. Deep red flowers. 6ft. 1 6
Lemoinei. 4ft. Deep pink 1 6
Rosea 1 6
Stelzneri. 4ft. Bright pink 1 6
Beautiful plants; profuse bloomers; require but little attention. Produce fine clusters of tube-shaped flowers of a great variety of colours. Can be highly recommended.

DIOSMA

Ericoides. 3ft. 1 6
Charming little evergreen plant, with light feathery foliage, which is, during September and October, studded with small, starry white flowers.

DIPLACUS

Hybrida. 3ft. 1 6
A dwarf yellow flowering shrub; very attractive; evergreen.

DOMBEYA

Dregiana. White. 15ft. 1 6
Mastersi. White. 12ft. 1 6
Evergreen flowering shrubs, good foliage, flowers perfumed.

DORYANTHES

Excelsa (Gigantic Lily). Handsome native shrub; scarlet flower. 12ft. 1 6

DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY

(See Cerasus, page 57)

DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACH

(See Amygdalus, page 57)

DOUBLE-FLOWERING QUINCE

(See Cydonia)

DRACAENA (Cordylina)

Australis. 8ft. 1 0
Terminalis. 20ft. 1 6
Handsome, tropical-looking plants; very hardy.

DURANTA

Alba. White. 6ft. 1 0
Aurea Variegata. Blue. 6ft. 1 0
Plumieri. Blue. 6ft. 1 0
A pretty family of dwarf-growing, evergreen shrubs, very free flowering and quite hardy; make pretty dwarf hedges. (See Hedge Plants.)

EDWARDSIA

Microphylla. Evergreen flowering shrub. Yellow flowers, very hardy. 12ft. 1 6

SEEDS & PLANTS.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued.

ELOEAGNUS

s. d.

- Japonica Macrophylla Aurea Variegata*. 6ft. 1 6
Japonica (Longipes). 10ft. 1 6
 Fine hardy shrubs; grow freely in any ordinary soil. Very ornamental.

ELM (See Ulmus)

ERICA, or HEATH (See page 68)

ERYTHRINA (Coral Tree)

- Crista Galli Grandiflora*. Bright deep scarlet. 8ft. 1 6
Indica. Scarlet. 25ft. 1 0
 Erythrina, or Coral Tree, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil, or even in barren sand, and are handsome trees, even when out of flower.

ESCALLONIA

- Langleyensis*. Bright rose carmine 1 6
Montevidiensis. White. 10ft. 1 6
Macrantha. Crimson red. 6ft. 1 0
 Beautiful free-flowering, evergreen plants.

EUCALYPTUS

- Botryoides*. 1 0
Calophylla Rosea. 30ft. Bright, pink flowers 1 6
Citriodora. Lemon-scented leaves. 75ft. 1 0
Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum). 100ft. 1 0
Ficifolia. Bright crimson flowers. 15 to 20ft. 2 0
Globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum). 100ft. 1 0

We list only a few of the ornamental varieties of this large genus. Globulus is the well-known Tasmanian Blue Gum. Ficifolia is one of the most beautiful flowering trees. A blaze of colour in summer.

EUGENIA (Lillipilli)

- Jambosa (Rose Apple)*. 20ft. 1 6
Myrtifolia. White, with crimson fruit. 20ft. 1 6
Pendula. Purple fruit. 20ft. 1 6
Smithii. White fruit. 20ft. 1 0
Ugni. Edible red fruit. 6ft. 1 6
 Beautiful myrtle-leaved evergreens; ornamental; some varieties have blue and purple berries.

EUONYMUS

- Japonicus*. 12ft. 1 0
Latifolius Alba Variegatus. 12ft. 1 6
Latifolius Aurea Marginatus. 6ft. 1 6
Latifolius Argentea Variegatus. 6ft. 1 6
Latifolius Aurea Variegatus. 6ft. 1 6
Radicans. Variegated foliage; Japanese Spindle Tree. 4ft. 1 6
 A handsome family of evergreen shrubs, with fine shining foliage.

EUPATORIUM

- Ianthinum*. Purple. 2ft. 2 0
 Flowers produced in very large corymbs; suitable for winter flowering.

EUPHORBIA (Crown of Thorns)

- Splendens*. 4ft. 1 6
 Curious and beautiful plant of dwarf habit. The shoots are hard and woody, with strong prickles; bright crimson flowers, produced in trusses, being nearly always in flower.

EUPOMATIA

- Lauriana*. 12ft. 1 6
 An evergreen shrub, bearing curious flowers and foliage; a native of Australia; flowers perfumed.

EXOCHORDA (Pearl Bush)

- Alberti*. 8ft. 1 6
Grandiflora. 8ft. 1 6
 This cannot be too highly recommended. One of the loveliest flowering shrubs in cultivation; flowers pure white; borne in great profusion.

FAGUS (Beech)

- Sylvatica*. 60ft. 2 0
Sylvatica Purpureus. 50ft. Purple leaved 2 6
 Beautiful deciduous tree; leaves cover the tree with dense foliage in the spring and summer; only suitable for cold climates.

FICUS

- Australis (Port Jackson Fig)*. 60ft. 1 6
Benjaminiana (Queensland Weeping Fig). A very handsome tree. 40ft. 2 6
Elastica (Indiarubber Tree). Very fleshy leaves, not quite hardy; makes a beautiful pot plant 2 6
Macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig). 100ft. 1 6
Nitida. Beautiful variety. Suitable for street planting. 40ft. 1 6
 Remarkable for their magnificent foliage. Useful shade trees.

FORSYTHIA

- Variegata Aurea*. 5ft. 1 6
 Very showy, yellow, flowering shrub.
Viridissima. Golden Bell. 4ft. 1 6

FOURCROYA

- Gigantea Variegata (The Giant Agave)*. 8ft. 1 6
 When full grown produces enormous fleshy leaves. Flower stem 30ft., crowned with white flowers.

FRAXINUS (Common Ash)

- Alba*. 40ft. 1 6
Excelsior. 50ft. 1 6
Excelsior Aurea (Golden Ash). 30ft. 2 6
 Hardy and deciduous; prefers cool climate.

GARDENIA

- Globosa*. White and globular. 6 to 8ft. 1 6
Intermedia. White; very free grower. 3ft. 1 6
Magnifica. White. 4ft. 1 6
 Evergreen dwarf flowering shrubs; foliage of a beautiful dark glossy green; lovely pure white flowers, deliciously fragrant. Globosa is a tall-growing shrub of great beauty. Not particular as to soil, but requires a warm situation.

GENISTA

- Alba*. The white flowering broom; a very floriferous shrub. 8ft. 1 6
 Pretty dwarf, hardy, flowering shrub; good foliage.

GLEDITSCHIA

- Horrida (Honey Locust Tree)*. 20ft. 1 6
 Splendid deciduous tree.

GOLDFUSSIA

- Anisophylla*. 3ft. 1 0
 Dwarf and very pretty evergreen; flowers of rich lavender.

GRAPTOPHYLLUM

- Earlii*. 6ft. 1 6
 Pretty red Queensland flowering shrub.

GYMNOCLADUS

- Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree)*. 30ft. 1 6
 Ornamental, hardy, deciduous tree. Racemes of white flowers.

GREVILLEA

- Robusta (Silky Oak)*. 40ft. 1 0
 A great favourite; grows remarkably quick. It is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom. Thrives best sheltered among other trees.
Hilli. 30ft. 1 6

HAKEA

- Eucalyptoides*. A magnificent evergreen flowering shrub, with crimson flowers. 8ft. 2 0

HABROTHAMNUS

- Elegans*. 6ft. Scarlet 1 0
Newelli. Crimson. 4ft. 1 6
Scabra. Deep crimson. 4ft. 1 0
 A showy family of soft-wooded shrubs, allied to Cestruis; free flowering; very hardy; flowers in bunches.

HALESIA

- Tetraptera (Snowdrop or Silver Bell Tree)*. White. 15ft. 2 6
 Good for single specimens on lawns.

HAWTHORN (See Crataegus)

HELIOTROPIUM (See Heliotrope)

- Aureum Variegatum*. Golden leaved variety 1 0
La Petite Nigresse. Very dark 1 0
Midnight. Very dark 1 0
President Garfield. A light coloured var. 1 0
Priapo. Blue, with white eye. 3ft. 1 0
Roi de Noires. Very dark. 3ft. 1 0
Royal Highness. Large light flowers 1 0
White Lady. Nearly white. 3ft. 1 0
 Dwarf-growing flowering plants; some have variegated leaves. Are delightfully perfumed.

HIBISCUS (EVERGREEN TYPE).

- Andersoni*. Dark crimson, dark eye. 6ft. 1 6
Camdeni. Single red. 6ft. 1 6
Chrysanthus. Large golden yellow flowers, with perfect black eye. 4ft. 1 6
Conqueror. Buff yellow, crimson base 1 6
General Courteges. Scarlet. One of the largest flowering. 6ft. 1 6
Harwoodi. Large single pink, dark centre. 6ft. 1 6
Incognitus. Crimson, shading to pure white centre 1 6
Island Empress. Rich pink, double 1 6
Island Queen. Deep pink self; distinct from other pink shades 1 6
Lamberti. Large double red, resembling a ball of ribbon. 6ft. 1 6
Peachbloss. Semi-double flowers of salmon pink colour, with dark eye 1 6

HERBACEOUS TYPE.

- (Perennial roots with annual stems.)
Californica. Large, pure white; single 2 0
Coccinea. Bright scarlet flowers, 8in. across 2 6
Manihot. Large yellow, black eye. 6ft. 1 6

DECIDUOUS TYPE.

- Mutabilis (Chinese Rose fl. pl.)*. Double, pink. 8ft. 1 0
Mutabilis Alba, fl. pl.. Double, white, 8ft. 1 0
Mutabilis Rosea. Single, pink 1 0
Syriacus. Various types 1 6
 Hibiscus are absolutely indispensable in flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, grow in any soil, with or without shelter, produce a profusion of large flowers.
 The Syriacus varieties are very hardy and will thrive in the coldest districts.

HOLLY (See Ilex)

HORSE CHESTNUT (See Aesculus)

HYDRANGEA

s. d.

NEW VARIETIES.

- Ajissai*. Rosy blue to light blue 1 0
Avalanche. Pure white, extra large, and with immense trusses 1 0
Dentelle. Creamy white, turning to a very soft pink 1 0
La Lorraine. Very soft pink, later fading into a darker shade. Splendid 1 0
Madame Mouilliere. (Award of Merit R.H.S.). Enormous panicles of flowers, pure white, with carmine pink eye. One of the best 1 0
Mademoiselle Renee G'Aillard. Large, milk-white, irregularly dentated 1 0
Mariesii Grandiflora. Large corymbs attaining one foot in diameter. The normal flowers malva-violet, the sterile ones white-fleshed 1 0
Ornament. Rosy-purple; a new colour and quite distinct 1 0
Radiant. Medium sized panicles of carmine rose flowers. Described as the darkest sort of Hydrangea to date 1 0
Souv De Mad Chataud. One of the finest, sturdy growth, medium sized corymbs of a bright pink colour 1 0
Cyanoclada. Dark blue. 4ft. 1 0
Hortensis Variegata. Light blue. 3ft. 1 0
Hortensis. Pink. 4ft. 1 0
Jean d'Arc. White. 4ft. 1 0
Paniculata Grandiflora. White. 4ft. 1 6
Stellata Fimbriata. White. 4ft. 1 6

In certain soils the pink varieties do not keep their colour, but merge into various shades of blue. This is most marked where ironstone abounds.

HYPERICUM

- Moserianum*. Bright yellow. 3ft. 1 6
M. Tricolor Variegata. 3ft. 1 6
 Charming dwarf flowering plants, producing their flowers in heads, and in great abundance all over the plant; very hardy.

HYMENOSPORUM

- Flavum*. A splendid tree; hardy, with beautiful evergreen foliage; fragrant yellow flowers. 20ft. 1 6



HOLLY—SILVER.

ILEX (Holly)

- Aquifolium (English Holly)*. 16ft. 1 6
Alba Marginata (Silver Holly). 10ft. 2 6
Aurea (Golden Holly). 10ft. 2 6
Cornuta (Chinese Holly). 15ft. 1 6
 A beautiful tribe of evergreen shrubs, with bright green foliage, generally prickly. Thrive in almost any part of the State. They also represent a variety of forms of variegation, very pleasing.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued.

INGA
Pulcherrima. Scarlet tassel flower. 4ft. 2 0
Portoricensis. White tassel flower. 4ft. 1 6
 Beautiful evergreen shrub, with mimosa-like foliage.

IOCHROMA
Grandiflora. Rich purple flowers; hardy shrub. 6ft. 1 6
Tubulosa. Blue. 8ft. 1 6
W. V. Seymour. True purple. 8ft. 1 6

JACARANDA
Mimosifolia. 3oft. 1 6
 Magnificent tree, producing beautiful lavender flowers; foliage graceful; deciduous.

JUSTICIA
Adhatoda. White. 4ft. 1 6
Magnifica. Pink. 4ft. 1 6
 Beautiful flowering shrubs, only requiring shelter and ample watering, except *J. Adhatoda*, which is particularly hardy, and makes a stately shrub.

KALMIA
Latifolia (Calico Bush). White flowers, spotted pink. Requires similar treatment to *Rhododendron* 2 6

KERRIA
Japonica. Single yellow flowers in spring 1 6
Japonica fl. pl. Double yellow. 5ft. 1 6
 Hardy, handsome shrub.

LAGERSTROMIA (Crape Myrtle)
Eavesii. Heliotrope 2 6
Indica. Pink. 2oft. 2 0
Indica Alba. White. 1oft. 2 6
Indica Rubra. 2oft. Red 2 0
Matthewsi. Mauve 3 0
Ovalifolia. 2oft. Lilac 2 0
 Splendid flowering, hardy, deciduous shrub.

LAGUNARIA
Patersoni. Pink. 2oft. 1 6
 Most suitable tree for shelter from sea breezes. A native of Norfolk Island.

LANTANA
 Splendid flowering shrub, and thrives anywhere. Named varieties. Various colours. 6ft. 1 0

LASIANDRA
Macrantha. Purple. 6ft. 1 6
Rosea. Pink; very profuse bloomer. 4ft. 1 6
 Free flowering, slender, evergreen shrubs; free growers, producing lovely single flowers; requires a sheltered situation.

LAURUS
Nobilis (Sweet Bay). 3oft. 1 6
 Beautiful evergreen, of easy culture; the leaves have strong seasoning properties.

LAVENDULA
Spica. Common lavender. 3ft. 1 0
Stoechas. French lavender. 3ft. 1 0

LIBONIA
Floribunda. Orange and red. 3ft. 1 6
 Fine free flowering plant.

LIGUSTRUM
Japonicum. 8ft. 1 6
Japonicum Tricolor. Beautiful variegated shrub, specially suitable for lawn centres 2 0
Lucidum. 12ft. 2s. doz.; per 100 15 0
Lucidum Variegatum. 8ft. 2 0
Ovatum. 8ft. 1 6
Chinensis. Large evergreen, profuse bloomer. 15ft. 1 6
Vulgaris. 6ft. 2s. doz.; per 100 15 0
 Ligustrums, or Privets, are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges; they stand exposure well and will grow in moist soils. *Vulgaris* and *Lucidum* are expressly used for these purposes. The variegated sections make beautiful single specimens to plant on lawns.

LILAC (See Syringa)

LIQUIDAMBAR
Styraciflua (The Sweet Gum Tree). 4oft. 1 6
 Greenish yellow flowers; an elegant tree, somewhat resembling the maple, the leaves turning to a bright red in the autumn. Will grow in any soil or situation.

LIRIODENDRON
Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree). 6oft. 1 6
 Elegant, hardy deciduous tree, large flowers, variegated with green, yellow and orange; fragrant, splendid foliage; hardy.

LOPHOSTEMON
Australis. 4oft. 1 0
 A handsome shelter tree, suitable for planting with pines and camphor trees; evergreen.

MACADAMIA
Ternifolia (Queensland Nut). 2oft. 1 6
 Yielding an edible nut of good flavour; it is also a very ornamental tree; fine foliage.

MACKAYA
Bella. Lilac-purple. 6ft. 1 6
 Vigorous ornamental shrub.

MAGNOLIA
Conspicua. Large white flowers, deciduous. 2oft. 2 6
Fuscata (The Port Wine Magnolia). 8ft. 1 6
Grandiflora. White. 25ft. 2 0
Purpurea. Purple and white, deciduous. 15ft. 2 6
Stellata. White star-shaped flowers. 8ft. 3 6
Stellata Rosea. Pink star-shaped flowers. 6ft. 5 0

Magnolias deserve a place in every garden. *Grandiflora* is evergreen, and produces lovely large, pure white flowers. *Fuscata* is a pretty shrub, having pale, chocolate-coloured flowers and a delightful odour, resembling port wine. *Purpurea* and *Conspicua* are deciduous, with large purple and white tulip-shaped flowers.

MALUS (The Crab Apple)
 Single and Double Flowering, in variety . . . 1 6
 These are without doubt a decided acquisition. Covered with beautiful pink and white blossoms in the springtime, and in due season there appears on the trees a profusion of small apples, about the size of a cherry, which can be used for preserving purposes.

MAPLE (See Acer)
MELALEUCA
Hypericifolia (Tea Tree). Scarlet. 8ft. 1 6
 Hardy flowering, ornamental shrub; most suitable for sea coast; very showy.

MELASTOMA (See Lasiandra)
MELIA
Azederach (Chinese White Cedar). 2oft. 1 0
 Suitable for street and ornamental planting.

MURRAYA
Exotica. 6ft. 2 0
 A beautiful dwarf evergreen shrub, with perfumed white flowers, like orange blossoms.

MUSA (Banana)
Ensete (Abyssinian Banana). Very handsome, large foliage, with deep red mid-rib; for sheltered situation. 1oft. 2 6
 Other varieties offered as fruits in General List.

MYRTUS (Myrtle)
Communis. 6ft. 1 6
 A charming plant, with dark green shining leaves, which are highly perfumed; flowers white; not hardy in the colder parts.

NANDINA
Domestica. 5ft. 1 6
 A pretty, hardy, dwarf shrub, with clusters of flowers and graceful foliage.

NERIUM (Oleander)
Delphine. Single crimson. 1oft. 1 6
Dr. Goffin. Single rosy red. 8ft. 1 6
Luteum Plenum. Semi-double, cream. 8ft. 1 6
Madam Martin. Semi-double, salmon. 6ft. 1 6
Madonna Grandiflora. Semi-double, white. 1 6
 6ft. 1 6
Mlle. Dubois. Flowers single, pure white. 1 6
Mons. Belagieur. Light pink. 6ft. 1 6
Splendens. Double pink. 12ft. 1 6



MUSA—ENSETE.

NERIUM (Oleander)—Continued.

Splendens Variegata, with gold variegation, making it most attractive. 2 0
Souv. de Cazalis Allut. Brilliant single red. 5ft. 2 0
 Beautiful family of flowering shrubs, with large clusters of brilliant flowers.

OAK (See Quercus)

OCHNA
Multiflora. Yellow. 3ft. 1 6
 The flowers, which are produced in great profusion, are very fragrant, and are succeeded by ornamental berries of a scarlet and black colour.

OLEA
Europaea (The Common Olive). 2/6 doz.; 17/6 100
 Suitable for hedges; fine, dense, dark green foliage.

OLEANDER (See Nerium)
OSMANTHUS
Illicifolius Variegata. 6ft. 1 6
 Small-leaved, holly-like plant, compact habit.

PAEONIA
Arborea (Japanese Pæony). Very showy. 4ft. 5 0
 Named varieties of various shades.

PAULOWNIA
Imperialis. 15ft. 2 0
 A very beautiful hardy, deciduous tree, with large leaves and abundance of flowers. Corolla pale violet, with dark spots.

PEPPER TREE (See Schinus)

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)
Brachybotra. Large white. 4ft. 1 6
Coronarius. 4ft. 1 6
Grandiflorus. 6ft. 1 6
Manteau d'Hermine. 5ft. 1 6
Mont Blanc. Entirely covered with large fragrant flowers. 5ft. 1 6
Nivalis. Purest white. 5ft. 1 6
Speciosa. Single, sweet-scented. 6ft. 1 6
 Beautiful hardy plants, bearing single and double white flowers. The single flowers are not unlike orange blossoms; deciduous.

PHORMIUM (New Zealand Flax)
Tenax. 5ft. 1 0
Tenax Variegata. 5ft. 1 6
 A fibre plant of great value; the variegated varieties are very ornamental.

PHOTINIA
Serrulata (Chinese Hawthorn). 1oft. 1 6
 A fine foliage, hardy, evergreen, of compact habit; its flowers are small and white; leaves deep green.

PITTOSPORUM
Crassifolium. 1oft. 1 0
Eugenioides. 15ft. 1 0
Eugenioides Variegatum. 12ft. 28/- doz. 2 6
Nigrescens Variegata. 12ft. 2 6
Tobira. 1oft. 1 0
Tobira Variegata. 6ft. 2 6
Undulatum. So-called Victorian Laurel, producing creamy white flowers, highly scented. 25ft. 1 0
 All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and make fine single specimens in the shrubbery. *Undulatum*, *Eugenioides* and *Eugenioides Variegata* are suitable for ornamental evergreen hedges. (See Hedge Plants.)

PLATANUS (Plane)
Orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree). 5oft. 1 6
 Most handsome, deciduous tree, suitable for avenue or pleasure grounds; quick growing shade trees.

PLUMBAGO
Capensis. Lavender. 5ft. 1 0
Capensis Alba. Splendid shrub, bearing white flowers in great profusion. 4ft. 1 0
 A favourite family of free-flowering plants.

POINSETTIA
Pulcherrima. Bright crimson. 12ft. 1 6
 Late winter flowering shrub produces beautiful bracts 6in. across on the points of the shoots or previous season's growth; the leaves follow the flowers.

POPULUS (Poplar)
Balsamifera (Balsam Poplar). 4oft. 1 6
Bolleana (Silver-leaved Poplar). 7oft. 1 0
Dilatata (Upright or Lombardy Poplar). 6oft. 1 0
Nigra. Black Italian Poplar 1 6
 The varieties of this fine deciduous, hardy tree have a very upright habit of growth, and form fine contrasts in plantations where pines predominate.

PRIVET, for hedges. (See Ligustrum)

SEEDS & PLANTS.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued.

PROTEA
Mellifera (Cape Honeysuckle) .. s. d. 2 6
Handsome, medium-sized shrub, with many yellow and pink flowers about 4in. long, with remarkable wax-like appearance.

POINCIANA
Gillesii (The Bird of Paradise). Orange yellow and red; a magnificent flower, and will do well anywhere. 10ft. .. 2 0
The flowers of this beautiful shrub resemble a bird, and the foliage is very graceful and unique.

PSIDIUM
Cattleyanum (Purple Guava). 8ft. .. 1 6
Parker's Hybrid, one of the largest yellow-fruited varieties. 15ft. .. 1 6
Pyriferum (Yellow Guava). 15ft. .. 1 6
Splendid plants to grow, as they produce an abundance of fruit, which makes an excellent preserve.

PRUNUS
Alba, fl. pl. 6ft. .. 1 6
Moseri, fl. pl. Double rose flowers, reddish-purple foliage. 20ft. .. 1 6
Pissardii Ornamental species from Persia, coppery crimson foliage, strikingly pretty, highly-coloured edible fruit. 20ft. .. 1 6
Rosea, fl. pl. 6ft. .. 1 6
Triloba. Double, rose. 6ft. .. 1 6
Vesuvius. Large purple leaves .. 1 6
Double flowering prune; very pretty.

PUNICA (Pomegranate)
Granatum (Common Pomegranate). 10ft. 1 6
Granatum, fl. pl. 3ft. .. 1 6
Granatum Alba, fl. pl. 10ft. .. 1 6
Andre Leroy. Quite distinct; reddish salmon; white margin. 10ft. .. 1 6
These graceful shrubs are charming, if only for their flowers; the double varieties are particularly fine.

PYRUS
Aucuparia (Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree), 30ft. .. 1 6

QUEENSLAND NUT
(See *Macadamia*)

QUERCUS (Oak)
Cerris (Turkey Oak). 40ft. .. 1 6
Coccinea. Scarlet. 40ft. .. 1 6
Ilex. Evergreen. 30ft. .. 1 6
Pedunculata (English Oak). 60ft. .. 1 6
Palustris (American Crimson Oak). 30ft. 1 6
Rubra. Red. 40ft. .. 1 6
Pyramidalis. 40ft. .. 1 6
Suber (Cork Oak). Very ornamental. 25ft. 1 6
Virens. (Evergreen Oak). 40ft. .. 1 6
Hardy family of beautiful trees, mostly requiring cooler districts of the State; deciduous and slow grower.

RAPHIOLEPIS (Indian Hawthorn)
Indica. 8ft. .. 1 0
Intermedia. 10ft. .. 1 0
Ovata. 4ft. .. 1 0
Evergreen; free-flowering, hardy shrubs.

RED CEDAR (See *Cedrela*)

RHODODENDRON
Hybridum. Varieties. 8ft. .. From 5/- to 10/-
Ponticum *Violaceum*. Violet .. 1 6
Charming tribe of plants for the cooler districts of the State; hard-wooded evergreen shrubs, magnificent heads of flowers of a variety of colours.

RONDELETIA
Speciosa Major. Crimson. 6ft. .. 1 6
Amena. Salmon. 10ft. .. 2 6
Highly ornamental and brilliant flowering shrubs.

RHUS (Autumn Foliage Plants)
Succedanea. The leaves of this variety turn to a bright crimson in the autumn; very attractive. 10ft. .. 1 6
Hardy shrub, with beautiful foliage.

ROBINIA
Hispida Rosea (Rose Acacia). 6ft. .. 2 0
Pseudo Acacia (False Acacia). 40ft. .. 1 0
Pseudo Acacia is highly ornamental, with its Wistaria-like white flowers; can be strongly recommended for the drier parts of the State.

ROSMARINUS
Officinalis (Rosemary). 5ft. .. 1 0

RUSSELLIA
Juncea. 3ft. .. 1 6
A small family of plants, with rush-like leaves, rather ornamental, and suitable for outdoor culture; scarlet flowers.

SALIX (Willow)
Babylonica (Weeping Willow). 60ft. .. 1 0
Viminalis (Basket Willow). 20ft. .. 1 0
Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow) thrives well in light, moist soil; it will grow best near ponds or watercourses, and even in water, if not too deep.

SALVIA
(See *Herbaceous Plants*).

SAMBUCUS (The Elderberry) s. d.
Argentea Variegata. Silver-leaved. 12ft. 1 6
Aurea. Golden-leaved. 12ft. .. 1 6
Nigra. 12ft. .. 1 6
Rosea, fl. pl. Double pink flowering. 12ft. 1 6
A useful and ornamental tree for shrubberies; prefers cool regions.

SCHINUS
Molle (Californian Pepper Tree). 25ft. .. 1 0
(For price per 100, see page 62.)
A beautiful fast-growing graceful tree; light green foliage and bright scarlet berries; leaves have a strong aromatic scent; suitable for avenues or breakwaters.

SCOLOPIA
Brownii. 25ft. .. 1 6
A fine quick-growing evergreen shade tree.

SILKY OAK (See *Grevillea*).
SNOWBALL TREE (See *Viburnum*).
SOPHORA (Japanese Pagoda Tree)
Japonica. White. 20ft. .. 1 6
Free-flowering, deciduous tree shrub; prefers warm sheltered position.

SPARTIUM (Broom)
Album Multiflorum. 5ft. .. 1 6
Junceaum (Spanish Broom), yellow .. 1 0
Hardy, free flowering, suitable for any climate.

SPIRÆA
Anthony Waterer. Crimson, free-flowering 1 0
Aricifolia. Most profuse bloomer, and the most elegant of the Spiræas. 2ft. .. 2 0
Caryopteris Mastacanthus (called *Blue Spiræa*). Not a true Spiræa; lovely rich lavender. 6ft. .. 1 6
Douglasii. 3ft. Pink .. 1 0
Grandiflora. Large, white flower. 6ft. .. 1 0
Prunifolia, fl. pl. 4ft. .. 1 0
Reevesiana. Single May; white .. 1 0
Reevesiana, fl. pl. Beautiful hawthorn-like double-flowering May. White. 4ft. .. 1 0
Deciduous, free-blooming and useful shrubs. A charming family of plants. Should be in every garden.

STENOCARPUS
Cunninghamii (The Scarlet Umbrella Flower Tree of Queensland). 25ft. .. 2 0
Beautiful tree; large handsome foliage and fine flowers; evergreen and hardy in warm districts.

STERCULEA
Acerifolia (Flame Tree). .. 1 6
Diversifolia (Kurrajong). 50ft. .. 1 6
Handsome native trees.

STRELITZIA
Augustifolia. White. 10ft. .. 2 6
Regina 3ft. .. 2 6

Very handsome; suitable for warm districts; flowers are magnificent and curiously shaped; almost bird-like in their fine colours; pale blue and rich golden shade.

SYMPHORICARPUS
(Snowberry Tree)

Racemosus Aureus Variegatus. Gold-leaved. 4ft. .. 1 6
Racemosus Albus. 3ft. 1 6
Racemosus Fructa Rubro. Red-berried. 4ft. .. 1 6
Dwarf ornamental shrubs.

SYNCARPIA
Laurifolia (Turpentine). 30ft. .. 1 6
One of our native trees.

SYRINGA
(English Lilac)

Single Varieties. Grafted plants .. 2 6
Double Varieties. Grafted plants .. 2 6
White or lilac.
Persica. Persian lilac. 6ft. .. 1 6
Persica Alba. White. 4ft. 1 6
Charming spring flowering shrubs. Succeed best where the winter is severe, but they will do fairly well in nearly every part of the State. They bear exquisitely perfumed flowers in bunches.

TAMARIX
(Flowering Cypress)

Gallica. Pink. 12ft. .. 1 6
Japonica Plumosa. An improved variety. 15ft. 1 6
Very hardy tree for planting near the sea coast or very exposed situations.

TECOMA
Capensis (Scarlet Bignonia). Very suitable for a flowering hedge. 12ft. .. 1 0
Smithii. Orange yellow, with brown markings. 5ft. .. 1 6
Velutina. Yellow. 15ft. .. 1 6
Valuable evergreen shrubs, flowering more or less all the year round.

TELOPEA
Speciosissima (Waratah). 10ft. .. 2 6

THEA BOHEA (Tea of Commerce)
Single white flowers, with five petals, and dark green foliage; makes a very pretty shrub, also a good hedge. 6ft. .. 2 0

TILIA
Argentea. 30ft. .. 2 0
Europæa (Linden Tree). 40ft. .. 1 6
Platyphyllus .. 1 6

TOXICOPHLYÆA
Spectabilis. White. 5ft. .. 1 6
Pretty flowering shrubs, sweetly scented.

TRISTANIA
Conferta (See *Lophostemon*) .. 1 0

ULMUS (Elm)
Campestris (English Elm). 80ft. .. 1 0
Chinensis (Chinese Elm). 30ft. .. 1 6
Suberosa (Cork Bark Elm). 60ft. .. 1 6
Campestris Picturata Variegata (variegated) .. 2 6
Campestris Louis Van Houtte. Beautiful golden variety. 30ft. .. 2 6
Medio Argentea Variegata. Silver and green variegated. 30ft. .. 2 6
Vegeta (Huntingdon Elm) .. 1 6
Purpurea. Purple leaved. 40ft. .. 1 6
Splendid shade trees, and worthy of a place.
The Chinese evergreen variety is most beautiful; it has a drooping habit, with small dense foliage; for a shade tree on a large lawn it cannot be surpassed.

VERONICA
Andersonii. Blue. 2ft. .. 1 0
Andersonii Variegata. 3ft. .. 1 6
Gracilis. White. Splendid for hedge. 2ft. 1 0
Hulkeana. Lavender. 4ft. .. 1 0
Imperialis. A brilliant amaranth red changing to magenta. One of the best. 3ft. .. 1 0
Lobelioides. Blue. 3ft. .. 1 0
A useful tribe of free-blooming, soft-wooded plants. The several varieties bear racemes of various colours; hardy.

VIRGILIA
Capensis. Purple and white, pea-shaped flowers. Very quick grower .. 1 6



VIBURNUM TINUS (LAURISTINUS)
(See page 62)

ANDERSON & CO. LTD.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued.

VIBURNUM.

Lucidum. White. Large, shining leaves. 10ft.	1/6
Macrocephalum. The Giant Snowball. 12ft. Distinct and beautiful variety	2/6
Opulus (Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree). 10ft.	1/6
Plicatum. 10ft.	1/6
Plicatum Tomentosum. 10ft.	2/-
Sieboldii. White. 3ft.	1/6
Sinensis. White. 15ft.	1/6
Suspensum. Yellow, sweet-scented. 4ft.	1/6
Tinus (<i>Laurustinus</i>). 8ft.	1/-

As ornamental foliage plants Viburnums are well worthy of a place, but their beautiful flowers render them invaluable. *Tinus* (*Laurustinus*) is one of the finest shrubs in cultivation. All thrive equally well in the coldest as well as in the hottest parts of New South Wales.

FLOWER SEEDLINGS.

We shall be pleased to furnish any of our clients, who so wish, with a list of the flower seedlings available at the different seasons of the year. These seedlings being very perishable and delays in transit frequent, orders for same to go by post or otherwise are executed entirely at customers' risk—every care being exercised in packing:

NOMENCLATURE OF PLANTS.

While every possible care is exercised to send out all plants true to name and description, we give no warranty, and will not be responsible for the result of any errors in this respect; but at the same time we desire to be informed of mistakes, so that we may have the matter inquired into.

WEIGELIA (See *Diervilla*).

WILLOW (See *Salix*).

YUCCA.

Aloifolia Variegata. Superb variety. 8 to 10ft.	2/6
Filamentosa. 4ft.	1/-
Floriosa. 12ft.	1/6
Quadriflor. 3ft.	3/6
Recurva. 5ft.	1/6

Ornamental plants on banks, rockeries or dry places, some producing magnificent tall spikes of flowers.

The Rose Trees arrived in excellent condition. I never saw a finer lot, and the packing was quite on its own. I am very pleased with them.—Mr. J. LYNCH.—5/7/18.

Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees

OFFERED IN QUANTITY

EVERGREEN TREES.		doz.	100	EVERGREEN TREES.—(Contd.)		doz.	100	DECIDUOUS TREES.		doz.	100
Acacia Baileyana	11/-	80/-		Ligustrum Chinensis	16/-	120/-		Acer Saccharinum	16/-	120/-	
Brachychiton Acerifolia (Flame Tree)	16/-	120/-		Lophostemon Australis	11/-	80/-		Aesculus Hippocastanum	16/-	120/-	
Camphora Officinalis	11/-	80/-		Pinus Insignis	11/-	80/-		Jacaranda Mimosifolia	16/-	120/-	
Castanopsis Australis	16/-	120/-		Pittosporum Eugenioides	11/-	80/-		Liquidambar Styraciflua	16/-	120/-	
Eucalyptus Globulus	11/-	80/-		Pittosporum Undulatum	11/-	80/-		Liriodendron Tulipiferum	16/-	120/-	
Ficus Nitida	16/-	120/-		(The Victorian Laurel)				Melia Azederach (White Cedar)	11/-	80/-	
Grevillea Robusta	11/-	80/-		Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree)	11/-	80/-		Platanus Orientalis (Plane)	16/-	120/-	
				Ulmus Chinensis (Chinese Elm)	16/-	120/-		Salisburia Adiantifolia	16/-	120/-	

Hedge Plants

African Box Thorn (*Lycium Horridum*). Plant 2ft. apart. 7/6 100; 50/- 1000; not less than 500 at 1000 rate.

This prickly hedge plant is a quick-growing evergreen, suitable for fencing large gardens.

Bougainvillea Glabra Sanderiana. Makes a fine, almost ever-blooming hedge. Plant 4ft. apart. 16/- doz.; 120/- 100.

Coprosma Lucida. Plant 3ft. apart. 11/- doz.

This is a good hedge plant, and is particularly hardy, especially on the sea coast.

Cerasus (English Laurel). Suitable for cold districts only. 3ft. apart. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.

Cupressus Torulosa. Plant 3ft. apart. Plants of the true variety propagated from cuttings, and established in pots. 2/6 each; 28/- doz.

This makes a splendid shelter hedge or breakwind, requiring little or no trimming for a long time.

Cupressus Macrocarpa. 3ft. apart. Well-known plant. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.

Duranta. Blue. 3ft. apart. One of the best flowering hedge plants. Cuttings in 4in. pots. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100; 3in. pots. 8/- doz.; 60/- 100.

Escallonia Macrantha. A splendid dwarf hedge, suitable for either hot or cold climate. Plant 3ft. apart. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.

Hawthorn Quicks (May). Plant 18in. apart. 5/- 100; 45/- 1000; not less than 500 at 1000 rate. A fine, thorny, deciduous hedge plant.

Hibiscus Camdeni. A gorgeous flowering hedge for warm climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- doz.

Ligustrum Lucidum (Large-leaved Privet). Plant 2ft. apart. 2/- doz.; 15/- 100; not less than 50 at 100 rate.

Ligustrum Chinensis (Chinese Privet). Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- doz.; 120/- 100.

Maclura Aurantiaca (Osage Orange). An excellent plant for forming hedges; strong growing. 2/- doz.; 15/- 100.

Olive, Common (*Olea Europaea*). Plant 18in. apart. 2/6 doz.; 17/6 100; not less than 50 at 100 rate.

The very best hedge plant for this State, as it withstands drought and heat splendidly, is a quick grower, and stands any amount of cutting back.

Myrobalan Plum. Useful and ornamental. 1ft. apart. 7/6 doz.; 50/- 100.

Pittosporum Eugenioides. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.

Pittosporum Undulatum (The Victorian Laurel). 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.

These make fine evergreen hedges for gardens, and can be trimmed into any desired shape. Plant in single rows, 2ft. apart.

Plumbago. White and blue. 2ft. apart. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.

Privet. Evergreen. Plant 12in. apart. 2/- doz.; 15/- 100; not less than 50 at 100 rate.

Privet. Golden. Plant 12in. apart. 6/- doz.

Of all tried hedging shrubs none compare with Privet.

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn). Plant 2ft. apart. This cannot be too highly recommended. Very hardy, and a good flowering hedge. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.

Tecoma Capensis. Red flowering. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.

Viburnum, Tinus (*Laurustinus*). Plant 2ft. apart. Useful evergreen hedge. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.

Veronica, of Sorts. 3ft. apart. 11/- doz.

Carpet Bedding and Edging Plants

ALTERNANTHERA.

Aurea Reticulata	} 1/- doz. 7/6 100.
Amabile	
Parachoides	
Versicolor	
Jewel	1/6 doz.; 12/6 100

BEGONIA.

Sempervirens . . 1/- doz.; 7/6 100

BOX 2/6 doz.; 17/6 100

CINERARIA.

Maritima 5/- 100

ECHEVERIA.

Glaucia 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

GERANIUM.

M. Salroy 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

LOBELIA. Blue . . . 4/- 100

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

12 Varieties, distinct colours; suitable for Rockwork. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Cordifolium Variegatum. 1/6 doz.; 9/- 100

IRECINE.

Acuminata. Green and yellow variegated	} 2/- doz. 15/- 100
Herbstii. Red	
Lindenii. Pointed leaves; red	
Lindenii Aurea. Green and yellow pointed leaves	

OXALIS. Pink . . . 5/- 100

PYRETHRUM.

Aureum 4/- 100

SAGINA PILIFERA. 2/6 100

Effective bedding plants; can be planted from October to December.

Aquatic Plants

The few varieties we mention are those we find do well around Sydney, and give splendid results for little trouble.

APONOGETON.

Distachyon. Hardy perennial, with singular and beautiful white flowers, marked with black. 1/6 each.

AZOLLA.

Rubra. A dense floating aquatic, minimising evaporation. 1/- doz.

LIMNOCHARIS.

Humboldtii (Water Poppy). In summer covers the surface of the water with broad heart-shaped leaves and soft yellow flowers. 1/- each.

PAPYRUS.

Antiquorum (Egyptian Paper Reed). Best grown in shallow water in a warm position. 1/6 each.

NYPHEA.

Adorata Alba. The lovely white Water Lily seen in such profusion during summer and autumn. Tubers, 1/6 each.

Gigantea. Beautiful blue; prefers a warmer situation than the others. Strong tubers; May to October. 2/6 each.

Lutea. A beautiful yellow variety; rather a shy bloomer. Tubers, 1/6 each.

Stellata. Flowers blue, scented; produced in abundance throughout the summer. 4/- each.

A number of other beautiful varieties of Nymphaeas can be supplied at from 5/- to 30/- each. List on application.

Climbing and Twining Plants



WISTARIA.

This list contains a choice selection, and with the exception of the Ivies, and one or two others, all those named are handsome flowering plants.

AKEBIA s. d.
Quinata .. 1 6
A beautiful climber from Japan; flowers of a dark heliotrope colour, borne in small clusters.

ALLAMANDA
Hendersonii. Large yellow, handsome flower 2 6
It is usually grown as a green-house plant, but will do well in warm situations out of doors.

AMPELOPSIS (Virginian Creeper)
Hederacea .. 1 0
Henryana .. 1 0
Ground colour is a dark velvety green, whilst the mid rib and principal veins are silvery white. A vigorous grower.
Lowii. Apple green foliage in summer, changing to bright warm red in autumn 1 6
Sieboldii Variegata. Beautiful white and pink variegated foliage .. 1 6
Veitchii .. 1 0
Veitchii Purpurea. Foliage beautifully tinted red .. 1 0
Grown for their beautiful autumn-tinted foliage. Well-known favourite creepers, hardy and rapid growers, with fine foliage; of easy culture. A *Veitchii* will cling to the wall without support; has most picturesque appearance.

ANTIGONON
Leptopus. Pink, soft. .. 2 6
A charming, slender creeper, producing an abundance of flowers.

ARISTOLOCHIA
Elegans (so-called "Dutchman's Pipe") .. 1 6
Beautiful bush-house or green-house plant. Flowers have a slightly distended tube bent upward; a rich purple colour, with white markings.

BEAUMONTIA s. d.
Grandiflora. White .. 2 6
A magnificent flowering climber, producing large white trumpet-shaped flowers; highly perfumed.

BIGNONIA
Australis (Wonga Wonga Vine) .. 1 0
Cream and brown .. 2 0
Capreolata. Red, very distinct .. 2 0
Chirere. Large scarlet .. 1 6
Excelsa. Yellow, handsome .. 2 6
Floribunda. Lavender .. 1 6
Grandiflora. Orange .. 1 6
Guilfoylei. Red and orange .. 1 6
Jasminoides. White, dark eye .. 1 6
Lindleyana. Lavender .. 1 6
Mackeni Rosea. Racemes of rose lilac flowers, 2 to 3 ft. long. A splendid hardy climber .. 1 6
Tweediana. Golden .. 1 0
Venusta. Orange .. 1 6

Bignonias are so easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. "Venusta," when grown on a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers. Most varieties attach themselves to the walls and fences, and gain their own support.

BOUGAINVILLEA
Braziliensis. Bright mauve; very handsome .. 2 0
Glabra. Rose lilac; bush habit .. 1 6
Glabra Sanderiana. The most perpetual flowering of all. Deep rosy purple .. 1 6
Grandiflora. Magenta .. 2 0
Hessiana. Purple .. 2 0
Laterita (Syn. *Splendens*). Brick red, absolutely the finest of the type .. 3 0
Magnifica Traill. Bright purple, very floriferous .. 2 6
Speciosa. Purple, white centre .. 2 0
Speciosa Variegata. A charming variegated foliage form; flower the same as parent plant *Speciosa* .. 2 0
Spectabilis. Rose lilac .. 2 0

Bougainvilleas like a warm northerly aspect and shelter; their flowers are magnificent, and continue for a long time. All are splendid climbers or creepers. *Glabra* and *Glabra Sanderiana* may be grown as shrubs, but are best trained against a wall in a northerly aspect.

CANAVALIA
Bonariensis .. 2 0

Has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth or beauty of foliage; its leaves are large and of a brilliant shining green, with bright purplish red spikes of pea-like flowers.

CLEMATIS
Jackmanii. In named varieties .. 3 6
Deciduous plants of great beauty; require a sheltered position and good soil; produce large single and double flowers of a variety of colours; grown on a trellis they are very effective.

COBÆA
Scandens. Purple .. 1 0
Scandens Alba. White .. 1 0

Very suitable for covering a trellis; grow freely have fine foliage, and produce an abundance of bloom; evergreen, and quite hardy.

DOLICHOS
Lignosus. Pink. .. 1 0
Lignosus Alba. White .. 1 0
Fine climber for covering old fences, etc.

FICUS (Creeping Fig) s. d.
Minima. Very small-leaved, dwarf variety 1 0
Repens Variegata .. 1 6
Stipulata. Ordinary variety .. 1 0
Very fine creeper for covering a wall or fence; leaves small and clinging, and the shoots, having small roots, will make fast to anything against which they are trained. Any large leaved shoots should be cut away.

FUCHSIA (Climbing)
Procumbens or *Kirkii* .. 1 0
Flowers small, tube yellowish, upper portion reflexed blue.

GELSEMIUM
Sempervirens .. 1 6
A beautiful climber, corolla of the flower deep yellow, with protruding anthers.

HARDENBERGIA
Monophylla. Purple .. 1 0
Exceedingly pretty climbing plants.

HEDERA (Ivy)
Helix Madariensis Variegata .. 2 6
The best of the variegated tribe; free growing and very effective; leaves broadly margined with creamy white.

Helix (Common Ivy). Green-leaved .. 1 0
Helix Rhomboides Variegata .. 1 6
Latifolia Maculata .. 1 6
Palmeta Aurea .. 1 6
Tricolour Marginata. Golden margin .. 1 6
Ivies are so well known that they require no description here further than to remark that no garden or ground should be without them; they thrive well anywhere. The variegated varieties are particularly fine, and cold climates suit them admirably.

HONEYSUCKLE (See Lonicera)
HOYA (Wax Plant)
Carnosa. Beautiful climber, with thick fleshy leaves and beautiful clusters of pinkish-white flowers, which look as if frosted .. 1 6
Carnosa Variegata. Variegated leaves .. 2 0

Can be grown out of doors on a brick wall in a warm aspect, but is seen to best advantage when grown as a pot plant in a green-house.

HUMULUS
Lupulus (The English Hop) .. 1 0
A charming quick-growing climber, with fine fresh green foliage. The heads of the fruit are used in brewing and the young branched foliage is a good pot herb.

IPOMŒA (Moon Flower)
Alba Grandiflora. Pure white .. 1 0
Learii. Blue .. 1 0
Pandurata. White, with purple throat .. 1 0
Tuberculata. Pink .. 1 0

Will stand the drought well. It becomes a large, luxuriant vine, clothed with abundant growth of pretty cordate leaves, and bearing great quantities of large, waxy flowers.

IVY (See Hedera)
JASMINUM

Fruticans. Yellow Jasmine. 8ft. .. 1 0
Gracilis. White. 5ft. .. 1 0
Grandiflorum. White. 8ft. .. 1 6
Grandiflorum fl. pl. Double white .. 1 6
Poicocum. White star-like flowers. 8ft. 2 0
Primulinum. Yellow .. 1 6
Souvenir de Poiteau. Cream, produces a profusion of berries, black in colour .. 1 0

Jasmines all produce sweetly-scented flowers, and can also be grown as shrubs.

LATHYRUS (Everlasting Pea)
Latifolius Alba. White .. 1 0
Latifolius. Red .. 1 0
Pubescens. Blue .. 1 0
Pink Beauty .. 1 0

Exceedingly ornamental, and very desirable plants of easy culture, thriving in any ordinary garden soil.

I received the plants in perfect order a few weeks ago. They are very fine plants, the same as you always have sent me.—
Mrs. M. STEWART.—26/6/18.

Climbing and Twining Plants—Continued

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

	s.	d.
Aurea Reticulata. White and yellow foliage ..	1	0
Brachypoda. Yellow, very fragrant ..	1	6
Caprifolium (English) ..	1	6
Gigantea. Flower buttercup yellow, quick grower ..	2	0
Halliana. The best white ..	1	6
Japonica. Cream, sweet scented, like Daphne ..	1	6
Semperflorens. Scarlet outside, yellow inside ..	1	6
Sinensis. White and red ..	1	0
Tartarica Splendens. Scarlet trumpet ..	1	6

Scented flowering climbers; fine foliage; quick growth.

MANDEVILLEA

Suaveolens ..	1	0
----------------------	---	---

A beautiful deciduous creeper, bearing lovely white flowers; fine foliage.

MANETTIA

Bicolor. Yellow and red. Very pretty climber ..	1	6
Glabra. A gem, either in the flower border or bush-house; it has nice foliage; slender habit, large, scarlet tube-like flowers. 4ft. ..	1	6

MAURANDYA

Alba. White ..	1	0
Barclayana. Blue ..	1	0
Emeryana Rosea. Pink ..	1	0

Beautiful close-growing climbers; do well on a wire fence or trellis; flowers and leaves small, but produced abundantly.

MEDEOLA (Smilax)

Asparagoides ..	1	0
------------------------	---	---

The graceful beauty of this handsome plant renders it most valuable for vases or hanging baskets, and it is suitable for either bush-house or verandah culture. It lends itself admirably to table decoration, either in pots or for mixing the foliage with cut flowers and fern leaves; a quick grower.

Asparagoides Myrtifolia (Myrtle Leaved.)
Smilax .. 1 0

The leaves are borne on long feathery trails, often 6 to 8ft. long. On this variety these sprays are produced with even greater freedom than on its popular parent. It is of great durability.

NASTURTIUM (Double Flowering).

Scarlet Flowered ..	1	0
----------------------------	---	---

Charming, hardy, quick-growing climber, with fine foliage; profuse bloomer; perfectly double flowers.

PASSIFLORA

(Passion Flower).		
Cærulea. Blue and white	1	6
Constance Elliott. Pure white	1	6
Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). White, tinged purple	0	6
Empress Eugénie. Blue and white	1	6
Eynsford Gem. Red shaded rose	1	6
Fragrant Beauty. White, centre chocolate; upper portion purple; fragrant	1	6
Granadilla. Deep crimson, large fruiting, will not stand frost	2	6

Passifloras should always be included amongst plants selected for covering unsightly objects. The flowers are very beautiful, of singular form, and very interesting.



RHYNCOSPERMUM.

PHASEOLUS

	s.	d.
Caracalla (Snail Flower) ..	1	6

Slender climber, with full foliage, producing clusters of lovely lilac flowers; shell-shaped. Very curious.

PHYSIANTHUS (Cruel Plant)

Albens ..	1	6
------------------	---	---

White flowers, like Stephanotis; quick grower.

QUISQUALIS

Indica (Rangoon Creeper) ..	2	6
------------------------------------	---	---

Producing beautiful sweet-scented flowers of orange and crimson on the same racemes.

RHYNCOSPERMUM

Jasminoides ..	1	6
Jasminoides Variegata ..	1	6

A beautiful, perfumed white-flowered creeper of quick growth and fine foliage; it is evergreen and hardy, except in the coldest districts.

SOLANDRA

Grandiflora. Peach-coloured trumpet flower ..	1	6
Laevis. Deep cream ..	1	6

See page 74 for our specially prepared lists of Trees, Shrubs and Climbing Plants suitable for various localities.

SOLANUM

	s.	d.
Jasminoides. White ..	1	0
Jasminoides Alba Marginata ..	1	0
Jasminoides Aurea ..	1	6
Seafortianum. Beautiful clusters of blue flowers ..	1	0
Wendlandii. One of the most superb summer flowering vines it is possible to conceive; blooms continuously, no stray blossoms. The colour is an attractive shade of lavender blue, strikingly beautiful ..	1	6

Superb summer flowering vines.

SOLLYA

(Australian Blue Bell).				
Heterophylla.	6ft.	..	..	1 6

Very ornamental dwarf climber, producing blue flowers.

STEPHANOTIS

Floribunda ..	2	6
----------------------	---	---

Stephanotis is a green-house plant, but will sometimes do well in warm situations out of doors. The foliage is wax-like; flowers pure white; produced in abundant clusters, and very fragrant.

STIGMAPHYLLUM

Ciliatum (Golden Vine) ..	1	6
----------------------------------	---	---

Producing orchid-like flowers. Very pretty.

TACSONIA

Exoniensis. Rose pink colour ..	1	6
Igneæ. Intense scarlet ..	1	6
Manicata (Scarlet Passion Flower) ..	1	6
Mollissima. White fruiting Passion Fruit. Pink flowers ..	1	6
Smytheana. Orange scarlet ..	1	6
Mortl. Magenta ..	1	6
Van Volkemi. Crimson colour ..	1	6

This family is distinguished from the Passiflora by the long cylindrical tubes of the calyx of the flowers; they are quick-growing, beautiful climbers.

THUNBERGIA

Laurifolia. Large blue flowers ..	1	6
Coccinea. Small red flowers ..	1	6

These are fine, free-flowering plants of great beauty.

TROPAEOLUM

Pentaphyllum. Vermilion and green ..	1	6
---	---	---

A climber which gains great admiration; free flowering and bulbous.

VIRGINIAN CREEPER

(See Ampelopsis)

WISTARIA

Magnifica. Blue; flowering when in full leaf ..	1	6
Multijuga. A Japanese variety, with dark purple racemes, which attain a length of from 2 to 3ft. An extra fine form ..	1	6
Multijuga Alba. White ..	1	6
Multijuga Rosea. Very distinct, plant vigorous and floriferous; long clusters of lilac-rose flowers, lower petals yellow in centre ..	2	6
Sinensis. A handsome climber. The lavender flowers hang in pendant clusters, flowering in early spring before it puts forth a leaf ..	1	6
Sinensis Alba ..	1	6
Sinensis fl. pl. Double blue ..	2	6

Verandah Plants

Strong Plants, 1/- to 2/6 each, except where otherwise marked.

So many lovers of plants have no opportunity of indulging in their hobby, except in a verandah garden, that we add a short list of plants which can be successfully cultivated in pots or boxes in this way. They will all thrive, providing the ends of the verandah are closed in to prevent sharp currents of air blowing on them. In cold districts a screen in front will prevent frosts from injuring them.

Aspidistra. Very hardy; handsome foliage.

Asparagus Plumosus. Very handsome pot plant.

Aucuba. Charming foliage plant.

Azalea. Very showy verandah plants; free bloom, from 1/6.

Begonia Rex. Ornamental foliage, beautifully marked.

Bouvardias. White, pink and crimson. 1/- and 1/6 each.

Calla (Lily of the Nile). Fine foliage; easiest culture.

Coleus. Beautiful ornamental leaves; various kinds. 9d. each.

Epiphyllum. Cactus family; effective verandah plants.

Ferns. Fine, hardy varieties in pots.

Fuchsias. In splendid variety; single and double.

Farfugium Grande. Green leaves, blotched yellow.

Geraniums. Very hardy, ever blooming.

Heliotrope. Sweet-scented, favourite flowering plants.

Hydrangea. Fine flowering plants; very attractive.

Imantophyllum. Orange flowers; massive flowers.

Justicia. Very hardy flowering plant.

Mimulus Musk. Make charming pot plants. 9d. each.

Maranta. Very pretty decorative plant.

Ophiopogon. Violet flowers; variegated foliage.

Palms. We can supply these in all sizes and varieties.

Primula Obconica. Beautiful pot plant. 1/6.

Small Tree Ferns.

Staghorn Ferns. Grown on walls are very beautiful.

Conifers and Taxads

ABIES

Alba (<i>White Spruce</i>). 8oft.	2 0
Douglasii (<i>Silver Fir</i>). 5oft.	2 0
Excelsa (<i>Norway Spruce</i>). 10oft.	2 0
Menziesii (<i>Menzies or Sitka Spruce</i>). 5oft.	2 0
Nordmanniana (<i>Crimean Pine</i>). 80 to 100ft.	2 6

Beautiful trees of symmetrical but rather slow growth, should be in every plantation. When making young growth, they are clad with beautiful pale green foliage; quite hardy; resemble the Scotch fir.

ARAUCARIA

Bidwillii (<i>Bunya Bunya</i>). 15oft.	1 6
Cunninghamii (<i>Hoop Pine</i>). 10oft.	2 6
Excelsa (<i>Norfolk Island Pine</i>). 10oft.	1 6
Imbricata (<i>Monkey Puzzle</i>). 5oft. An exquisite Pine, specially adapted for cooler districts	3 6

A magnificent family of grand ornamental trees, which should be used freely in all plantations. Excelsa (*Norfolk Island Pine*), of fine symmetrical habit, will grow on the coast, but not too far from the sea; it grows quickly, is hardy, and not particular to soil. Cunninghamii is a very handsome tree; its foliage is produced on the end of its branches, giving it quite a unique appearance; foliage dark green; branching habit; native of Queensland. Bidwillii (*Bunya Bunya*), handsome tree of regular and symmetrical habit; leaves deep green, shining and very prickly.

CEDRUS

Deodara, or <i>Indian Cedar</i> . 5oft.	2 6
---	-----

A beautiful tree, especially well adapted for specimen tree on extensive lawns, and can well be introduced into large avenues, and has proved to be drought-resisting.

Atlantica (<i>Atlas Cedar</i>). Handsome silvery foliage. 8oft.	2 6
Libani (<i>Cedar of Lebanon</i>). 6oft.	2 6

CRYPTOMERIA

Elegans. 6oft.	1 6
Japonica (<i>The Typical Tree of Japan</i>). 10oft.	1 6

Fine ornamental trees from Japan; hardy, but prefer good soil and sheltered position. Elegans, of upright habit, well branched, and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress)

Benthamiana	1 6
Funerbris (<i>Funeral Cypress</i>). 5oft.	1 6
Goveniana. 15 to 20ft.	1 6
Knightii. Hardy in all parts. 8oft.	1 0
Lambertiana Aurea. Very beautiful. (Grafted.) Golden foliage. 4oft.	2 6
Lambertiana Horizontalis. One of the best. 6oft.	2 6
Lawsoniana Aurea. Very ornamental; golden foliage. 6oft.	3 6
Lawsoniana Glauca. 3oft.	1 0
Macrocarpa. Of very quick growth. 6oft.	1 0
Sempervirens. 5oft.	1 0
Torulosis. (From seed.) 6oft.	1 0
Torulosis. Propagated from cuttings; very useful for hedge	2 6

Most largely grown of all the Conifers, embracing a variety of beautiful quick-growing trees; they all do well near Sydney, and in nearly all other parts of the State. Lambertiana, the finest of this splendid family of tree shrubs, grows 15 to 20ft. in three years; of dense habit, pyramidal, branching to the ground, hardy, will stand cutting freely; can be grown as a hedge or breakwind.

GINKGO BILOBA (See Salisburia)

JUNIPERUS (Juniper)

Africanus. Dwarf and compact	1 6
Bermudiana (<i>Pencil Cedar</i>). An exquisite tree. 3oft.	1 6
Chinensis. 5oft.	1 6
Hibernica (<i>Irish</i>). 6ft.	1 6
Virginiana (<i>Virginian Cedar</i>)	1 6

Hardy, upright-growing Conifers; contrasts well with Cupressus or Pines. Very useful, and will thrive in any climate; distinct in form and foliage; of compact habit.

LARIX

Europaea	1 6
--------------------	-----

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE

(See Araucaria)

PICEA (See Abies)



CEDRUS DEODARA.

PINUS

Benthamiana (<i>Ponderosa</i>). 50 to 100 ft.	1 6
Canariensis. 4oft.	1 6
Halepensis. Hardy. 10oft.	1 0
Insignis	1 0
Longifolia	1 6
Maritima (<i>Pinaster</i>). Cluster Pine. 10oft.	1 6
Fine for planting near the sea or in exposed situations.	
Muriacta (<i>Bishop's Pine</i>). A distinct species, with a somewhat irregular growth. 6oft.	1 6
Pinex (<i>Stone Pine</i>). This very picturesque tree thrives best in a sandy soil near the sea. 9oft.	1 6
Rigida (<i>The Pitch Pine</i>). 5oft.	1 6
Sylvestris (<i>Scotch Fir</i>). 8oft.	1 6
This family includes some of the finest trees in cultivation. They are hardy, quick-growing, and beautiful specimens for lawn embellishments, or for avenues, and make excellent breakwind plantations.	

FAILURE IN PLANTS.

We do not undertake to replace plants or seedlings lost through inexperience in planting, or from any cause beyond our control.

PODOCARPUS

Elatus. The largest variety	1 6
Totara (<i>New Zealand Yew Tree</i>)	1 6

We can offer a fine stock of this beautiful shade tree.

RETINOSPORA

Ericoides. 10 to 15ft.	1 6
Obtusa. 2oft.	1 6
Pisifera. 1oft.	1 6
Pisifera Aurea. 1oft.	2 0
Plumosa. 2oft.	1 6
Plumosa Aurea. 2oft.	2 0

Retinospora, a beautiful tribe of tree shrubs from 15 to 20ft. high, closely allied to the Cupressus family, which they resemble; close habit, branching, pyramidal.

SALISBURIA

Adiantifolia (<i>Maiden Hair Tree</i>)	1 6
--	-----

A fine tree, with foliage somewhat resembling an Adiantum; it is not evergreen, however.

TAXODIUM

Distichum (<i>The Deciduous Pine</i>). 8oft.	1 6
--	-----

TAXUS (Yew)

Argentea Variegata. Striped with silvery white, sometimes changing to straw colour; a very charming variety. 3oft.	2 0
Baccata (<i>Common Yew</i>)	1 6
Hibernica Variegata	2 0

A very handsome tree shrub; quite hardy, compact in growth, and with good foliage.

ANDERSON'S

MANUAL OF THE FLOWER GARDEN
AND SHRUBBERY.
1/6 Post Free.

THUJA

Lobbi. Handsome tree from California	1 6
Occidentalis. 5oft.	1 0
Orientalis. (<i>The Bookleaf Pine</i>). 4oft.	1 6

All the family are hardy anywhere, except in hottest districts.

THUJOPSIS

Dolabrata Variegata. 5oft.	1 6
------------------------------------	-----

Hardy evergreen, coniferous tree, resembling Thuja.

WELLINGTONIA

(Big Tree of California).

Gigantea (<i>Redwood</i>). 40oft.	2 6
---	-----

In a young state it is of a beautiful habit of growth, and although rather slow growing, it is always worthy of a place. Only suitable for high altitudes in the State.

YEW (See Taxus)

I beg to acknowledge receipt of two Camellias through your local agent in good order and condition, and desire to thank you for your care and skill in packing, and for the satisfactory transit arrangements.—Mr. F. H. MCCARTHY.
—24/7/18.

Azaleas

Strong Plants, 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Except where otherwise marked.
Large Plants at Advanced Prices.

S denotes Single; D, Double; SD, Semi-Double.

The Azalea is a lovely spring-flowering shrub, and has no equal for richness and purity of colouring. Planted in masses it affords a strikingly beautiful display. In very dry seasons Azaleas should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight. They can be grown as pot plants, and are suitable either for bush-house or verandah culture.

Alba Magna. Large white, occasionally striped. S.
Apollon. Pure white, carmine stripes. S.
Baron de Vriere. Pure white; large. S. 2/-.
Bernard Andreas Alba. White. S.D. 2/-.
Charmer. Bright amaranth; good form. S.



BOUVARDIAS.

Bouvardias

1/- each; 11/- dozen.

Except where otherwise marked.

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most elegant perennials we have, flowering all through the summer almost to the middle of winter. For cut flowers they stand unrivalled, and in addition are more hardy than generally pronounced. The young plants should be protected from the frost, and when once established they are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months, and cut back in early spring. The best time to plant is from November to February, the earlier the better.

Alfred Neuner. Double; petals waxy white.
Beauty of Brisbane. Pure white, robust habit.
Bocchil. Bright pink, white throat; very fine.
Coral Queen. Scarlet, with white throat.
Coral Beauty. Pink, changing to half white and pink.
Dazzler. Fiery red.
Duchess of York. Very cheerful blush pink, shading to a tinge of heliotrope.
Enid Oliver. A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower. 1/6.
Ethel Kerslake. Flowers large, pure white and highly perfumed. 1/6.

Comtesse de Flanders. Large, satin rose. S. 2/-.
Comte Charles de Kerchove. Free flowering, perfect shape; flesh colour, white stripe. D. 2/-.
Dame Melanie. Bright rose, edged with pure white; carmine blotch. S. 2/-.
Daphne. Pure white. D.
Deutsche Perle. This is without doubt the best double white Azalea, being very free flowering, early blooming, and well adapted for forcing purposes. D. 2/6.
Duc de Nassau. Large, dark rosy purple. S. 2/-.
Duchess A. de Nassau. Red, shaded violet. D.
Empress of India. Flowers perfect. The segments which occupy the centre are carmine, white and salmon rose. D. 2/6.
Eugene Mazel. Bright red, shaded lilac. S.
Eulalie van Geert. Pink, carmine spots. S.
Exquisite. Pink and white. S.
Indica Alba. Pure white. S.
Konigin Cleopatra. White striped and speckled carmine rose. A splendid variety. S. 2/-.
Madame Adolphe de Haene. Pink, bordered white, large and showy. S. 2/-.
Madam Iris Lefebvre. Dark orange red. D.

BOUVARDIAS—Continued.

Federal Queen. A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.
Flavescens Improved. Large single, yellow.
Flavescens fl. pl. Double yellow.
Hogarthii. Scarlet; good hardy variety.
Hogarthii fl. pl. Dark scarlet; double.
Humboldtii Corymbiflora. Imp., snow white; large.
Jacquiniiflora. Bright scarlet; hardy.
King of Scarlets. The immense blooms of deep scarlet; freely produced. 1/6.
Mabel Porter. Dark crimson, large and full.
Meteor. Brilliant scarlet, fine truss; strong vigorous habit.
Miss Eileen Beeston. One of the best; pinkish heliotrope; very attractive. 1/6.
Miss Ida Cheeseman. A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pale pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being of a deeper shade. 1/6.
Mrs. G. H. Kerslake. Deliciously fragrant; dwarf, sturdy habit; large trusses of white flowers. 1/6.
Mrs. McCulloch. Very beautiful, producing immense trusses of flowers of red, salmon colour. 1/6.
President Cleveland. Very large; brilliant scarlet.
President Garfield. Double rose.
Priory Beauty. Pale rose; fine; large trusses.
Rubra. Dark crimson variety; very floriferous.
Salmon Queen. An exceedingly fine Bouvardia; colour salmon, with a darker tube; distinct; flowers through the whole season.
Vreelandeil. White, hardy.
White Bocchil. Same habit and shape as the pink variety. Buds before opening show pink.

Camellias

2/6 each, except where otherwise marked.

These grand and favourite plants succeed admirably in this climate. The best soil for them is strong, well-drained loam of good depth, with liberal manuring once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from 12 to 20 ft. Bloom from May to September.
Alba Plena. White, fine. 3/6 each.
Angelo Cocchi. White, striped rose; splendid.
Aspasia. White, pink spots.
Bonomiana. Large, pure white.
Candidissima. Large white, very beautiful.
C. H. Hovey. A very dark variety, velvety crimson; beautiful shape.
Fimbriata Alba. Splendid white, fringed. 3/6.
Great Eastern. Very fine, large red.
Harriett Beecher Sheather. Rosy salmon, good.
Helenor. Carnation striped.
Isabella. Large handsome white, late.
Lavinia Maggi. White, blotched crimson.
Lady Parker. Fine rose, perfect shape.
Madam Pepin. Rosy salmon; good.
Mrs. Anne Marie Hovey. Some flowers are soft pink, some white, and others blotched or parti coloured. Very pretty.
Mariana. Dark maroon, free flowering.
Red Waratah. Rich dark scarlet.
Triumphans. Red, very prolific.
White Waratah. White, showing yellow stamens.
Wrightii. Rich crimson.

Madam Vander Cruyssen. Very large glossy rose. S.D.
Magnifica. Large, deep purple. S.
Mortl. White, green tinge. S.
Paul de Schryver. Rosy violet. D.
Phoebe. Vermillion orange. S.
Princess Charlotte. Large rose. S.
Raphael. Pure white. D. 2/-.
Refulgens. Purple, shaded rose. S.
Roi de Hollande. Bright red. S.
Simon Mardner. Rose. D.
Souvenir de Prince Albert. Rose, broad margin white. S. 2/-.
Splendens. Fine rosy salmon. S.
Stella. Orange scarlet. S.

Azalea Mollis

A distinct class of Azalea, deciduous in winter, and producing various shades of yellow flowers in the spring.
Beni renga. Orange red. 3/6 each.
Kaba renga. Salmon. 3/6 each.
Ki renga. Yellow. 3/6 each.

Beautiful Cannas

9d. each; 8/- dozen.

This is a decorative plant of great beauty, nearly always in flower; magnificent foliage; not particular as to soil or situation. A very ornamental plant, apart altogether from its surprisingly lovely flowers.

Flowering Begonias

These charming pot plants are easily managed, and can be grown very successfully in a bush-house; all shades of colour. Abundant bloomers. Spring and summer.

TUBEROUS ROOTED.

Single Varieties, 1/- each, 11/- doz.
Double Varieties, 1/6 each, 16/- doz.

SHRUBBERY VARIETIES.

1/- each, 11/- doz.

Distinct from the tuberous-rooted varieties; small flowers, lovely foliage.

Argyrostigma. White.
Fuchsiaoides. Red.
Fuchsiaoides. Pink.
Manicata. Pink.
Nymphæfolia. Pink.
Spotted Leopard. Creamy white.
Weltoniensis. Pink.

The following improved varieties are classed as Tree Begonias, growing to a height of 10 or 12 ft. under favourable shady conditions:—

	s. d.
Beatrice Roseby. Glorious pink type ..	1 6
Carrieri. Pure white	1 6
Coralina. Rich pale pink flowers ..	1 6
Coralina Carne. Palest flesh colour ..	1 6
Mabel Roseby. A splendid white variety	1 6
Metallica Improved. Pink	1 6
Smithii. Rich carmine rose, bronze and green foliage	1 6

Double Petunias

1/- each, 11/- doz.

Beautiful border plants, which grow rapidly and bloom profusely during the summer.

Ornamental-leaved

Begonias 1/- each, 11/- doz.

A FINE Collection of the most Beautiful Colours.

Highly decorative pot plants for green-house, verandah, or bush-house culture. The leaves are beautifully marked with bronze, silver and crimson. Most charming house plants.

Anderson's **CARNATIONS** Selected

**Tree or Perpetual
Flowering and
Decorative Varieties**

The best time for planting is from March to July. We can supply plants up to the end of September.

CARNATIONS are really everybody's flowers, and are quite in the first rank as amateurs' favourites—they are so beautiful, so free flowering, and attractive, and continue to bloom so long. There is no trouble in their culture—good, rich, open ground, well drained, and plenty of room are essential, as they appreciate light and sun; a free supply of liquid manure during flowering season will be found very beneficial.

1/- each; 11/- doz.; post free, 12/-, except where otherwise marked.

**Special Carnation List
Published January
contains all the latest
and best sorts.**

Those marked A are American Type.

Apricot Giant. Charming shade of apricot.

Armidale. Yellow ground, edged and pencilled crimson, strong grower and free flowering. 1/6.

Aurora (A.). Buff, flaked with bright pink; a nice combination of colours.

Balacava. Dark scarlet, large flower, clove scented.

Bertha. Palest pink, with deeper pink lacing.

Bessie Randall (A.). Deep rose pink, blooms full and high in centre, sound calyx; rich perfume; vigorous.

Black Chief (A.). A deep velvety crimson; flowers good size and shape.

Blue Bell. Bluish lavender, large, well-formed flowers. 1/6.

Bridesmaid. Pure white ground, with deep bordering of rose pink. 1/6.

Canberra. Pure white ground, picoteed and pencilled soft pink; good for show. 1/6.

Canterbury. Bright scarlet, large waxy petals. 1/6.

Cammeray. Cream ground, with scarlet or vermillion markings; a perfect flower.

Chatswood. Ground colour pure white, evenly marked on each petal with deep pink. 1/6.

Cobar. White ground, heavily edged deep ruby; good. 1/6.

Conspicuous. Lovely flower, sweet scented, constantly in bloom; bright rose colour, smooth petals.

Coralie. White ground, heavily pencilled maroon; one of the best.

Darlington. A faint salmon pink, broad waxy petals. Good for show. 1/6.

Dr. Dansey. White ground, edged dark maroon.

Edna May. White and rose.

Esperance. A magnificent plain edged white, extra good.

Etna. Old gold ground, with vermillion markings.

Felby. Yellow ground, heavily edged maroon.

Flame. Vivid scarlet, strong grower.

Goulburn. A lovely, deep yellow self of exceptional merit. 1/6.

Grafton. Blush ground, edged and striped pink, strong growth. 1/6.

Harlowarden (A.). Crimson self.

Harold. Scarlet, marked and flaked crimson; strong grower.

Herbert Maundrell. Rich orange scarlet; sport from Harry Gazzard. 1/6.

Higginbotham. White ground, edged with short lines, and lined cerise.

Highfield White. A large white, tinted cream.

Illustrious. A very fine maroon.

Inca Maid (A.). A very fine purple self.



CARNATION.

Independence. A pure white of exceptional merit; a good winter bloomer.

Irishgowlan. White ground, with scarlet markings.

Jim Curry. Salmon ground and red; strong grow.

June. Crimson ground, suffused maroon. 1/6.

Kerslake's Alpha. Buff ground, heavily suffused bright scarlet. 1/6.

Wellington. Deep flesh, pink ground, beautifully marked lilac. 1/6.

White Clipper. Very free; white.

White Conqueror. Very good.

White Enchantress (A.). One of the best American whites.

W. J. Curran. Pure white, picoteed heliotrope, splendid for show. 1/6.

Chrysanthemums

WE can supply all the leading sorts in both singles and doubles, 1/- each, 11/- per dozen. Postage extra. Plants ready in September. For varieties and descriptions, see our Spring list, published in September, free on application.

Dahlias

WE have a large variety to offer of the best sorts for show and garden purposes in the following types: Cactus, Paeony, Collarette, Double, Pom-pone, Single, Parisian and Star. For prices and descriptions, see our Spring list, issued in September, free on application.

Geraniums

(PELARGONIUMS)

WE have a splendid assortment to offer in the following types: Singles, Doubles and Ivy-leaved, at 1/- each or 11/- per dozen—postage extra. Also Regal Pelargoniums, at 1/6 each or 16/- per dozen—postage extra. List with descriptions will be supplied on application.

Erica. The Heath.

2/- each; 22/- doz.

These Evergreen Shrubs flower at all seasons of the year. They are very handsome, very hardy, and thrive well in peaty soil in open border, and also in pots, and form magnificent specimens.

Arborea. Strong growing tree variety, producing trusses in great profusion, of small white bell-shaped flowers.

Autumnalis. Very beautiful variety, small rosy-pink, bell-shaped flowers.

Beaconsfieldiana. Beautiful pale yellow tubular flowers.

Bowieana. Pure white long tubular waxy flowers; very free flowering; one of the best.

Cavendishii. Beautiful waxy golden-yellow tubular flowers; extra fine.

Cerinthoides Coronata. Long crimson tubular flowers.

Chasleyana. Delicate bluish pink tubular flowers.

Cruenta. Orange-scarlet tube-shaped flowers.

Grandinosa. White, bell-shaped flowers; very fine.

Hentyana. Delicate pink, shaded white; beautiful long spikes of tubular flowers.

Hybrida. Beautiful waxy red tube-shaped flowers; very handsome; one of the best.

Hyemalis. Pink tubular flowers, tipped white.

Intermedia. A magnificent variety, with large spikes of pure white tube-shaped flow., beautiful.

Jubilee. A large flower of the Webbleyana type, but much darker in colour.

Linnæoides. Rosy purple tubular flowers.

Mackinnonian. Purplish-rose tube-shaped flowers; very beautiful variety.

Mammosa. Purplish-crimson tubular flowers.

Persoluta Alba. Pure white, free-flowering variety, producing small bell-shaped flowers in great profusion; dwarf habit; extra fine.

Pyramidalis Gracilis. Small white bell-shaped flowers; very floriferous and fine.

Webbleyana. A beautiful variety, producing delicate waxy and tubular flowers; exceedingly choice for florists' purposes.

Willmoreana. Pink and white tube-shaped flowers; very handsome and free-flowering.

Fuchsias

1/- each; 11/- doz.

FUCHSIAS form fine features in the flower garden; they merely demand shelter from the wind, plenty of water during dry weather, with a mulching during the summer months, and the ordinary treatment of general outdoor plants; they make splendid decorative plants; any good garden soil will suit them.

New Varieties

The following five were selected and specially imported as being the best and most distinct of these popular plants—

Minos. Sepals bright red, corolla very large, rich purple, veined with rose at the base, very large and double. 1/6 each.

Lena. Large double, tube and sepals light bluish, corolla violet purple, good and distinct. 2/6 each.

Julius. Single, long, well reflexed, with bright red sepals, large corolla, of a distinct and pleasing shade of rosy lavender, showy. 2/6 each.

Diamant. Tube and sepals bright rose, corolla large and perfectly white, the best white yet introduced, double. 2/6 each.

Elegance. Deep purple, corolla broadly striped with pale red, sepals crimson, very effective, large single blooms. 2/6 each.

SPECIAL! The set of five, one of each, for 10/6, postage extra

DOUBLE

Avalanche. Tube and sepals crim., purple corolla.

Ballet Girl. Enormous pure white corolla, double sepals, scarlet, free flowering.

De Cherville. Large double rose corolla, sepals dark red and well reflexed.

Doctor Dollinger. Large double purple, an old favourite.

Dollar Princess. Double corolla, dark blue, extra large; sepals crimson.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Largest double white, red sepals.

Edmund About. Double white, carmine sepals, white corolla suffused with red.

Extraordinary. Plum colour, with red sepals.

Flora. Rosy crimson sepals, reflexed, purple corolla, raked with rosy carmine.

Jubilee. Sepals crimson, rosy mauve corolla.

Junna. Bright crimson sepals, rich purple double corolla, the base marked with rosy crimson.

Lima. Immense double corolla; centre dark purple, bordered violet; sepals crimson.

Madame Jules Chretien. Short sepals, reflexed crimson, pure snow-white corolla.

DOUBLE FUCHSIAS—Continued.

Miss Lizzie Vidler. Rich crimson sepals, reflexed, rich bright violet mauve.

Molesworth. Sepals bright carmine, reflexed, corolla double, unusually large and pure white.

Monument. Corolla deep purple, outer petals striped carmine, tube and sepals crimson.

Mrs. E. G. Hill. Sepals crimson, double white corolla.

Mrs. W. Cannell. White corolla, sepals crimson.

Novea Mastondonte. Dark violet, veined red.

Phenomenal. Short tube and reflexed sepals crimson; corolla azure violet, flaked red.

Raoul Pugno. Corolla very large, semi-double, plum-coloured; sepals red, extra fine.

Storm King. Sepals rosy red, corolla rosy blush. Synon. with Frau Emma Topper.

Viceroy of Canada. Violet Corolla.

Victor Hugo. Large blood-red sepals; large double corolla, violet purple, marbled red.

Violet Le Duc. Reddish, expanded corolla of a metallic violet.

White Giant. White corolla, red sepals.

White Jubilee. Enormous, sepals red, reflexed corolla. Synon. with Countess of Hopetoun.

SINGLE

Aurora Superba. Sepals coral col., purple corolla.

Beacon. Tube and sepals crimson, purple corolla.

Beauty of Exeter. Bright rosy pink. Large flower.

Black Prince. Sepals carmine, pale pink corolla, margined with deep rose.

General Roberts. Drooping habit; sepals rose, deepening into the corolla of shaded crimson.

Mrs. Marshall. Tube and sepals white, corolla pink.

Speciosa. Sepals flesh colour, rosy carmine corolla.

Rose of Castille. White sepals, corolla violet.

R. U. Nicholls. Rich crimson, large flowered.

Star of Wilts. White sepals, salmon corolla.

Hybrid Fuchsias

Boliviana. Rich crimson-coloured trumpet-shaped flowers; tubes three inches.

Carter's Meteor. Leaves a bronze yellow, a pretty contrast.

Coralie. Coral red.

Crimson Bedder. Leaves crimson and bronzy green, striped and white.

Earl of Beaconsfield. Tube and sepals light rosy carmine, corolla deep carmine.

Furst Otto von Wernigerode. Very pleasing shade of pink; quite distinct.

Gartenmeister Bonstedt. Orange scarlet.

Gracilis. Dwarf variety, flowers very small.

Mrs. Rundle. Sepals flesh colour, while the corolla is orange scarlet; single.

Mary. Very pretty, producing rich crimson flowers, bright green foliage.

Procumbens (Climbing Fuchsia). Bearing large scarlet edible berries; plant is a trailer, and may be made to cover a fence.

Splendens. Rich crimson flowers, with the end of the sepals light green.

Sunray. The leaves are of a bright rich crimson, white and bronzy green in equal parts.

Swanley's Yellow. Red corolla, with orange yellow sepals.

Triphylla. Very handsome and distinct character, neat dark bronze green foliage, and producing flowers of a brilliant orange scarlet.

Rhododendrons

Strong Plants, 5/- to 10/- each.

(See also page 61)

The favourite, free-flowering and very beautiful evergreen shrubs have been in demand during the past few seasons, and justly so, for they are amongst the most attractive of our garden plants, and are eminently fitted for culture in pots or tubs.

They require good rich soil, which must be fairly open and heavily manured, and liquid manure during the flowering season is very beneficial.

Verbenas

9d. each.

7/6 per dozen.

Verbenas in variety. Named. Splendid assortment. All shades.

Bazaar Plants

We make a speciality of these, selecting varieties most suitable and saleable.

11/- doz. Packing Free.



VIOLETS.

Selected Violets

SINGLE VARIETIES.

	each.	doz.
Admiral Avellan. Rich purple, dwarf; free flowering	3d.	2 6
Baroness de Rothschild. Pretty blue shade; very good	3d.	3 0
California. Large, single; fine blue	3d.	3 0
Cyclops. Remarkable variety, deep blue with a centre of small petals, light colour, free flowering	6d.	5 0
John Raddenbury. Single, pale blue, hardy	3d.	2 6
La France. Blue, with metallic lustre; fragrant petals, large	6d.	5 0
Luxonne. Hardy, constant bloomer, fine shade of blue	3d.	3 0
Princess of Wales. The largest Violet; rich, deep, dark blue; long stalks	3d.	2 6

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Count Brazza (Swanley White). One of the best double white Violets ..	6d.	5 0
Madam Millard. Double rose, one of the best	6d.	5 0
Marie Louise. Double, rich lavender blue, light centre	6d.	5 0
Neapolitan. Double, delicate shade of mauve, strongly scented	6d.	5 0

Ever-Blooming Roses

Price, 1/- each, 11/- doz. Post Free in N.S.W., 12/-; other States. 13/-.

Abbreviations: (T) Tea Scented; (H.T.) Hybrid Teas.

Owing to the similarity in many of the names of roses, customers are asked, when ordering, to write the names as they appear in the Catalogue.

Ada Paulin (H.T.). Apricot, shaded bronzy yellow.

Admiral Ward (H.T.). Crimson red shaded fiery red, and velvety purple, large full globular flowers.

Aladdin (H.T.). Buds coppery yellow, changing to orange-yellow; very fragrant.

Alexander Hill Grey (T.). Flowers very large, lemon yellow; vigorous and good.

American Beauty (T.). Rosy cerise; large flower.

Antoine Rivoliere (H.T.). Pale rosy flesh, shaded and edged bright carmine, base of petals yellow.

Archduchess Marie Immaculata. Brick red, shaded salmon and vermillion.

Auguste Comte (T.). Outer petals carmine red, centre reddish yellow.

Auguste Rodrigues (H.T.). Fiery red, centre sometimes pure carmine; large, full, and perfect form.

Augustus Hartmann (H.T.). Brilliant geranium red, flushed with orange. Flowers of large size and beautifully formed.

Autumn Tints (H.T.). Coppery red, shaded with orange and salmon, medium sized flowers.

Avoca. Crimson scarlet; buds long and pointed; flowers large, sweet, perfumed.

Beaute Inconstante (T.). Coppery red and yellow.

Beatrice (H.T.). Full and substantial flower, deep rich pink.

Belle Seibrecht (H.T.). Scented, bright rosy pink; large.

Beryl (T.). Deep golden yellow; long buds; scented.

Bessie Brown (H.T.). Ivory white flowers, bluish centre.

Betty Berkeley (T.). Red, verging on crimson scarlet.

Betty (H.T.). Ruddy gold; blooms extremely large, fairly full, fine form; sweet scent.

Bridesmaid (T.). Deep pink shaded.

British Queen (H.T.). Pure white, showing a slight flush in the bud stage; beautiful bloom, at its best in the autumn.

Carine (H.T.). Orange carm., blush buff, creamy fawn and coppery salmon.

Catherine Mermet (T.). Salmon rose, large.

Charles De Lapsse (H.T.). Pearly white, passing to creamy white; very large, full, well-formed flower.

Chrissie Mackellar (H.T.). Bright orangey pink as the semi-double bloom develops. The reflex of the petals is deeply zoned intense orange. Tea perfumed.

Circe (H.T.). Flesh-white, shaded with carmine and yellow; good for exhibition.

Clara Watson (H.T.). Beautiful light-coloured rose.

Clarice Goodacre (H.T.). Biscuit chrome on ivory white; stiff petals; vigorous grower.

Cleveland (H.T.). Coppery yellow, flushed reddish copper; flowers very large.

Colonel R. S. Williamson (H.T.). Blooms large, high-pointed centre; satiny white, deep blush centre.

Comtesse de la Barthe (T.). Soft pink, fine form.

Comtesse de Frigneuse (T.). Bright canary yellow.

Comtesse de Rafells St. Sauveur (H.T.). Semi-double, reddish orange, shaded coral red.

Corallina (T.). Rosy crimson, shaded coral red.

Countess Cayla. Ranging from nasturtium red, tinted orange, and carmine to coppery yellow.

Countess Clanwilliam (H.T.). Delicate peach pink at the base of the petals, which are heavily edged with deep cherry red.

Countess of Gosford (H.T.). Salmon pink, base of petals yellow; perfect form.

Countess of Shaftesbury (H.T.). Colour bright silvery carmine, mottled and flecked pale shell at the edges of petals.

Crimson Chatenay (H.T.). Beautiful bright crimson, strongly perfumed; very decorative.

Crimson Emblem (H.T.). Glowing crimson, free flowering, sweetly scented. Gold Medal.

Dean Hole (H.T.). Silvery carmine, shade salmon. A beautiful flower.

Devonlensis (T.). Creamy white, blush centre; large, full.

Donald Macdonald (H.T.). Orange carmine colour; perfumed; splendid for bedding.



Dorothy Page-Roberts (H.T.). Lovely shade of coppery pink, suffused with apricot yellow.

Double Pink Killarney (H.T.). Slightly fuller than Killarney.

Dr. Grill (T.). Light rose, coppery yellow centre.

Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.). Warm rose-pink, lemon shad. on white base.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.). Intense saffron yellow, stained rich crimson, which becomes deep coppery saffron-yellow.

Duchess of Westminster (H.T.). Sweetly perfumed; a dainty clear rose-madder; vigorous, very free flowering.

Earl of Warwick (H.T.). Salmon pink, shaded red.

Earl of Gosford (H.T.). Colour dark crimson, heavily shaded after style of Victor Hugo; fine strong grower.

Ecarlate (H.T.). Scarlet red, excessively brilliant, of medium size.

Edith Part (H.T.). Deep salmon and coppery yellow, with deeper shading in bud stage, vigorous and free blooming, fine habit; sweetly perfumed.

Edgar M. Burnett (H.T.). Large flowers of fine shape and form. Flesh tinted rose. Surpassing La France for fragrance.

Edward Bohane (H.T.). Brilliant velvety crimson orange scarlet blooms, on rigid flower stalks.

Edward Mawley (H.T.). Velvety crimson, highly perfumed.

Elll Hartmann (H.T.). Old golden yellow, large, full, of excellent form.

Ethel Malcolm (H.T.). Ivory white, with delicate peach shading in centre.

Etoile de France (H.T.). Velvety crimson, centre vivid cerise red; magnificent form.

E. von Kesselstatt (T.). Creamy white edge, bright carmine; decorative; distinct.

Florence Haswell Veitch (H.T.). Brilliant scarlet, shaded black, large, excellent shape.

Florence Pemberton (H.T.). Creamy white; very free.

Florence Spaul (H.T.). Deep rosy pink; blooms large and very full; perfumed.

Francois Dubrieul (T.). Crimson, shaded cerise.

Freiherr von Marschall (H.T.). Dark carmine, large and full.

F. R. Patzer (H.T.). Creamy buff, back of petals delicate warm pink; as petals reflex colour becomes light orange pink.

This List of Choice Ever-blooming Roses has been carefully revised. All those named may be selected from and relied on to give very best results under good conditions of soil, &c. The best time for planting is from May to August, when the plants are dormant.

When ordering plants, it would be advisable to add a few extra names to List to enable us to make up the required number, as there is a possibility of some varieties being sold out, especially when ordered late in the season.

G. Amedee Hammond (H.T.). Deep apricot, shading off to fawn or delicate buff.

General MacArthur (H.T.). Richest crimson, shaded scarlet. One of the best.

General Superior Jansen (H.T.). On stiff stems, large and full; brilliant carmine; good garden rose.

Geoffrey Henslow (H.T.). Orange-crimson, large, full and globular form.

George Arends (H.T.). (Pink F. K. Druschki). Delicate rose, large, full, and well formed; deliciously perfumed.

George Dickson (H.T.). The best exhibition rose ever raised by A. Dickson. Produces blooms quite five inches across. Colour is velvety black scarlet crimson, with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips, heavy and uniquely pure crimson maroon veining on reverse.

George C. Waud (H.T.). Orange vermillion, large, full.

George Schwartz (T.). Deep canary, yellow, free.

Glorie de Belges (H.T.). Vivid colours in carmine and cochineals. Silver Medal.

Gorgeous (H.T.). Deep orange yellow, heavily veined reddish copper.

Grace Molyneaux (H.T.). Creamy apricot.

Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.). Large and cupped; crimson; very sweetly scented.

Gustave Grunerwald (H.T.). China pink, with apricot centre; good sweet scent.

Hadley (H.T.). Dark crimson scarlet; good grower.

Harry Kirk (H.T.). Deep sulphur yellow, lighter shade at edges of petals.

Hector Mackenzie (H.T.). Deep rose shaded silvery carmine and crimson; large, full, globular.

Henrietta (H.T.). Fiery orange crimson, changing to soft coral salmon; perfumed.

H. E. Richardson (H.T.). Deep rich crimson; vigorous, upright growth, large and beautiful.

Herzogin Maria Antoinette (H.T.). Deep orange, sweetly scented.

His Majesty (H.T.). Dark crimson shaded deep vermillion, crimson towards the edges.

Hon. Mrs. R. C. Grosvenor (H.T.). Outer petals porcelain flesh, centre deep orange yellow.

Hoosier Beauty (H.T.). Crimson, with darker shadings, large beautifully formed flowers on erect, stiff stems.

Hugo Roller (T.). Rich lemon yellow, petals edged crimson, flowers medium size; good shape.

H. V. Machin (H.T.). Scarlet crimson blooms carried on rigid stalks.

Iona Herdman (H.T.). A clear yellow decorative rose; moderate grower.

Irish Elegance. Bronzy orange, profuse bloomer; single.

Irish Fireflame (Single). A deep maddery orange, splashed with crimson, which, as the bud develops, becomes fiery orange crimson, delicately sheened and veined with pure crimson and pure lemon zone; strongly tea perfumed.

Irish Harmony (H.T.). Buds saffron yellow; splashed claret.

Isobel (H.T.). Single, carmine-red flushed orange scarlet. Gold Medal.

Janet (H.T.). Virtually a dwarf Gloire de Dijon, deep yellow, changing to salmon; strong perfume.

Jean Pernet (T.). Bright yellow; large and full.

Joseph Hill (H.T.). Salmon pink, shaded yellow ochre; outside of petals coppery pink.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.). Large, perfect formation, highly perfumed; colour carmine, changing to imperial pink. A beauty.

Josephine (H.T.). Rosy flesh, base of petals salmon yellow, large, full fine shape.

Juliet (T.). Old gold, interior deep rose.

Kaiserine Augusta Victoria (H.T.). Pure white, one of the best.

Killarney (H.T.). Long buds, flesh tinted white and pink.

Killarney Brilliant (H.T.). An improvement on Pink Killarney. Colour is crimson carmine.

King George V. (H.T.). Rich blackish crimson, with deep velvety violet blush.

Konigin Carola (H.T.). Extra large rose coloured flowers.

Lady Alice Stanley (H.T.). Deep coral rose, inside pale flesh, slightly flushed deeper flesh; frag.

Lady Ashtown (H.T.). Carmine pink, shading to yellow.

Ever-Blooming Roses—Continued.

Lady Plymouth. Tea scented, deep ivory cream, faintly flushed pink.
Lady Battersea (H.T.). Cherry crim., with orange.
Lady Dunleath (H.T.). Ivory white, and egg-yoke yellow, deliciously perfumed.
Lady Hillingdon (T.). Orange yellow, long buds; very free flowering and good.
Lady Mary Ward (H.T.). Rich orange, shaded deep apricot.
Lady Pirrie (H.T.). Reddish salmon, inside of petals apricot yellow, flushed fawn and copper.
Lady Roberts (T.). Reddish apricot; the base of the petals coppery red.
Lady Ursula (H.T.). A delightful shade of flesh pink.
La France (H.T.). Pale peach col., rev. deep rose.
La Tosca (H.T.). Vigorous, good habit; blsh. white.
Laurent Carle (H.T.). Large flowers, borne on long stems; brilliant velvety carmine; perfumed.
Liberty (H.T.). Brilliant crimson in colour.
Lieutenant Chaire (H.T.). Crim. red, fairly full.
Lord Tarquin (T.). Pale flesh colour, shaded; free.
Louise Lilla (H.T.). Blood red, perfect form.
Lucien Chaire (H.T.). Flesh illuminated with clear rosy cream, large, good.
Lyon Rose (H.T.). Buds coral pink, tinted carmine yellow open flowers; shrimp pink at edge of petals.
Mabel Drew (H.T.). Deep cream, passing to canary yellow in the centre.
Madame Abel Chatenay (H.T.). Pale flesh, shaded rose, free flowering and good.
Madame A. Guinnoisseau (H.T.). A beautiful rose, similar to La France, but of a paler shade.
Madame Antoine Mari (T.). Ground colour rose, freely washed and shaded with white; vigorous and free from mildew.
Madame Caroline Testout (H.T.). Clear satiny rose.
Madame Charles (T.). Rich apricot.
Madame Chas. Lutaud (H.T.). Ochre-yellow tinted with carmine, open flowers chrome-yellow.
Madame Constant Soupert (T.). Deep apricot, shaded peach; large.
Madame de Watteville (T.). Creamy white, beautiful.
Madame Edmee Metz (H.T.). Very free, rosy salmon and pink; fine.
Madame Edmond Rostand (H.T.). Flowers pale flesh, shaded with salmon; centre reddish-orange.
Madame Edouard Herriott (H.T.). A deep terra cotta or reddish copper; unique.
Madame Eugene Resal (T.). Coppery red to China rose.
Madame Gamon (T.). Apricot shaded salmon, base of petals golden yellow, long buds, large.
Madame Jean Dupuy (T.). Rosy yellow, long bud.
Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.). Brill. China rose; free and good.
Madame Lambard (T.). Salmon red; one of the best.
Madame Leon Pain (H.T.). Silvery salmon, centre orange yellow; large, full, well formed.
Madame Louise Larroquette (H.T.). Beautiful long buds, rosy carmine, shaded silvery satin. First Class Certificate.
Madame Marcel Delaney (H.T.). Pale pink or soft rose, very large and perfumed. A grand rose for massing. Gold Medal.
Madame Melane Soupert (H.T.). Golden yellow, suffused with pink.
Madame M. G. Martin (H.T.). Bright rose colour, of good vigour.
Madame P. Euler (H.T.). Silvery vermillion rose, a beautiful shade of colour; large, full.
Madam Theodore Delacourt (H.T.). Salmon red, shaded clear yellow; growth vigorous.
Madame Segond Weber (H.T.). Petals large and firm, colour rosy salmon; very fine.
Madame Vermore (H.T.). Rose and coppery yellow, centre shaded and lined with red.
Madam Wagram Comtesse de Turenne (H.T.). Flowers of a satin rosy colour; vigorous and free.
Mdlle. Argentine Gramon (H.T.). White shaded rose, good for cutting. Silver Medal.
Mdlle. Louise Crette (H.T.). Snow white, with creamy centre.
Mdlle. Marguerite Guillard (H.T.). Identical with its parent, F. K. Druschki, except that it is absolutely destitute of thorns.
Mademoiselle Christine de Neue (H.T.). Deep purple centre, petals lake colour.
Mme. Jules Bouche (H.T.). Salmon white, centre shaded virginal pink; large full, good form, hard petals.
Major Peirson (H.T.). Similar to "Wm. Allen Richardson." Sweetly scented.
Maman Cochet (T.). Blush rose, shaded carmine and salmon. One of the best.
Maman Lyly (H.T.). Delicate rose flesh, very large and good.
Marcella (H.T.). Buds buff, opening flower salmon flesh; a fine show rose.
Margaret (H.T.). Clear delicate tint of soft pink, buds long and handsome.
Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.). Delicate maize straw colour, petals flushed with carmine at back, perfumed.
Marie Adelaide (H.T.). Deep orange yellow, deliciously perfumed; fine long buds.
Marquise de Ganay (H.T.). Silvery rose; extra large.

Marquise D'Hautpaul (H.T.). Rich pink with salmon shading; perfumed.
Marquise de Vivien (T.). China pink, frag.
Mary, Countess of Ilichester (H.T.). Warm crimson carmine, free and continuous, of great size.
Marie von Houtte (T.). White, tinted yellow rose.
Medea (T.). Lemon yellow, deepening to canary.
Melanie Niedieck (H.T.). Large lemon yellow.
Melody (H.T.). Intense pure deep saffron-yellow, with primrose edges.
Mildred Grant (H.T.). Pale rosy white, very fine.
Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.). Rich, deep citron yellow, which intensifies as the bloom expands.
Miss Muriel Jamison (T.). Single, deep orange colour; dainty.
Modesty (H.T.). Pearly cream, faintly flushed rose. Gold Medal.
Molly Sharman-Crawford (T.). Delicate eau-de-nil white; perfumed.
Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.). Indian-yellow, sometimes washed into salmon-rose.
Mrs. Amy Hammond (H.T.). The colour is a blend of ivory and amber shading.
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie (H.T.). White, occasionally becomes beautiful lemon tinted; moderate grower.
Mrs. Archie Gray (H.T.). Deep creamy yellow, opening to light yellow. Long pointed buds.
Mrs. Arthur E. Coxhead (H.T.). Claret red, shaded vermillion; large, full well-formed flowers, freely and continuously produced; very good.
Mrs. A. Glen Kidston (H.T.). Rosy carmine, shaded orange, rich perfume.
Mrs. Archibald Mackay (H.T.). Deeper in colour than "Belle Siebrecht," fragrant.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.). Very long buds of reddish salmon tint; good grower.
Mrs. A. Westmacott (H.T.). White, tinted soft pink. A grand rose.
Mrs. Bryce Allan (H.T.). Carmine rose, highly perfumed. Gold Medal.
Mrs. Campbell Hall (T.). Creamy buff, edged carmine, centre of bloom is fawn; perfumed.
Mrs. Cornwallis West (H.T.). Delicate pink on pure white.
Mrs. David McKee (H.T.). Creamy yellow, handsome.
Mrs. Dudley Cross (T.). Pale chamois yellow, illumed. in autumn with tints of rose and crim.
Mrs. Dunlop-Best (H.T.). Reddish apricot, base of petals coppery yellow; perfumed.
Mrs. E. G. Hill (H.T.). Centre white; outside of petals coral red; immense size; free flowering.
Mrs. E. Mawley (T.). Richest salmon rose; large.
Mrs. Edward Powell (H.T.). Uniform velvety crimson red flowers, buds scarlet purple.
Mrs. Foley-Hobbs (T.). Ivory white, faintly tinged clear pink.
Mrs. Forde (H.T.). Deep carmine rose on delicate rose pink.

Mrs. Frank Bray (H.T.). The colour, which is a rich, deep coppery ecru, develops as the flower opens to a very delicate coppery fawn, with a shade of ivory shell pink.
Mrs. Franklin Dennison (H.T.). White, veined primrose yellow, deepening to ochre at base.
Mrs. Fred Straker (H.T.). Silvery fawn on front of petals and delicate orange pink on the back.
Mrs. George Gordon (H.T.). Rosy pink, flushed silvery pink.
Mrs. George Roupell (H.T.). Coppery yellow, shaded orange. A good garden variety.
Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.). Similar in colour to Madame Jules Grolez, but a large flower, with longer and stiffer stems.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (H.T.). Creamy white, centre buff, base of petals golden yellow.
Mrs. Harvey Thomas (H.T.). Soft transparent carmine, shaded coppery red; large, full.
Mrs. J. Fred Hawkins (H.T.). Very floriferous, large trusses of bloom, salmon pink.
Mrs. John Foster (H.T.). Rich vermillion, dwarf habit, perfumed. Good for exhibition.
Mrs. Herbert Hawksworth (T.). The colour is deeply zoned delicate ecru on milk white, which, as the blooms expand, becomes silky cream white.
Mrs. H. Stevens (T.). White centre, shaded with fawn and peach, buds long and pointed; dainty.
Mrs. James Lynas (H.T.). Pearly pink at base of petals, flushed rosy peach at the edges and on the reverse of the petals.
Mrs. Joseph H. Welch (H.T.). Colour rich brilliant pink; almost single.
Mrs. Mackellar (H.T.). Deep citron, or delicate pure canary, changing to primrose white.
Mrs. Maud Dawson (H.T.). Brilliant orange carmine, or brilliant cerise.
Mrs. Mona Hunting (H.T.). Deep chamois yellow opening to pure fawn. Silver Gilt Medal.
Mrs. Muir Mackean (H.T.). Bright carmine crimson, without shading; a grand, bold, well-built flower.
Mrs. Myles Kennedy (T.). Vigorous, silvery white, deep pink in centre, back edge of petals slightly deeper shade of pink.
Mr. P. L. Baudet (H.T.). Carmine rose, flecked with salmon yellow.
Mrs. R. D. McClure. Brilliant salmon pink.
Mrs. Richard Draper (H.T.). Bright, reddish-satiny pink on the outside of the petals, inside of the petals silver flesh.
Mrs. S. T. Wright (T.). Outer petals delicate old gold, inner petals a suffusion of rose pink on orange chrome.
Mrs. Stewart Clark (H.T.). Varies from bright cerise pink to brilliant rose or cherry pink.
Mrs. T. Hillas (H.T.). Chrome yellow flowers, large and full, of elongated cup shape.
Mrs. T. Roosevelt (H.T.). Creamy white, rose centre, large and full.
Mrs. Walter Easlea (H.T.). Glowing crimson-carmine, which as the flower expands, deepens to crimson-orange.
Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe (H.T.). The colour is bright sweet pea mauve.
Mrs. W. Milner (H.T.). Silvery rose, shaded salmon; very floriferous and fragrant.
Muriel Grahame (T.). Flowers white, lightly shaded pink.
My Maryland (H.T.). Bright salmon pink, with paler edges, delightfully fragrant.
Natalie Bottner (H.T.). Delicate cream yellow. It combines the excellent qualities of both the celebrated roses K. A. Victoria and Druschki.
National Emblem (H.T.). Dark crimson, overlaid velvety crimson, shading to vermillion towards the edges.
Nellie Parker (H.T.). Creamy white, cream centre. Silver Gilt and Gold Medals.
Niphetos (T.). Snowy white; long beautiful bud.
Nita Weldon (T.). Ivory white, with edges of each petal faintest blush.
Nerissa (H.T.). Creamy yellow, shaded with white, centre of flower tinted peach colour.
Old Gold (H.T.). Vivid reddish orange, with rich coppery red and apricot shadings; sweetly scented.
Ophelia (H.T.). Salmon-flesh shaded with rose.
Papa Gontier (H.T.). Rosy crimson, very large petal.
Peace (T.). Pale lemon yellow.
Penelope (T.). Lower half reddish crimson, centre creamy white.
Perle des Jardins (T.). Bright canary yellow; fragrant.
Perle von Godesberg (H.T.). Golden yellow.
Prince de Bulgare (H.T.). Silvery flesh, shaded with salmon.
Prince Charming (H.T.). Deep reddish colour with old gold base; medium sized flowers.
Princess de Sagon (T.). Velvety crimson.
Prince Engelbert Charles D'Arenberg (H.T.). Fiery brilliant scarlet, shaded purple.
Queen Mary (H.T.). Deep bright canary yellow, crayoned carmine, fragrantly tea perfumed, moderate grower.
Queen of the Belgians (H.T.). Salmon pink. Gold Medal.
Queen of Fragrance (H.T.). Shell pink, tipped with silver; very fragrant.



Ever-Blooming Roses—Continued.

Queen of Greece (T.). Soft rose pink, shaded yellow.

Queen of Spain (H.T.). Pale flesh, darker in centre; excellent form.

Radiance. For description, see coloured inset.

Rainbow (T.). Pink, blotched and striped crimson.

Red Cross (H.T.). Orange crimson scarlet.

Red Letter Day (H.T.). An exceedingly beautiful semi-double rose of infinite grace and charm. Its velvety, brilliant, glowing scarlet-crimson buds, and fully open cactus like flowers never fade. One of the best decorative roses raised, blooming the entire season.

Reine Marguerite d'Italie (H.T.). Bright crimson, centre shaded with vermillion.

Rhea Reid (H.T.). Flowers red, large and fragrant, free and continuous in blooming.

Rose d'Evian (H.T.). Buds magenta, opening carmine rose, large and full.

Rucuerdo de Antonio Peluffo (T.). Clear yellow, shaded pink; very large, full, and of elegant form; vigorous and free flowering.

Safrano (T.). Deep apricot, changing to fawn.

Sallie (H.T.). Creamy flesh, deepening towards the centre of the bloom, with splashes of rich yellow. A good bedding rose.

Seabird (H.T.). Colour clear primrose yellow. Flowers medium to large, of fine form.

Simplicity (H.T.). Flowers almost single, pure white, and of large size for a single rose.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot (T.). Orange red, tinted carmine on yellow ground.

Souvenir de G. Prat (H.T.). Clear, sulphur yellow shading to white, very good.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (T.). Pale flesh, deeper centre.

Souvenir de Madame E. Mulnard (H.T.). Rose, tinted saffron, interior brilliant carmine.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting (T.). Fine apricot yellow, shaded with orange; very large and full.

Souvenir de President Carnot (H.T.). Rosy flesh, shaded white at edges of petals.

Souvenir du Rosieriste Rambaux (T.). Creamy yellow, edged carmine rose, decorative.

Souvenir of Stella Gray (T.). Deep orange, with splashes or veinations of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson.

Souvenir Therese Levet (T.). Dark velvety crimson.

Star of Queensland (H.T.). Rich deep velvety crimson, shaded maroon, reverse petals cerise.

Sunburst (H.T.). Cadmium yellow, with orange yellow centre, large cupped form, changing to brilliant lemon as the flower expands.

Sunset (T.). Full bright apricot colour; large.

The Bride (T.). White, tinged a lovely blush.

Theresa Bevan (H.T.). Coppery yellow, shaded; large and double.

The Queen (T.). Pure white, free blooming.

Tipperary (H.T.). Deep yellow, free flowering and perfumed. Certificate of Merit.

Titania (H.T.). China. Coppery crimson, changing to deep salmon red. The base of the petals shaded clear yellow.

Ulster Gem (H.T.). Large single, primrose yellow. Silver Gilt Medal.

Vanity (H.T.). Long pretty buds; canary yellow, vigorous grower.

Verna Mackay (H.T.). Delicate ivory sulphur buff, splendid decorative rose.

Viscount Carlow (H.T.). Carmine pink, stained on deep cream.

Waltham Scarlet (H.T.). Single, crimson scarlet, very large for a single rose, very floriferous.

Warrior (H.T.). Flowers vivid scarlet crimson, large, double, with broad handsome petals.

W. C. Gaunt (H.T.). Vermillion, tipped scarlet crimson, maroon reverse; medium sized pointed blooms; perfumed. First Class Certificate.

W. E. Lippiatt (H.T.). Brilliant velvety crimson, shaded maroon; large, full; pointed centre; strong perfume.

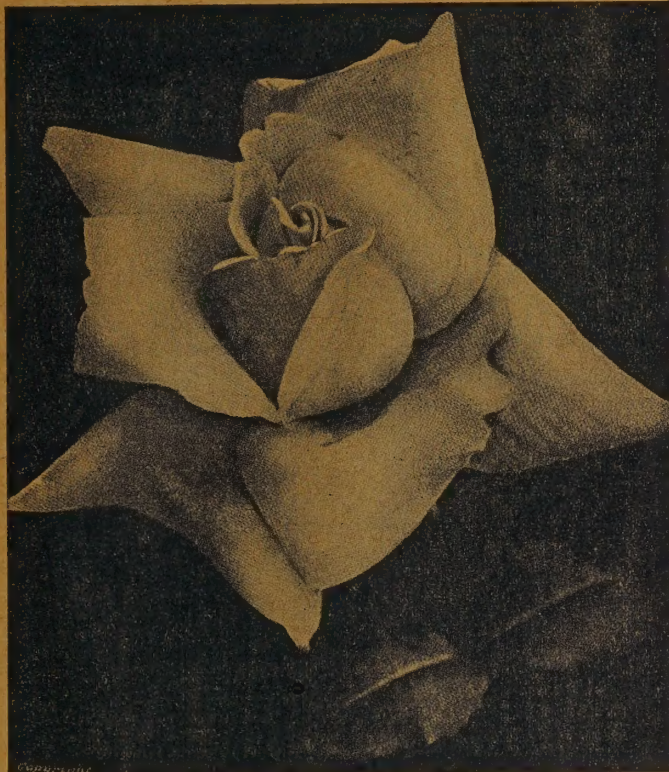
White Killarney (H.T.). A sport from Killarney.

White Lord Tarquin (T.). Pure white Tarquin.

White Maman Cochet (T.). Equal to the celebrated pink Maman Cochet.

White Pearl (T.). Creamy white, outer petals edged rose.

William Shean (H.T.). Perfect form; colour of purest pink and delicately veined; moderate grower.



Willowmere (H.T.). Rich shrimp pink, shaded yellow in the centre, and toning to carmine pink towards the edges of the petals. A superb rose.

W. R. Smith (T.). Creamy white, flushed and suffused with bright rosy pink.

Yvonne Vacherot (H.T.). Porcelain white, suffused pink, large and good form; very long stems.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

1/- each; 11/- dozen. Post free, 12/- dozen.

This class includes some of the finest spring blooming roses in cultivation, and nearly all the fine deep crimson highly perfumed flowers so much esteemed.

Alfred Colomb. Bright fiery red, large and full.

Alfred K. Williams. Carmine red, change to magenta.

Annie Crawford. Resembling Mrs. J. Laing in habit and flower, but more vigorous, large flowers of slightly paler pink.

Beauty of Waltham. Light rosy crimson.

Ben Cant. Deep clear crimson.

Candeur Lyonnaise. Pure white, sometimes tinted with very pale sulphur yellow.

Captain Christy. Deep flesh, good form.

Captain Hayward. Bright carmine, strong grower.

Charles Lefebvre. Crimson, purplish centre.

Commandant Felix Fleure. Rich lake, shaded black, flushed vermillion.

Coronation (H.P.). Shading from flesh to bright shrimp pink. This variety must not be confused with the Wichuriana rose of the same name, climbing, double red.

Dr. Hogg. Deep purple maroon, excellent for show purposes.

Dr. Rushpier. Blackish purple, shaded crimson; very good.

Duke of Edinburgh. Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded maroon.

Earl of Dufferin. Dark red, large and full.

Emperor de Maroc. Rich velvety crimson.

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson, full and perfect form.

Frau Karl Druschki. Snowy white, extra fine in bud; a strong growing variety, producing flowers of handsome appearance.

General Jacqueminot. Velvety scarlet.

Glorie de Chedane Guinoisseau. Bright velvety vermillion, large and showy.

Grand Mogul. Deep crimson; very dark.

Her Majesty. Satiny pink; large and full.

Horace Vernet. Brilliant velvety crimson, large and full.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet.

J. B. Clarke. Deep scarlet, shaded crimson.

Jean Liabaud. Crimson, shaded with black.

Jean Soupert. Velvety crimson, shaded scarlet.

John Hooper. Rose, crimson centre; large, full.

Jubilee. Large, pure red, shaded deep crimson.

Lord Raglan. Scarlet crimson, edged violet crimson.

Louis Ricard. A large flower, deep velvety crimson, shaded with vermillion and black.

Louis von Houtte. Scarlet, shaded maroon.

Mrs. J. Laing. Soft satiny pink, very fragrant.

Paul Dupuy. Deep velvety crimson.

Paul Neron. Rich rose, monst., very double.

Pierre Notting. Blackish red, violet shade, large.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark crimson.

Robert Duncan. Deep rosy lake, a fine exhibition flower.

Roger Lambelin (The White Margined Rose). Deep crimson, with distinct white margin.

Souvenir de Wm. Wood. Black maroon, shaded scarlet.

Victor Hugo. Intense crimson; good form.

Zavier Olibo. Shaded amaranth. A1.

List of Eighteen Best Garden Roses

Chosen by the
National Rose Society of N. S. Wales.

(Arranged in order of Merit).

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Radiance. | 10 Lady Hillingdon. |
| 2 Madame Abel Chatenay. | 11 Madame Antoine Mari. |
| 3 Gruss an Teplitz. | 12 Countess of Gosford. |
| 4 General MacArthur. | 13 White Maman Cochet. |
| 5 Laurent Carle. | 14 Mrs. Harold Brocklebank. |
| 6 Frau Karl Druschki. | 15 Red Letter Day. |
| 7 Jonkheer J. L. Mock. | 16 Lady Roberts. |
| 8 Maman Cochet. | 17 Madame Jules Grolez. |
| 9 Warrior. | 18 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. |

List of Twelve Best Decorative Roses

Chosen by the
National Rose Society of N. S. Wales.

(Arranged in order of Merit).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Red Letter Day. | 7 Mrs. A. R. Waddell. |
| 2 Irish Elegance (single). | 8 Mrs. H. Stevens. |
| 3 Irish Fireflame (single). | 9 Countess Cayla. |
| 4 Lady Hillingdon. | 10 K. of K. |
| 5 Vanity. | 11 Theresa Bevan. |
| 6 Queen of the Belgians. | 12 Lady Roberts. |

Climbing Roses

Can be grown in the border if trained on poles. The prefix "Climbing" is only used when there are dwarf roses of the same name.

Ards Pillar (H.T.). Garden and pillar rose; rich velvety crimson.

Ards Rover (H.P.). Deep crimson, shaded maroon.

Bardo Job (H.P.). Bright crimson; large.

Celine Forestier (N.). Pale yellow; free.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht (H.T.). Deep rose; long pointed buds.

Climbing Caroline Testout (T.). Flowers bright rose.

Climbing Comtesse de la Barthe (T.). Strong climbing. Sport of the well-known pink rose.

Climbing Devoniensis (T.). Creamy white.

Climbing Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.). A climbing form of the well-known white rose, which has been such a favourite, and one of the best climbers.

Climbing Georges Schwartz (T.). A vigorous climbing sport. The blooms are of the brightest yellow; flowers freely spring, summer and winter.

Climbing Irish Fireflame (H.T.). Identical with the normal type. True climber.

Climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria (H.T.). Pure white; one of the best.

Climbing La France (H.T.). A climbing sport, producing flowers identical with La France.

Climbing Liberty (H.T.). Growth similar to "Ard's Pillar"; colour, the most dazzling crimson.

Climbing Madam Segond Weber (H.T.). Climbing sport, colour same as dwarf variety; good.

Climbing Maman Cochet (T.). A strong climbing sport of this popular rose.

Climbing Melanie Souper (H.T.). Colour, salmon yellow, suffused carmine pink.

Climbing Niphetos (T.). Pure white tea.

Climbing Papa Gontier (H.T.). Vigorous climber; bright rosy crimson.

Climbing Perle des Jardins (T.). Bright yellow; profuse.

Climbing Richmond (H.T.). Reddish scarlet colour and free flowering.

Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison (H.T.). Edges blush, deeper in centre.

Climbing Therese Levet (T.). A climbing sport from the well-known dwarf variety, and a valuable acquisition to the dark crimson climbers.

Climbing White Maman Cochet (H.T.). This is a true climber of very vigorous habit, of the magnificent Maman Cochet.

Cloth of Gold (N.). Sulphur yellow.

Cupid (H.T.). A pillar rose, single flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, and produced in clusters. Colour, delicate flesh, with a touch of peach.

Duchess d'Auerstaedt (T.). Yellow or pale buff, with nankeen shade in centre.

E. Veyrat Hermanos (T.). Apricot and carmine, reflex with deep red; sweet scented.

Fortunes Yellow (N.). Yellow, shaded bronzy fawn; a fine climbing rose.

Gloire de Dijon (T.). Yellow and buff.

James Sprunt (T.). Rich scarlet crimson; large.

Jessie Clark. Large single flowers (4in. across), borne in clusters. Colour, a lovely shade of pink.

Kerslake's Australian Beauty (H.T.). Brilliant scarlet crimson, flushed blackish maroon; very floriferous, of great substance, and deliciously fragrant.

Lady Waterlow (H.T.). Clear salmon pink, with large crimson edged petals; splendid in autumn.

La France d'89 (T.). Brilliant rosy-red; very large, and free flowering; very sweet scented.

La Marque (N.). White, centre tinged yellow.

Lemon Pillar (H.T.). Pale yellow in bud, opening to palest sulphur yellow.

Madame Berard (T.). Salmon rose, shaded yellow.

Madame Charles Monnier (T.). Rosy flesh, centre yellow and orange. In the autumn the blooms are entirely yellow and orange.

Madame Jules Gravereaux (T.). Buff white, shaded peach and yellow; very large; good shape; very free flowering.

Marechal Neil (N.). Rich golden yellow.

Miss Marion Manifold (H.T.). Rich velvety scarlet, shaded crimson, lightly Bourbon scented; a Victorian seedling, which has a reputation for flowering nine months in the year. Strong vigorous grower.

Monsieur Desir (H.T.). Velvety crimson, violet shade.

Mrs. J. H. Beatson (H.T.). A lovely dark carmine, fine foliage and sweetly scented; strong robust growth.

Noella Nabonnand (T.). Extra large, semi-double, velvety crimson, handsome buds, very vigorous.

Reine Marie Henriette (H.T.). Bright rosy cerise, large and full; long petals.

Rene d'Or (N.). Deep coppery yellow; fine form.

Rev. T. C. Cole (N.). Bright yellow; large; full.

Souvenir de Leonie Viennet. Silvery rose, shading to carmine, base of petals canary yellow.

Striped Reine Marie Henriette. Has the same excellent qualities as R. M. Henriette, with the exception of the flowers, which are striped magenta on paler ground.

William Allan Richardson (N.). Beautiful orange yellow.

Zephrine Drouhin (H.T.). Clear shade of pink, fine foliage, almost thornless.

Miscellaneous Roses

CLIMBING POLYANTHA AND RAMBLER ROSES.

Aglala. Yellow.

Blush Rambler. Almost single; colour a rich blush, shading to lighter in the centre.

Bocca Nigra. Purplish crimson, with large white eye, cupped form, in trusses of 15 to 50 flowers; exceedingly vigorous.

Claire Jacquier. Nankeen yellow.

Climbing Orleans. A climbing sport from the well-known dwarf variety.

Clos Roze. Sport from Crimson Rambler. Very floriferous pyramidal panicles of 30 to 50 semi-double flowers, bright rose with white centre.

Crimson Rambler. Brightest crimson; very vigorous grower; foliage very bright green.

Dorothy Jeavons. Pure white in colour, with golden anther, vigorous growth.

Euphrosyne. Pink.

Goldfinch. Pale orange yellow, changing to lemon white.

Helene. Delicate shade salmon pink, deeper centre of rose pink.

Lyon Rambler. The flowers are double, bright pink with white centres, the contrast of the two colours producing a charming effect.

Mlle. C. Brunner. Salmon.

Perpetual Crimson Rambler.

Steil Rambler. Climber, clusters of geranium red flowers, resembles "Orleans Rose."

Tea Rambler. The little flowers are of a coppery pink, changing to a soft salmon pink.

Thalia. White.

Veilchenblau. Reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue; semi-double flowers, produced in large bunches.

Wallflower. Rosy lake crimson blooms.

Wedding Bells. Shell pink, base of petals white.



BANKSIA ROSE.

MOSS ROSES

Blanch Moreau. White.

Red Moss.

Pink Moss.

White Bath.

W. Lobb. Deep rose.

Venus. Fiery red, large, full, upright habit.

1/- each.

SINGLE ROSES

Rosa Sinica Alba. Pure white, large single with yellow stamens.

Rosa Sinica Anemone. Silvery-pink shade free flowering and attractive.

BANKSIAN ROSES

Desirable Roses for climbing purposes.

Banksia Alba. White.

Banksia Lutea. Yellow.

Fortunil. Large, white.

WICHURIANA ROSES

The Creeping Roses for covering banks.

Alberic Barbier. Flower in clusters, semi-double; creamy white, yellow centre.

American Pillar. Large, single, rich pink, with white eye and yellow stamens.

Blanch Frowein. Copper, overlaid with yellow; fragrant.

Coronation (Wich). Scarlet crimson, splashed with small white streaks; semi-double.

Debutante. Large clusters of soft double pink.

De Candolle. Deep yellow, shaded salmon.

Dorothy Dennison. A sport from Dorothy Perkins. A lovely shell pink.

Dorothy Perkins. A beautiful shell pink; double flowers in clusters.

Edmond Proust. Coppery yellow centre, shaded crimson.

Excelsa. Brilliant scarlet crimson, large trusses of double flowers.

Hiawatha. Single; bright rich crimson; white eye.

Madam Portier Durel. The best double white; new.

Manda's Triumph. Large clusters of double white flowers; sweet scented.

Pauls Scarlet Climber. Vivid scarlet, shaded with crimson; suitable for pillars and pergolas.

Rene Andre. Semi-double, saffron yellow, tinted dark orange red.

Ruby Ring. Centre white, with a well-defined ruby edge; beautiful decorative variety.

Shower of Gold. Vigorous, almost the colour of William Allan Richardson, but with not so much orange.

Silver Moon. Very strong grower, large silvery white flowers, 6in. across.

Sodenia. Bright carmine to scarlet red, large clusters of double blooms.

Sylvia. Buds pale lemon yellow, changing when open to pure white, double, and exquisitely scented.

Tausendschon. Large pink, in large clusters; good.

White Dorothy Perkins. A white sport from the well-known variety.

EVER BLOOMING

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

1/- each; 11/- doz.; Post Free, 12/-.

These Roses are to their genus what the Pompoms are to dahlias. They are profuse bloomers, and have bunches of small flowers.

Atropurpurea. Colour deep purplish red, very large trusses, and free flowerer.

Clara Pfitzer. Light carmine, edged silvery white.

Edward VII. A seedling from Madame N. Levavasseur, of a pale pink colour.

Eileen Low. China pink, double, and finely-formed flower; vigorous and very floriferous.

Ellen Poulsen. Brilliant pink, large, full; sweet-scented.

Erna Teschendorff. See special page for description.

Etoile d'Or. Citron yellow in centre, shading to pale chrome; medium size, very fine.

Fairy Gem. Pale pink, with coppery shade, after the style of Mlle. C. Brunner, only deeper.

George Elger. Coppery golden yellow, changing to clear yellow.

George Pernet. Bright rose and pink.

Jessie. Bright orange-red; small, almost single.

Leonie Lamesch. Bright coppery red, shaded with deep red and yellow.

Mademoiselle Cecil Brunner. Delicate salmon pink, deep salmon centre.

Madame E. Nolte. Chamois yellow, changing to white.

Madame N. Levavasseur. Semi-double, rosy crimson, dwarf.

Mlle. Francisque Favre. See special page for description.

Marie Pavie. Rosy white, medium size.

Miniature. White, tinted rose, small, full, daisy-like flowers.

Mrs. Taft. Rosy crimson; splendid.

Orleans Rose. Colour brilliant geranium red, suffused rose, with white centre, making a charming combination, bushy habit, and very free flowering.

Papa Hemeray. Vermillion red, with white centre, large trusses, similar to Hiawatha.

Perle d'Or. Nankeen yellow, deep orange in bud.

Red Pet. Brightest dark crimson.

Rodhatte. Clear cherry red, large semi-double; vigorous and free-flowering.

Yvonne Rabier. Pure white, with clear sulphur yellow centre; medium size.

And many other varieties. List on application.

Standard Roses

Full Standards, 3/- each; Half Standards, 2/6. Packing extra.

We have some fine Standard and Half Standard Roses. The selection would be best left to ourselves, as we only grow a few varieties which are most suitable. They are good strong plants. If colours are given, we would select best varieties.

Herbaceous, Bulbous and other Hardy Plants

ACHILLEA

Perry's White. Double white flowers .. 1 0

AGAPANTHUS (The African Lily)

Umbellatus. Blue .. 1 0
Umbellatus Alba. White .. 1 0
With flower stem 3ft. surrounded by a crown of flowers.

AGATHÆA CŒLESTIS

(Blue Marguerite).

Flowers similar to Paris Daisy; blue with yellow centre .. 1 0

ALOCASIA (The Spoon Lily)

Macrorrhiza. For bush-house or verandah .. 1 6

ANEMONE

Japonica. Pink, single .. 1 0
Honorable Joubert. Pure white, single .. 1 0
Whirlwind. Double white .. 1 0
Brilliant. Single pink .. 1 0
Lady Ardilaun. Pure white, large flower .. 1 0
Flower stems aft.; flowers abundantly in cluster.

ANTHERICUM

Elegantissimum. Foliage has a band of yellow through centre .. 1 0
Album Variegatum. Foliage has a band of white through centre .. 1 0
Suitable for hanging baskets and rockery.

ARUNDO

Donax Variegata. Beautiful bamboo-like reeds, variegated yellow and white. 12ft. .. 1 6

ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy of Sorts).

Amellus Fastigiatus. Lavender, yellow cen. .. 1 0
Beauty of Colwell. Double blue .. 1 0
Brightness. Very large pink .. 1 0
Climax. Large, light blue .. 1 0
Ericoides. Pale blue .. 1 0
Hon. Edith Gibbs. Pale blue .. 1 0
Katie. Large dark blue .. 1 0
Microphyllus. Small white .. 1 0
Perry's Pink. Extra large pink .. 1 6
Robert Parker. Soft lavender .. 1 0
Vimeneus Perfecta. White petals, faintly tinged pink .. 1 0
White Queen .. 1 0
These Asters are charming, especially the new coloured varieties.

BLETIA

Hyacinthina (Hardy Orchid) .. from 3 6
Hyacinthina Alba. Producing white flowers .. 5 0
Earth-rooting orchids of great beauty.

BOLTONIA

Glaustifolia. Fairy-like flowers, borne on long stems in endless profusion .. 1 6

CALLA, OR RICHARDIA

(Lily of the Nile).

Elliottiana. The spathe is a very rich pure yellow .. 2 0
Ethiopica (Arum Lily). Flowers white .. 1 0
Lemon Giant. Large yellow spathe .. 2 0
Maculata Alba. Leaves spotted with silver; flowers white .. 1 0
Sanctum (The Black Lily) .. 1 6

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Shasta Daisy)

Leucanthemum. White Ox-eye Daisy .. 0 3
Leucanthemum Maximum .. 0 3
Princess Henry. Large white .. 1 0
Snowstorm. Very large white .. 1 0

CHRYSANTHEMUM FRUTESCENS

(Marguerite)

Andersoni. White, with black centre .. 1 0
Mrs. F. Sanders. Single and double white flowers borne on the same plant .. 1 0
Single White. 4ft. .. 1 0
Single Yellow. 4ft. .. 1 0

CLIVEA

Nobilis. Orange yellow Amaryllis-like flwrs. .. 2 0
Mineata. Red and orange flowers .. 2 6
Beautiful pot plants for verandah or bush-house culture.

CRASSULA (Kalosanthes)

Coccinea. Scarlet .. 1 6

CONVALLARIA (Lily of the Valley)

Majalis. White .. 1 0
Old English favourite, which succeeds only in the colder districts. Its perfume is delightful.

CYCLAMEN

Of Various Colours .. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.
Fine winter and spring flowering plants.

CYPERUS

Alternifolius .. 1 0
Papyrus (Egyptian Paper Reed) .. 1 0

EPIPHYLLUM

Truncatum. Of sorts .. 1 6

EULALIA

Japonica. 4ft. .. 1 6
Zebrina Variegata. 4ft. .. 1 6
Beautiful grass-like plants, suitable for edge of ponds.

FARFUGIUM

Grande .. 1 6
Produces dark green shining leaves blotched with yellow, or sometimes white and rose.

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily)

Aurea Striata .. 1 6
Japonica .. 1 0
Good foliage and perfumed flowers.

GAZANIA

Argentea. Silver-margined foliage .. 0 6
Lutea. Flowers pure golden yellow .. 0 6
Orange Day. Orange yellow .. 1 0
Primrose Queen. Lemon yellow, dark purple centre .. 1 0
Splendens. .. 0 6
Hardy, showy, herbaceous plant.



CALLA ETHIOPICA.

GERBERA

Jamesoni (The Scarlet South African Daisy) .. 1 6

GERBERA JAMESONI HYBRIDS

Various Colours .. 2/- and 3/- each

GLORIOSA (Climbing Lily).

Superba (Glory Lily of East India). From 2 0

GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass)

Argenteum .. 1 6
Roseum. Pink .. 1 6
A beautiful strong-growing grass, which grows freely in any position, throws up tall stalks, 8ft. high, surmounted by splendid feathery plumes of great beauty.

GYNURA

Aurantiaca. Flower heads brilliant orange .. 1 6

HELIANTHUS

Multiflorus (Single Perennial Sunflower) .. 1 0
Multiflorus Plenus (Double) .. 1 0

HEUCHERA

Sanguinea. Red .. 1 0
Spikes of blood red flowers.

IRIS

Kæmferi (Japanese Iris). All colours. 1/- each; 11/- doz.
Flag Iris. Many varieties .. 1 0
Irises are worthy of special attention on account of their beautiful combination of colours.

LEONOTIS

Leonurus (South Africa). "The Lion's Tail." Orange flowers in whorles .. 1 0

LINUM

Trigynum. Yellow, winter flowering .. 1 6

LOTUS

Peliorhynchus (Coral Gem). Charming trailing plant, suited for basket culture; small slender silvery foliage and bright coral red flower .. 1 0

MIMULUS

Moschatus (Musk) .. 0 9

MORAEA

Robinsoniana (Lord Howe Island Wedding Iris) .. 1 0

MONSTERA

Deliciosa .. 2 6
Has large shining, dark green perforated leaves and large boat-shaped flowers; it also produces a most delicious fruit.

NERTERA (Bead Plant)

Depressa. With small orange berries .. 1 6

PAEONY

Officinalis .. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

PANDANUS

Veitchii. Variegated foliage .. from 2 0
Baplisti .. from 2 0

PERENNIAL PHLOX

1/- each; 11/- doz.
(See our special list, published in September)

PENTSTEMON

1/- each; 11/- doz.
(See our special list, published in September)

PHILLOCACTUS

Empress. Rich rose .. 1 6
Albus. Large white .. 1 0

POLYANTHUS

Varieties .. 3d. each; doz. 2 6
An old favourite in English cottage gardens.

POLYGONUM

Compactum. Flowers white, foliage var., good for rockery .. 0 6

POLYGONATUM (Solomon's Seal)

Vulgare .. 1 0

PRIMULA (Primrose)

Obconica. A lovely pot plant .. 1 6
Sinensis .. 1 0
Vulgaris (English Primrose) .. 6d. each; 4/- doz.

RUDBECKIA

Laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow) .. 0 6

SALVIA

Various Colours .. 1 0

SHAMROCK

True Irish .. 0 9

SEDUM

Sorts. Suitable for rockery .. 1 0

SPIREA

Astilbe Rosea. Producing pink flowers .. 1 6
Japonica. White plume-like flowers .. 1 0
Queen Alexandria. Pretty pink .. 1 0

SOLIDAGO (Golden Rod)

Canadensis. Yellow. A very useful plant .. 0 9

STATICE

Brassicaefolia. Purple everlasting .. 1 0
Dicksoni. Rose .. 1 6

STOKESIA

Cyanea. Lilac purple .. 1 0
Cyanea Alba. White .. 1 0

THRIFT

In various shades of colour; in pots .. each 1 0

TRITOMA (Queen's Lily)

Grandiflora .. 1 0
Uvaria. Flowers coral red, shad. to orange .. 1 0

ZINGIBER

Officinalis. Ginger of commerce .. 1 6

We can also supply many other Herbaceous and Bulbous Plants, of which lists can be had on application.

Lists of Trees and Shrubs for Various Localities

With a view to facilitating Selection of Plants, we give herewith a List of Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, also Climbers, for various parts of the State.

Coastal Districts

Evergreen Trees

	Each.
s. d.	
Calodendron Capense (Cape Chestnut) ..	2 0
Camphor Laurel ..	1 0
Castanospermum Australe (Moreton Bay Chestnut) ..	1 6
Ceratonia Siliqua (Carob Bean) ..	1 6
Eucalyptus Citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum) ..	1 0
Eucalyptus Ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering Gum) ..	2 0
Ficus Australis (Port Jackson Fig) ..	1 6
Ficus Nitida ..	1 6
Grevillea Robusta (Silky Oak) ..	1 0
Hymenosporum Flavum ..	1 6
Lagunaria Patersoni ..	1 6
Lophostemon ..	1 0
Quercus Ilex (Evergreen Oak) ..	1 6
Quercus Virens (Live Oak) ..	1 6
Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree) ..	1 0
Ulmus Chinensis (Chinese Elm) ..	1 6

Evergreen Flowering

Shrubs

	Each.
s. d.	
Abutilons. In variety ..	1/- to 1 6
Arbutus Unedo ..	1 6
Brunfelsias Francisia. In variety ..	2 0
Cestrum. In variety ..	1 6
Diervilla Weigelia. In variety ..	1 6
Edwardsia Microphylla ..	1 6
Escallonia. In variety ..	1/- to 1 6
Gardenias. In variety ..	1 6
Hibiscus. Varieties ..	1/- to 1 6
Lochroma Grandiflora ..	1 6
Jasminum Fruticans ..	1 0
Lasiandra Macrantha ..	1 6
Magnolia Fuscata ..	1 6
Murraya Exotica ..	2 0
Ochna Multiflora ..	1 6
Rondeletia Speciosa ..	1 6
Spartium Junceum (Spanish Broom) ..	1 0
Tecoma Mutabilis ..	1 0
Tecoma Velutina ..	1 6
Veronicas. In variety ..	1/- to 1 6

Deciduous Trees

	Each.
s. d.	
Allanthus Glandulosa (Tree of Heaven) ..	1 0
Cercis Siliquastrum (Judas Tree) ..	1 6
Erythrina Indica (Coral Tree) ..	1 0
Jacaranda Mimosifolia ..	1 6
Liriodendron Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree) ..	1 6
Platanus Orientalis (Plane Tree) ..	1 6
Populus Dilatata (Lombardy Poplar) ..	1 0
Quercus (Oak) ..	1 6
Robinia (False Acacia) ..	1 0
Sterculia Acerifolia (Flame Tree) ..	1 6
Tilia Europaea (Linden Tree) ..	1 6
Ulmus Campestris (English Elm) ..	1 0

Climbing Plants

	Each.
s. d.	
Ampelopsis. Varieties ..	1/- to 1 6
Antigonon Amabile and A. Leptopus ..	2 6
Bignonias. In variety ..	1/- to 1 6
Bougainvilleas. In variety ..	1/6 to 3 0
Canavalia Bonariensis. ..	2 0
Cobaea Scandens ..	1 0
Gelsemium Sempervirens (Carolina Jasmine) ..	1 6
Ipomea Learii (Arbour Vine) ..	1 0
Jasminum (Jasmine) ..	1 6
Loniceras ..	1/- to 1 6
Mandevillea Suaveolens (Chili Jasmine) ..	1 0
Passifloras. In variety ..	1 6
Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower) ..	1 0
Rhynchospermum Jasminoides ..	1 6
Solanum Seaforthianum ..	1 0
Solanum Wendlandii ..	1 6
Stigmaphyllon Ciliatum (Golden Vine) ..	1 6
Wistarias. In variety ..	1 6



High Tablelands

Coniferous Trees

	Each.
s. d.	
Abies Douglasi ..	2 0
Abies Pinsapo ..	2 0
Araucaria Excelsa ..	1 6
Araucaria Bidwillii ..	1 6
Cedrus Deodara ..	2 6
Cryptomeria Elegans ..	1 6
Cupressus Goveniana ..	1 6
Cupressus Knightii ..	1 0
Cupressus Lawsoniana ..	1 0
Cupressus Macrocarpa ..	1 0
Cupressus Sempervirens ..	1 0
Cupressus Torulosa, from seed ..	1 0
Juniperus Bermudiana ..	1 0
Juniperus Chinensis ..	1 6
Juniperus Virginiana ..	1 6
Pinus insignis ..	1 0
Pinus Pineae ..	1 6
Pinus Longifolia ..	1 6
Podocarpus Elata ..	1 6
Podocarpus Totara ..	1 6
Retinospora Obtusa ..	1 6
Thuja. Varieties ..	1/- to 1 6

Deciduous Trees

	Each.
s. d.	
Acers (Maples). In variety ..	1/6 to 3 6
Aesculus Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut) ..	1 6
Castanea Vesca (Spanish Chestnut) ..	2 6
Fagus Sylvatica (Beech) ..	1 6
Liquidambar Styraciflua (Sweet Gum) ..	1 6
Liriodendron Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree) ..	1 6
Platanus Orientalis (Plane Tree) ..	1 6
Pyrus Aucuparia (Mountain Ash) ..	1 6
Quercus Pedunculata (English Oak) ..	1 6
Robinia (False Acacia) ..	1 0
Tilia Europaea (Linden Tree) ..	1 6
Ulmus Campestris (English Elm) ..	1 0

FAILURE IN PLANTS.

We do not undertake to replace plants or seedlings lost through inexperience in planting, or from any cause beyond our control.

Inland Districts

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees

	Each.
s. d.	
Acacia Elata (E) ..	1 6
Ceratonia Siliqua (Carob Bean) (E) ..	1 6
Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum) (E) ..	1 0
Eucalyptus Ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering Gum) (E) ..	2 0
Gleditschia Horrida (Honey Locust) (D) ..	1 6
Grevillea Robusta (Silky Oak) (E) ..	1 0
Melia Azederach (White Cedar) (D) ..	1 0
Platanus Orientalis (Plane Tree) (D) ..	1 6
Robinia (False Acacia) (D) ..	1 6
Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree) (E) ..	1 0
Sterculia Diversifolia (Kurrajong) (E) ..	1 6

E signifies Evergreen; D, Deciduous.

Hardy Evergreen

Shrubs

	Each.
s. d.	
Arbutus Unedo (Strawberry Tree) ..	1 6
Buddleia Veitchiana ..	1 6
Callistemons (Bottle Brush). In variety ..	1 6
Escallonia Macrantha ..	1 6
Hakea Eucalyptoides ..	2 0
Nerium (Oleander), in variety ..	1 6
Photinia Serrulata (Chinese Hawthorn) ..	1 6
Rhaphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn). In var. ..	1 0
Tecoma Capensis ..	1 0
Viburnum Tinus (Laurustinus) ..	1 0

Extra Hardy Climbers

	Each.
s. d.	
Akebia Quinata ..	1 6
Ampelopsis (Virginian Creeper) ..	1/- to 1 6
Bignonia Australis ..	1 6
Bignonia Jasminoides ..	1 6
Bignonia Mackenii ..	1 6
Bignonia Tweediana ..	1 0
Bignonia Grandiflora ..	1 6
Clematis. In variety ..	3 6
Dolichos Lignosus ..	1 0
Gelsemium Sempervirens ..	1 6
Hedera (Ivy). In variety ..	1/- to 2 6
Jasminum. Hardy varieties ..	1 6
Lathyrus Latifolius (Perennial Pea) ..	1 0
Loniceras (Honeysuckle). In var. ..	1/- to 1 6
Solanum Jasminoides ..	1 0
Wistarias. In variety ..	1 6

I would like to mention that the Pink Hawthorn Plant forwarded by you to Mrs. Walton Poulsen, Queensland, opened up in perfect condition, and on being put into the ground made almost instant headway. Mrs. Poulsen, is more than delighted with it.—Mrs. A. W. PASS.—15/7/18.

Greenhouse and Stove Plants

ACALYPHA.

Handsome variegated plants .. 1/6 and 2 0

ACHIMENES Bulbs, 6d. each; 4/- doz.

AECHMEA 2 6

ALLAMANDA. Beautiful climbing plant 2 6

ALOCASIA 2 0

ALPINA Plants from 2 6

ANTHURIUM, sorts from 3 6

APHELANDRA 1 6

ARALIA.

Veltchil. Very pretty decorative plant 3 6

ASPARAGUS, sorts from 1 0

ASPIDISTRA.

Lurida 2/6 to 7 6

Lurida Variegata 3/6 to 10 6

BILBERGIA, sorts 1 6

CLERODENDRON 1 6

CISSUS. Beautiful climber 1 6

CALADIUMS from 3/6 to 7 6

COLEUS 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

CROTONS from 2 6

CURCULIGO 1 6

CYRTODEIRA. For hanging baskets .. 1 6

DALECHAMPIA.

Roezliana. Peculiar pink flower 1 6

DIEFFENBACHIA, in variety .. from 1 6

DIPLADENIA. Beautiful climber 2 6

DIOSCOREA. Climbing plant 1 6

DRACAENA, sorts from 2 0

EUCCHARIS 2 0

ERANTHEMUM 1 6

EUPHORBIA. Orange scarlet 2 0

FICUS, sorts from 1 6

FITTONIA. Elegant trailing plants 1 6

GESNERA, in variety from 1 6

GLOXINIA.

Dry Tubers (In winter) .. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

In Pots (in summer) .. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

IXORA, sorts 2 6

KAEMPFERIA 1 6

MEDINILLA 3 6

MARANTA, in variety from 1 6

PANDANUS. Variegated foliage .. from 2 0

PANICUM VARIEGATUM 1 0

PENTAS CARNEA 1 0

PEPERONIA 1 6

PHILODENDRON 2 0

PHYRNIUM 2 0

PILEA (Artillery Plant) 1 0

PLUMBAGO 1 6

Many of the following plants succeed well when grown simply in the bush-house. There are a few that are exclusively cultivated under glass with artificial heat. Any information on the suitability or otherwise for treatment on the above lines will be gladly furnished.

RUELLIA 1 6

SAINTPAULIA 1 6

SANCHESIA 2 0

SCHISMATOGLOTTIS 2 0

STROBILANTHES 2 0

STREPTOCARPUS 1 0

TRADESCANTIA, sorts 1 0

TABERNÆMONTANA 2 0

TYDEAS, in variety from 1 0

VRISIA (Tillandsia). Tricolor 2 0

ORCHIDS

Prices on application.

We can supply strong plants of many of the best varieties, including:—

Aerides.

Cypripediums (Slipper Orchid), in 48 finest sorts.

Calanthes. A beautiful free-flowering species.

Cattleyas. Twelve varieties. Superb flowering.

Dendrobiums. Odontoglossum. Lælias.

Oncidium. Several choice varieties of the butterfly type.

Descriptions of the above will be supplied on application.

FERNS

Ferns and Palms for House Decoration cannot be excelled, as they require but little attention. If watered carefully they will last a long time indoors, if they are occasionally put outside at night in a sheltered place and syringed. Many of the Ferns are quite hardy out of doors, and can be grown successfully in any shady, sheltered place.

ADIANTUM (Maiden Hair Fern).

20 varieties from 1 0

ALSOPIHILA (Tree Ferns) from 1 0

ASPLENIUM, in variety from 1 0

BLECHIUM 2 0

CYATHEA (Tree Fern) .. from 3/6 to 7 6

CYRTOMIUM, 2 sorts 1 6

DAVALLIA (Hare's Foot Fern).

In variety from 1 0

DICKSONIA (Tree Fern) .. from 2/- to 7 6

DICTYOGRAMMA (Deciduous Fern) .. 1 6

GYMNOGRAMMA (Golden Fern) 1 6

LOMARIA, 2 sorts from 1 0

LYCOPODIUM, in variety 1 0

LYGODIUM (Climbing Fern) 1 6

MICROLEPIA 1 6

NEPHRODIUM 1 6

NEPHROLEPIS, 22 varieties from 1 0

ONYCHIUM 1 6

OSMUNDA (The Flowering Fern) 1 6

PLATYCERIUM.

Alicorne (Elkhorn Fern) .. from 1/6 to 7 6

Grande (Staghorn Fern) .. from 2/6 to 7 6

POLYPODIUM 1 6

PTERIS, 10 varieties from 1 0

SELAGINELLA, in variety .. from 1/- to 1 6

TODEA (Beautiful Tree Fern) .. from 2 6

TREE FERN TRUNKS.

Butts .. 3 6 3ft. Trunks 7 6

1ft. Trunks 5 0 4ft. Trunks 8 6

2ft. Trunks 6 0 5ft. Trunks 10 0

PALMS

ARECA

Bauril .. from 1 6 Sapida .. from 1 6

BRAHEA

Filamentosa (Cotton or Railway Palm) 1 6

One of the best Palms for embellishing the garden grounds. The quickest growing Palm.

CHAMÆROPS

Excelsa .. from 1 6 Fortunel .. from 1 6

Humilis. Hardy graceful species .. from 1 6

Very hardy Palms. Specially suited for the cooler parts of the State, where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost.

COCOS

Plumosa from 2 6

Weddelliana from 3 6

Yatti. Fine Palm from 2 6

Most graceful Palm in existence. Very beautiful for table and drawing-room decoration.

CYCAS

Revoluta. The well-known Japanese Sago

Palm; handsome lawn specimen .. from 2 6

Very showy, and quite hardy out of doors.

CORYPHA

Australis (The N.S.W. Cabbage Tree

Palm). Make fine specimens .. from 1 6

DIPLOTHEMIUM

Maritimum (Wine Palm) (Syn. Cocos

Yatti) from 2 6

One of the finest Palms for outdoor culture; splendid lawn specimen; thrives well near the sea.

KENTIA

Belmoreana (Curly Palm) from 1 0

Canterburyana (Large Mountain Palm)

from 1 0

Fosteriana (Thatch Palm) from 1 0

Kentias are the hardiest, most beautiful, and most useful of Palms. Unexcelled for decoration.

LATANIA

Borbonica from 2 6

Beautiful fan-leaved Palm; native of China and Japan; large fan-shaped leaves.

MACROZAMIA

Denisonil from 2 0

PHŒNIX

Canariensis from 2 6

Dactylifera (Date Palm) from 2 6

Reclinata from 2 6

Roebeleinii from 5 0

Sylvestris from 2 6

Tenuis from 2 6

The Phoenix Palms are all splendidly adapted for ornamenting and giving a tropical appearance to the garden. All thrive well outside.

RHAPIS (Japanese Bamboo Palm).

Flabelliformis from 5 0

Humilis from 5 0

Very handsome and graceful Palms.

SEAFORTHIA

Elegans (N.S.W. Bangalow Palm) from 1 6

Suitable for outdoor culture.

SABAL (The Giant Fan Palm)

Blackburniana from 2 0

Umbraculifera from 2 0

Palmetto from 2 0

All hardy, and make fine lawn specimens.

WASHINGTONIA

Robusta from 2 0

Sonorita from 2 0

Garden Requisites and Sundries—Continued.

Spraying Appliances

The "Auto Spray"

No. 1



This Auto Spray is a compressed air machine, and constructed on the very best principles. It holds three gallons of solution, which leaves sufficient space for the compressed air, which, with a few pumpings, will entirely clear the machine. The pump is locked to the tank by a cam, and the handle of the pump can be so adjusted as will enable the user to carry it by hand when necessary.

It is a Knapsack Pump, and is carried readily by a strong strap placed over the operator's shoulder.

Prices :—

Brass 82/6

Galvanised Metal.. 57/6

Packing, 2/- extra.

The Auto Spray No. 1 is guaranteed to be perfect mechanically, and to give satisfaction in every case.

Accessories for Auto Spray No. 1

2ft. Extension Rod (Brass)	5/-
Curved Extension Rod	5/-
2 Row Attachments (Brass)	12/6
Strainer	6/-
Auto Nozzles	5/-

The Empire Bucket Pump

Fitted with Bordeaux Nozzle.



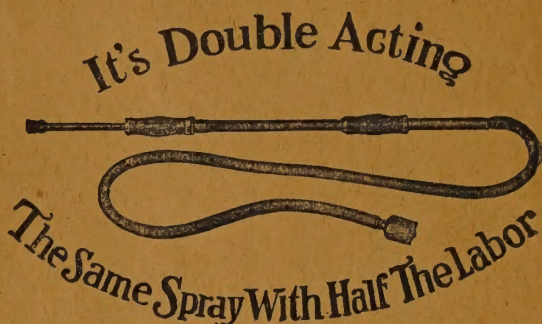
One of the most useful appliances that one can have where there is a garden, or where poultry are kept. For white-washing or spraying the houses with disinfectants they are invaluable; and for spraying plants and fruit trees the pump is very effectual.

Price, 35/-

Some years ago I bought a "Lawn King" Mower from you, and now I wish to know if you can supply any duplicate parts; if so, please send two new pinion wheels. It is a 16-in. blade machine, and marked E, and is the best machine I ever owned.—Mr. WALTER SCOTT.—14/2/18.

The "Auto Spray"

No. 5



The Pump that makes Spraying a Pleasure.

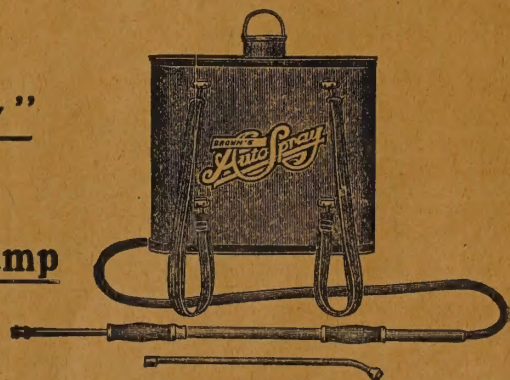
The simplest hand sprayer ever placed on the market. Useful not only for spraying trees and plants, but also for washing down motor cars and other vehicles. Fitted with two nozzles. Price, £1/17/6.

Postage extra—in N.S.W., 1/9; other States, 3/2.

The "Auto Spray"

No. 5 as a

Knapsack Pump



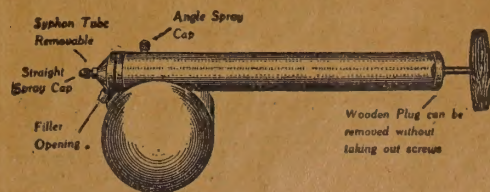
Brass Curved Extension Rods for No. 5 5/- each

The illustration shows how the No. 5 can be utilised as a Knapsack Pump, which, for some purposes, would be most convenient.

Price, £3/3/-. Package, 2/- extra.

The "Auto Spray"

No. 25



Capacity 1 quart.

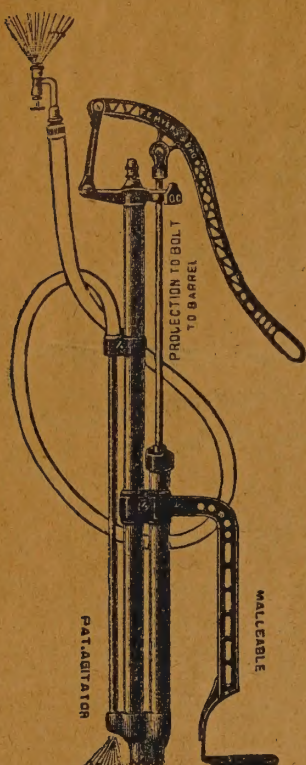
This pattern of Hand Pump is very useful both in the garden and bush-house. It operates continuously on both up and down strokes and throws a fine misty spray. Far superior to any similar pattern pump. Fitted with two nozzles—one of these nozzles enables the operator to spray under the foliage. Prices—Tin, 7/9; Brass, 9/6.

Packing and postage extra—in N.S.W., 1/6; other States, 2/2.

Anderson's for Spray Fluids
and Garden Requisites
— of all kinds —

Garden Requisites and Sundries—Continued.

Bucket Pumps, &c.



MYERS' LEVER HANDLED.

The Myers' Bucket Pump

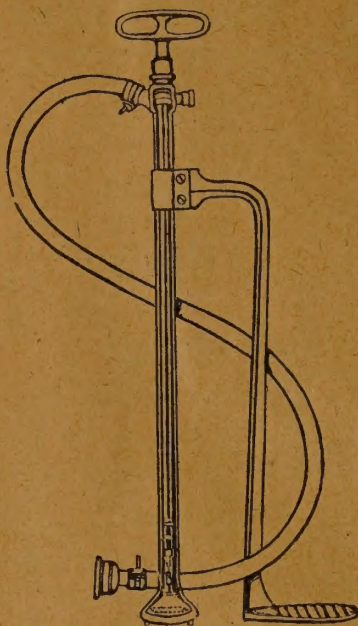
These are first-class Pumps, and have become well known as very serviceable and effective.

Little Giant.

Price, 35/-
Lever-handled.

Price, 45/-

Prices are liable to change.



THE "Auto No. 6."

The "Auto No. 6" Bucket Pump

A double-acting, high-pressure small-cylinder pump, manufactured of brass, fitted with two nozzles; easily cleaned when necessary.

Prices, 39/- (postage extra).



MYERS' LITTLE GIANT.

Anderson's Practical Guides

To the Garden, Orchard and Farm.

They have each been written and edited by Mr. Fred. Turner, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., etc., whose name as a practical expert is a sufficient guarantee of the series. They are up-to-date, and full of information—written by a practical man, and from his own experience.

The Manual of the Flower Garden and Shrubbery .. 1 6
The Manual of the Vegetable Garden and Orchard .. 1 6
The Manual of the Farm .. 1 6
1/6 each, post free.
Set of 3 for 4/6, post free.

Bulb Bowls

For Growing Bulbs in our Special Fibre.
Prices, from 2/6 to 6/6 each.

Anderson's Special Bulb Fibre

4d. lb., 2/- 7lbs., 3/6 14lbs.

Full particulars as to the cultivation of Flowering Bulbs in Bowls, with the aid of our specially prepared Fibre, will be found in our Bulb Catalogue. Post Free on application.

Sphagnum Moss

Local, per sack .. 10/6
For Fern Baskets, etc., large quantities supplied at special prices.

Finest Prepared Orchid Peat

Per bag .. 30/-

Carnation Bands

To prevent blooms from bursting.
2d. doz., 1/3 100.

Summer Cloud Shading

Per packet .. 1/9
Largely used for shading frames and green-houses. It is applied outside the glass, and cannot be washed off by rain. It is put on like white-wash, and gives shade enough to protect plants from the glare of the sun, and transparent enough to admit sufficient light. Full description with each packet.

Colonial Hardwood Stakes

This is an excellent stake, and can be used for almost any class of work. Nicely pointed and very durable.

	per doz.	per 100
2½ft. long	0 6	3 6
3ft. long, ½in. square	0 7	4 0
3½ft. long, ¾in. square	0 9	5 0
4ft. long, ¾in. square	1 1	6 6
4½ft. long, ¾in. square	1 4	7 6
5ft. long, ¾in. square	1 7	10 0
6ft. long, 1in. square	2 1	13 0

50 supplied at 100 rates. Smaller quantities at dozen rates.

Grafting Wax

1/6 per tin.

Bamboo Stakes

Plain—4ft., 1/3 doz.; 9/6 100.

Thin and strong and most suitable for Carnations, Bouvardias, and tall-growing florist flowers.

Flower Pots and Saucers

We exercise every care in packing Flower Pots for transit by steamer or rail, but we accept no responsibility whatever regarding them in the matter of breakage; and cost of package is always extra; strong cases and straw being required.

FLOWER POTS.		SAUCERS.	
	per doz.		per doz.
	s. d.		s. d.
3in.	1 6	3in.	1 6
4in.	1 9	4in.	1 9
5in.	2 3	5in.	2 3
6in.	3 0	6in.	2 6
7in.	5 0	7in.	3 6
8in.	7 6	8in.	5 0
9in.	12 0	9in.	6 6
10in.	16 0	10in.	9 6
12in.	25 0	12in.	13 0

SEED PANS.

	per doz.		per doz.
	s. d.		s. d.
6in.	5 0	9in.	14 6
7in.	6 6	10in.	20 0
8in.	9 9	12in.	26 0

Wood Garden Labels

PAINTED.

	per 100		per 100
	s. d.		s. d.
4in.	1 6	9in.	2 6
6in.	1 9	10in.	2 9
7in.	2 0	12in.	3 0

PLAIN.

	per 100		per 100
	s. d.		s. d.
4in.	0 9	9in.	1 9
6in.	1 3	12in.	2 0

Anderson's "Excellent" Superior Garden Fertiliser

For vegetables and flowers. This fertiliser is of a very high class, containing potash, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid in the proportions best suited to become the food for plants. It is ground to a fine powder, and is free from any smell.

This fertiliser is sent out in a highly concentrated form. It should be applied sparingly at first, until its strength is properly gauged. Can be used either liquid or dry. Directions for use with each package.

Small tins ..	1/3 each		
14lb. bag	2/9	56lb. bag	8/6
28lb. bag	5/-	1cwt. bag	16/-

Anderson's Special Bone Dust

1cwt., 12/6; ½cwt., 6/6; ¼cwt., 3/9; 14lb., 2/3

Anderson's

Special Blood and Bone

1cwt., 12/6; ½cwt., 6/6; ¼cwt., 3/9; 14lb., 2/3

These are both excellent fertilisers, and are manufactured under the most scientific process. Guaranteed. Special price for 1-ton and ½-ton lots.

Parcel Post Rates

Some lines of Seeds, etc., customers ask to be sent by post, which are not quoted post free. The tables we give of postage rates will be found useful in calculating cost. These rates apply only to Post Towns within the Parcels Postal Districts, to which we can send up to 11lbs. There are many Post Towns where the limit of weight is 3lbs. We send small packages of Plants through the Parcels Post. Customers who have no ledger account with us must, when ordering plants to be sent in this manner, allow for postage as per these tables. We cannot book small balances.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

	s. d.
Under 1lb.	0 6
Over 1lb. and under 2lbs.	0 9
" 2lbs. " 3lbs.	1 0
" 3lbs. " 4lbs.	1 3
" 4lbs. " 5lbs.	1 6
" 5lbs. " 6lbs.	1 9
" 6lbs. " 7lbs.	2 0
" 7lbs. " 8lbs.	2 3
" 8lbs. " 9lbs.	2 6
" 9lbs. " 10lbs.	2 9
" 10lbs. " 11lbs.	3 0

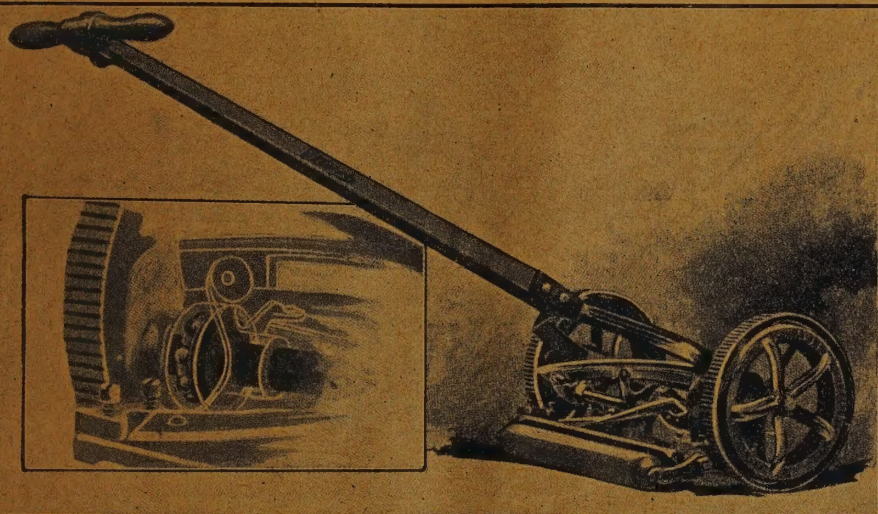
FOR OTHER STATES.

Under 1lb.	0 8
Over 1lb. and under 2lbs.	1 2
" 2lbs. " 3lbs.	1 8
" 3lbs. " 4lbs.	2 2
" 4lbs. " 5lbs.	2 8
" 5lbs. " 6lbs.	3 2
" 6lbs. " 7lbs.	3 8
" 7lbs. " 8lbs.	4 2
" 8lbs. " 9lbs.	4 8
" 9lbs. " 10lbs.	5 2
" 10lbs. " 11lbs.	5 8

SEEDS & PLANTS.

Garden Requisites and Sundries—Continued

"Lawn King" and other Lawn Mowers



Owing to increased cost of manufacture and also shipping charges, such as freight, etc., we are not now pricing the "Lawn King" Mower. We can supply them in 12in., 14in., 16in. and 18in. Customers requiring **Lawn Mowers** should write us for quotations, as we are able to supply other patterns also.

GRASS CATCHERS, for Lawn Mowers.

GARDEN RAKES—

Finest Steel, with handles. 8d. to 1/6
 Finest Steel, unhandled. 1/3
RAKE AND HOE HANDLES . . . 1/6, 1/3, 1/6, 1/9
EDGING IRONS (Handled). For trimming grass edges.
DAISY OR WEED LIFTER 1/9 to 2/9
DIGGING FORKS. Prices on application.

GARDEN HOES—

Square or Draw, 5 to 7in. from 1/3
 Half-moon, swan neck, 6in. 1/3
 Dutch, 5 to 7in. from 1/3
GARDEN SPADES. Prices on application.
GARDEN TROWELS 8d. to 1/9
SECATEURS.

Various patterns, 3/3, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 10/6 and 12/6.

GARDEN LINES, strong cord 1/6 to 1/6
GARDEN REEL, with pin 3/9
GARDEN HOSE from 10d. to 1/4 per foot
 Sizes and Quotations on application.
 Reduction in price for 60-foot coil.



"NORCROSS" CULTIVATOR. A handy implement for weeding etc., with movable prongs. Price, 6/6

Saynor's Budding Knives

(BONE HANDLED)



324 325 329 BL 325½ 204 207

Prices on application.

FLOWER GATHERERS . . per pair, 5/6 and 9/-
 Useful for ladies when cutting flowers. The flower is held after the stem has been cut.

SHEARS—

Grass Shears 2/9 to 4/6
 Hedge Shears, 8 to 10in. from 6/6
LEATHER GARDENING GLOVES, for ladies and gentlemen. Prices, 1/6, 1/9, 2/6, 3/6 pair
PRUNING SAWS, 14 to 18in. 3/6 to 4/6
FINGER SPADES each 6d.
WEED FORKS. Blue 9d. to 2/6



No. 1 Compound Lever

No. 1

LONG-HANDLED. TREE PRUNERS. Improved Type. 6, 8, and 10ft. Prices on application

BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

This useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, where insect pests are numerous, and where applications of an insecticide of some kind are necessary. Prices vary from 7/- upwards.

TREE PRUNERS.

The "Daisy" Lawn and Garden Sprinkler

For the even distribution of water over extensive areas the "Daisy" is unequalled. Made of Brass, to suit high or medium water pressure.

3in. "Daisy," distributes water 25ft., 5/-
4½in. "Daisy," distributes water 30ft. Price, 12/6

6in. "Daisy," distributes water 40ft. Price, 15/-

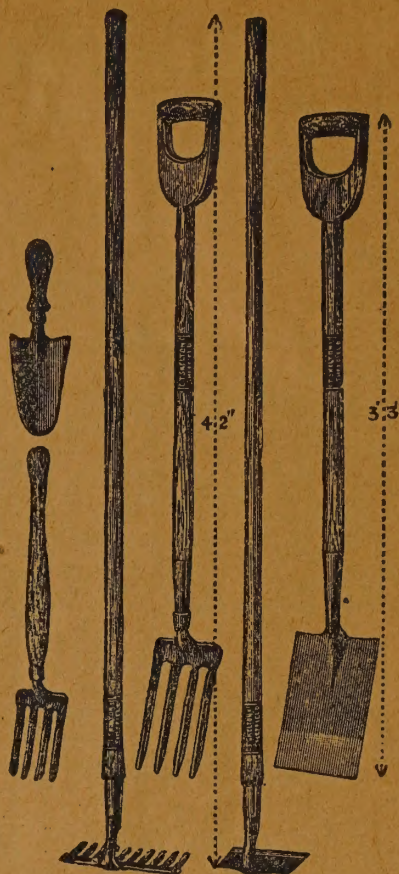
Will not choke or get out of order.
 Hose Coupling and Clip, 1/- extra.
 Stands for 3in., 1/6 extra.

Indelible Ink

For writing on Zinc Labels, per bottle, 6d.

Zinc Labels

5/- per 100.



Set of Light Garden Tools

For Ladies and Gentlemen.
 Prices, from 10/6 to 20/-
 1/6 per lb.

Raffia Fibre

The most popular tying material known to horticulturists. It should be damped before being used, and can be split into the finest threads if necessary. It is very strong.

Lead Wire

For Hanging Zinc Labels, per lb. 1 6

Twine

For tying up plants and shrubs.
 Hemp 9d. and 1/3 per ball
Soft Seaming Twine. Very suitable.
 Hanks 1/6 each

Indelible Black Pencils

4d. each.

These pencils are for writing on Wooden Labels, and are of no use for Zinc Labels.

Saynor's Pruning Knives

(BUCKHORN HANDLED)

These are recognised universally as the Best Brand of Pruning Knives. The Quality of the Steel used is of the Highest Standard.



938 189 197 195½ 196½ 187 195 321b

Prices on application.

—For NOVELTIES in—
SEEDS and PLANTS

SEE SPECIAL, PAGES

INDEX

Letterpress of this Catalogue
Copyright (Regd.)

For "HARBAS"

The Best Spray for
all Fruit Trees,

SEE PAGES 49 and 76

General Information

Our Terms and Conditions—
Inside Front Cover

Cultural Directions

VEGETABLES— Page
General Directions for Cultivation 1
Calendar for the Kitchen Garden . . 2, 3

FLOWERS—

Calendar for the Flower Garden . . 18
Classification of Flower Seeds . . . 19
Hints to the Amateur 20
How to make a Shade or Shelter
Frame 20

FARM SEEDS—

Calendar for N.S.W. 38

GRASS SEEDS—

Hints on Sowing and Cultivation . . 45

FRUIT TREES—

"Harbas" for Winter Spraying 49, 76
Selection of Fruit Trees 49
Orchard Insect Pests and their
Remedies 49

Vegetable Seeds

Artichokes 4, 15
Asparagus 4, 15
Beans, Broad 4, 17
Beans, Butter 5, 17
Beans, French 5, 17
Beans, Lima 4, 17
Beans, Runner 5, 17
Beans, Snake or Chinese 5, 17
Beet 5, 17
Beet, Spinach 5, 17, 40
Borecole or Kale 6
Broccoli 6, 15
Brussels Sprouts 6, 15
Cabbage 6, 15, 17
Cabbage, Pedigree 6, 15, 17
Cabbage, Savoy 6, 15, 17
Cabbage, Succession 7, 17, 40
Cape Gooseberry 7
Carrot 6, 17, 40
Cauliflower 7, 15, 17
Celery 7, 15, 17
Corn, Pop 8
Corn, Sweet or Table 8
Cress 8, 17
Cucumber 8, 17
Egg, Plant 8
Endive 8
Eschalots 15
Garlic 15
Gourds, Ornamental 8
Herbs, Culinary 8
Horseradish 15
Kohl-Rabi (Turnip-rooted Cabbage) 9, 17
Leek 9, 17
Lettuce 9, 15, 17
Melons, Cassaba 10
Melon, Mango 10
Melons, Preserving 10, 17
Melons, Rock or Musk 10, 17
Melons, Water 10, 17
Mushroom Spawa 9
Mustard, Finest White 10, 17
Okra 11
Onion 11, 15, 17, 41
Onion, Potato 15

Vegetable Seeds—cont.

Parsley 12, 17
Parsnip 12, 17
Peas, Garden 12, 17
Peas, Sugar 12
Pepper or Capsicum 12, 17
Pe-Tasi (Chinese Cabbage) 12
Potatoes—Special List issued in July.
Pumpkin, for table use 12, 17
Radish 13, 17
Rhubarb 13, 15, 17
Rosella 13
Salsify (Vegetable Oyster) 13
Seakale 13, 15
Spinach 13, 17
Squash 13, 17
Tomato 14, 17
Turnip 14, 17
Vegetable Marrow 17
Vegetable Seeds in Bulk 17
Vegetable Seeds in Collection 16

Farm Seeds

Bean, Field Horse 40
Bean, Florida Velvet 40
Bean, Soja 40
Beet, Sugar 40
Buckwheat 40
Burnet, Sheep 40
Cabbage, Cattle 40
Carrot, Field 40
Chicory 40
Chou Moellier 40
Clovers 48
Esparcette 42
Grasses, Pasture 46, 47, 48
Grasses, Native 47
Grass Seed Mixtures 45
Hedge Plants 62
Johnson Grass 43
Kale, Thousand Headed 40
Lawn Grass Seeds 56
Lucerne 55
Mangel Wurzel 44
Melon, Cattle 45
Millet 43
Mitchell Grass 56
Mustard, White 46
New South Wales Blue Grass 56
Onion Field 14, 21, 46
Pea, Cow 41
Pea, Field 41
Peanuts 41
Pumpkin, Cattle 42
Rape, Sowing 42
Rye 42
Sainfoin 42
Salt Bush 48
Seed Grain 44
Seed Maize 44
Sorghum 43
Sudan Grass 43
Sunflower 42
Swede Turnip 44
Tagasaste 42
Tares 42
Teosinte 42
Tobacco 42
Turnip, Field 39
Vetches 42

Fruit Trees

Almonds 54
Apples 50
Apricots 50
Bananas 54
Blackberries 54
Cherimoyer 54

Fruit Trees—cont.

Cherries 53
Chestnuts 54
Chinese Raisin 54
Citrons 58
Currants 54
Figs 51
Filberts 54
Gooseberries 54
Grape Vines 55
Guavas 54
Lemons 53
Limes 53
Loganberry (Raspberry-Blackberry) 54
Loquats 54
Mandarins 53
Medlars 54
Miscellaneous Fruits 54
Mulberries 52
Nectarines 52
Nuts 54
Olives 54
Oranges 53
Passion Fruit 54
Peaches 51
Pears 51
Persimmons 52
Pomeloe, or Grape Fruit 53
Plums 52
Plums, Japanese 52
Plums, Prune 52
Pomegranate 54
Queensland Nut 54
Quinces 52
Raspberries 54
Shadocks 53
Strawberries 53
Walnuts 54

See also Special Pages.

Flower Seeds, &c.

General List 21 to 35
Collections of Flower Seeds 36, 37
Creepers and Climber Seeds 37
Ornamental Grass Seeds 37

Miscellaneous

Bird Seeds 15
Lawn Grass Seeds 47
Parcels Post Rates 78
Works on Gardening 78

Culinary Plants and Roots

Artichokes 4, 15
Asparagus 4, 15
Beans and Peas for Cooking 4, 5, 12
Broccoli 6, 15
Brussels Sprouts 6, 15
Cabbage 6, 15
Cauliflower 7, 15
Celery 7, 15
Choko 15
Eschalots 15
Garlic 15
Herbs 15
Horseradish 15
Lettuce 9, 15
Onions 11, 15
Rhubarb 13, 15
Seakale 13, 15
Sweet Potato Cuttings 15
Tomato 15

Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants

General List 56 to 62
Aquatic Plants 62
Azaleas 66
Begonias 66
Bouvardias 66
Camellias 66
Cannas 66
Carnations 67
Carpet Bedding Plants 62
Climbing and Twining Plants 63, 64
Conifers and Taxads 65
Chrysanthemums 67
Dahlias 67

Trees, Shrubs, &c.—cont.

Erica 68
Fuchsias 68
Geraniums 67
Greenhouse and Stove Plants 75
Hedge Plants 62
Herbaceous, Bulbous and other
Hardy Plants 73
List of Trees and Shrubs for Various
Localities 74
Ornamental Trees offered in quantity 67
Pelargoniums 82
Petunias, Double 76
Plants for Edging 62
Rhododendrons 68
Roses 69, 70, 71, 72
Verandah Plants 64
Verbenas 68
Violets 68

Flowering Bulbs

Separate Catalogue, which will be sent
Post Free on application.

Ferns, Palms and Orchids

Ferns 75
Orchids 75
Palms 75
Tree Fern Trunks 75

Garden Manures

ANDERSON'S "EXCELLENTA"
FERTILIZER 78
Bone Dust 78
Blood and Bone 78

Insect Destroyers and Fumigators

"Blackleaf 40" 76
Bordeaux Powder 76
"HARBAS" Winter Spray 76
HAROLA Lime-Sulphur 76
Nikoteen 76
"Swift's" Arsenate of Lead 76
Tobacco Powder 76
Tobacco for Washes 76
Vapourite 76

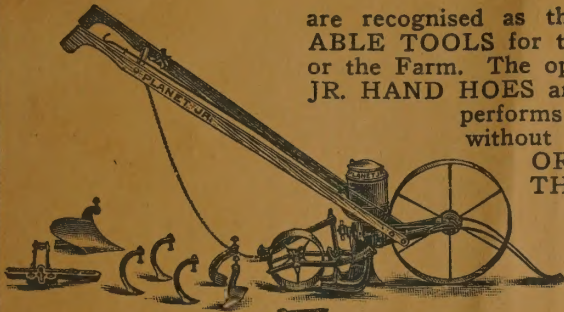
Horticultural Sundries

Bamboo Stakes 78
Budding Knives 79
Bulb Bowls 78
Bulb Fibre 78
Carnation Bands 78
Colonial Hardwood Stakes 78
"Daisy" Lawn Sprinkler and Garden
Spray 79
Flower Gatherers 79
Flower Pots and Saucers 78
Gardening Gloves 79
Garden Syringes 79
Garden Tools 78, 79
Grafting Wax 78
Indelible Ink and Pencils 79
Lawn Mowers 79
Lead Wire 79
Orchid Peat 78
Pruning Knives 79
Pruning Saws 79
Raffia Fibre 79
Seed Pans 78
Shading for Frames and Greenhouses 78
Sphagnum Moss 78
Spray Pumps 77, 78
Stakes 78
Tree Pruners 79
Twine 79
Virgin Cork 78
Wood Garden Labels 78
Zinc Labels 79
Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Implements
Inside Back Cover

The PLANET JR. Implements

are recognised as the STANDARD RELIABLE TOOLS for the Garden, the Orchard or the Farm. The operator of the PLANET JR. HAND HOES and the HAND DRILLS performs his work rapidly and thoroughly without stooping. NO BACKACHE OR DRUDGERY WHEN USING THE PLANET JR. TOOLS.

PRICES FOR PLANET JR. IMPLEMENTS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.



No. 6—COMBINED DRILL, HOE, ETC.

No. 6 Planet Jr. Hill & Drill Seeder

WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW COMBINED.

Equipment—Two 6in. Hoes; Three Improved Steel Cultivator Teeth; Large Garden Plow; Improved Double Leaf Guard.

This is the latest Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe, in which, after 3 years' gratifying use in the field, every detail has been perfected.

Wheel is 16½in. high, making an easy running Seeder.

PLANET JR. TOOLS

Do good Work and
do it to your
—satisfaction—

They make
Gardening Pleasant
— and Profitable —

Fully illustrated priced
Catalogue post free.



No. 17—SINGLE WHEEL HOE, PLOW & CULTIVATOR

No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe, Plow and Cultivator

will hoe a 14 or a 16in. row at one passage, with a small rake or a cultivator tooth between the hoes. The plow is large, and does excellent furrowing or hilling. All parts are strong and durable.

No. 17, with 1 pair of Hoes, also Rakes, is called No. 16.

No. 17, with Hoe Steels and Cultivator Teeth only, is called No. 17½.

New Disc Attachment to suit any of the Planet Jr. Hand Tools.



PLANET JR. SEEDER, opening the furrow, planting the seed, covering, rolling down, and marking out the next row, all in one operation.



A most useful Hand Plow to throw a furrow 4 to 6in. wide and up to 3in. deep. An excellent little implement for the garden.

The No. 25 Combined Drill

is intended for gardeners who have enough area in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe, as it is a Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow, besides a Drill. It will sow in drills any thickness, or drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24in. apart. It has automatic device for stopping the feed, also a new feed index.



No. 25—COMBINED DRILL, CULTIVATOR, ETC.

The No. 12 Double-Wheel Hoe, Plow, Cultivator, etc.

is used when a Drill is obtained separately. The wheels can be set 9 or 11in. apart for straddling wide rows, 7in. apart for narrow rows, or 4in. apart for use as a Single Wheel Hoe. The frame is malleable iron, the arch is steel, and the working tools are polished and hardened steel. It is a rapid worker, saves backache, and is infinitely better than the old style hand hoe.

No. 12 with Rakes is called No. 11.

No. 12 with Hoes only is called No. 13.



No. 12—DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, ETC.

